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A  
**BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY**  
OF  
**ENGLAND,**

**From Egbert the Great to the Revolution:**

CONSISTING OF  
CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,  
AND ADAPTED TO  
A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:  
INTENDED AS  
AN ESSAY TOWARDS REDUCING OUR BIOGRAPHY TO SYSTEM, AND  
A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF PORTRAITS:  
INTERSPERSED WITH  
A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES,  
AND  
MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,  
NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

**WITH A PREFACE,**

SHEWING THE UTILITY OF A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS TO SUPPLY THE  
DEFECT, AND ANSWER THE VARIOUS PURPOSES, OF MEDALS.

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BY THE REV. J. GRANGER,  
VICAR OF SHIPLAKE, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

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*Animum picturâ pascit inani.—VIRG.*  
*Celebrare domestica facta.—HOR.*

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**FIFTH EDITION,**

WITH UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL LIVES.

IN SIX VOLUMES:

**VOL. III.**

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**LONDON:**

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM BAYNES AND SON,  
PATERNOSTER ROW:

AND SOLD BY W. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET; J. MAJOR, FLEET STREET; J. AND J. ARCH,  
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H. S. BAYNES AND CO. EDINBURGH; AND R. M. TIMS, DUBLIN.

1824.

BYB. 41. AAS(6)



*High Commowere.*

A

# BIOGRAPHICAL

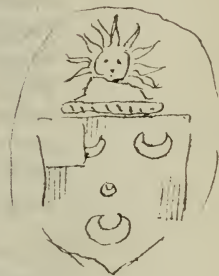
## HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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 REIGN OF CHARLES I. CONTINUED:
 

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CLASS V.



COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

*The right Honourable Knt.*  
 A SIR JOHN COKE, <sup>to King Charles the first</sup> secretary of state, G. White fec. 1724.  
*h. sh. mezz. a handsome plate with arms at lower part of oval towards a little below that. Face in 3/4 to right. Black skull cap & lace.*  
 SIR JOHN COKE, &c. Sturt sc. Svo. small in oval. n. 11 of the Clarence  
*a poor & ignorant version of preceding picture. Series*

Sir John Coke, master of requests, was, upon the death of Sir Albert Moreton, preferred to the office of secretary of state. He was a man of considerable experience; and from long habit, more than from any extraordinary natural abilities, became a good proficient in politics, as far as they related to this kingdom: but as to foreign interests and connexions, the knowledge of which must ever have been essential to the secretary's office, he was totally ignorant. He was removed from his place to make room for Sir Henry Vane, the elder, who was promoted by the interest of the queen.

SIR FRANCIS WINDEBANK, secretary of state. P. Paul (De Wilde); an etching.

SIR FRANCIS WINDEBANK, with John, lord Finch; *small oval; six English verses; (Glover) scarce: copied by Thane.*

Sir Francis Windebank, the secretary, was a creature of Laud's; a sufficient reason for his being extremely obnoxious to the commons. He was secretly suspected too of the crime of popery; and it was known that, from complaisance to the queen, and indeed in compliance with the king's maxims of government, he had granted many indulgences to Catholics, and had signed warrants for the pardon of priests, and their delivery from confinement. Grimstone, a popular member called him, in the house, the very pander and broker to the whore of Babylon. Finding that the scrutiny of the commons was pointed towards him, and being sensible that England was no longer a place of safety for men of his character, he suddenly made his escape into France.—Vide Hume.

“SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, knt. register of the court of wards,\* and one of the most honourable privy council to Charles I. born 1559, died 1647.” *Ant. Vandyck p. C. Lempriere del. W. Hen. Toms sc. 1738. Engraved for Lord Egmont's “History of the House of Yvery.”*

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, &c. *Faber f. 1743; 8vo. mezz. engraved for Anderson's “Genealogy;” 8vo.*

Sir Philip Perceval, who, in the early part of his life, was too easily swayed by his passions, became afterward a man of a sedate and amiable character. He was a friend of virtue, and a lover of his country. He plunged deeply in business, and proved himself an able man in the management of his private affairs, and in every part of his conduct with regard to the public. He at first sided with the king, but shortly after, from what appeared to him honourable motives, warmly attached himself to the parliament. He appears to have had no connexions with the independent party. He died the 10th of November, 1647, of a fever, occasioned by his

\* In Ireland.

perturbation of mind, from the prospect of those miseries which he apprehended would soon fall upon himself and his country. The parliament, then sitting, though his enemies, buried him at their own expense; and the celebrated primate Usher preached his funeral sermon.

“ D. BALTHAZAR GERBERIUS, Eques Aurgatus, primus, post renovationem Fœderis cum Hispaniarum rege, anno 1630, a potentissimo et serenissimo Carolo, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rege, Bruxellas prolegatus ; A°. 1631, Æt. 42, 1634.”  
*Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. sh.*

SIR BALTHAZAR GERBIER, with his wife and children. *P. P. Rubens ; M<sup>c</sup> Ardell.*

The late Prince of Wales had the family of Gerbier, a fine original, by Vandyck, which had successively passed under the names of several English families, but was, at last, ascertained by Vertue, with this, and another portrait.\* The picture is still in the king's collection, at Buckingham-house, and has been engraved from a drawing of Edwards, by Walker, in a large sheet. Sir Samson Gideon has a painting of the same family, but different.

Balthazar Gerbier, a native of Antwerp, came into England in the late reign. He attended the king, when prince of Wales, and the Duke of Buckingham, into Spain ; and was secretly an agent in the treaty of marriage with the infanta, though he only appeared in the character of a painter. In 1628, Charles conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterward employed him at the court of Brussels, where he was resident several years. See more of him in the Class of ARTISTS.

## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDWARD HYDE, esq. afterward Sir Edward Hyde, and earl of Clarendon, a distinguished mem-

\* “ Anecdotes of Painting,” II. p. 66, 67, 2d edit.



ber of the House of Commons. The heads of him belong to the reign of Charles II.

We see, in the instance of the celebrated person before us, as well as in many others, that the exertion of genius depends more upon chance or opportunity, than upon nature itself. The divisions and distractions of his country called forth the talents of this excellent man. He had a principal share as a speaker, a writer, and an actor, in the transactions of this reign; and was thereby qualified to enrich the world with one of the best histories it ever saw.

XXXVI { JOHN PYM, esq. *Bower p. Glover f. Svo.*  
 71 & 72 { *do do Thane vol 8. 2. pl. 61.*  
 JOHANNES PYM, Edelman, &c. *Bower p. Copied*  
*from Glover. C. Visscher excud.*

Maistre PIN (Pym), &c. *in a fur gown; 4to. a scarce and curious print.*

JOHN PYM, esq. *Houbraken sc. In the possession of Thomas Hales, esq. Illust. Head. plate 40.*

JOHN PYM, esq. *Hollar f. small oval. TS.B XXXVI page 72.*

JOHN PYM, esq. *Vandergucht sc. Svo. Clarendon pl. 23.*

John Pym, esq. member for Tavistock, in Devonshire, was the greatest leader of the House of Commons in the Long Parliament. He was a remarkable instance of what strength of parts and force of eloquence could effect. He was commonly called "King Pym," and seemed alone capable of overturning the throne. His personal weight was superior to authority; but he was thought by many to have made a very ill use of his power. His intent was to reform, not to abolish, the government; but he was a principal engine in bringing about a revolution which he never intended, and which he did not live to see. He died of an imposthume in his bowels,\*

\* Birch's "Lives of Illust. Persons," p. 80. Lord Clarendon, and the author of the "Mercurius Rusticus," say, that he died of the Morbus pediculosus.

the 8th of December, 1643. His excessive application to public affairs, is supposed to have hastened his death. *Clarendon vol. i. p. 210*

JOHANNES HAMPDEN, vindex libertatis. *Audran sc. De picta tabella apud virum illustrem Richardum Ellys baronettum; h. sh. In Peck's "Life of Milton."*

JOHN HAMDEN; *in armour. Houbraken sc. 1740; Illust. Head.* This is not from the same picture\* as the above, which represents him younger.

JOHN HAMDEN; *oval, in a square frame; 4to. Baldwin, 1813.*

JOHN HAMDEN, esq. *M. Vandergucht sc. Svo.*

John Hamden received the honourable appellation of Patriot Hamden, for his spirited and judicious defence of the laws and liberties of his country, in opposition to the illegal and oppressive tax of ship-money. He argued the case with the judges for twelve days together, in the exchequer chamber, and had more reason to triumph, from his superiority in the argument, than the crown had for its victory in the cause. He had the command of a regiment of foot in the civil war, and received his death's wound, bravely fighting, in Chalgrave-field, in Oxfordshire. He was regarded by his friends as a martyr to liberty. Baxter has therefore placed him with the saints in heaven,† and Lord Cobham with the worthies

\* It does not appear that there is any authentic picture of Hamden. Sir Richard Ellys is said to have bought an old painting at a stall, and called it by his name. The late Mr. Hollis told me, that he has made particular inquiry after a genuine portrait of him, to have it engraved, and that he could never find an undoubted original.‡

† "Saint's Everlasting Rest," p. 82, 83.

‡ At Hampden-house in Bucks, there is a small bust of him in ivory, well executed, and supposed to have been done in his lifetime; it exhibits a thin long-visaged man with whiskers.—BINDLEY.

in his Elysium at Stow.\* His patriotism has been suspected; and indeed it appears not to have been without ambition; but patriotism it undoubtedly was.† Ob. June 24, 1643.

SIR HENRY VANE, the elder; *from an original drawing. R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

This active statesman, who may be considered as the founder of the fortunes of the earls of Darlington, was the eldest son and heir of Henry Fane (as the name was then written), of Hadlow, in Kent, esq. by his second wife, Margaret Twisden. His father having a command in the forces sent by Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, died at Rouen, soon after his arrival, when his son was in the seventh year of his age.—At seventeen, he received the honour of knighthood from King James I. after which, he visited several parts of Europe with considerable improvement; and on his return, was elected member for Carlisle. His abilities and exertions, on some interesting question, having attracted the notice of the court, he obtained the office of cofferer in the household of Prince Charles, whose accession to the throne, in 1625, he notified, in quality of envoy to the states-general.

The responsibility, which he had taken upon himself, with others for large loans obtained for the king, when prince of Wales, seems to have materially influenced his advancement. In 1630, being a privy-counsellor and comptroller of the household, he was sent to the continent, in order to renew the treaty of friendship and confederacy with the kings of Denmark and Sweden, and the German princes in alliance with the latter. The chief object of this mission was to procure the reinstatement of the elector palatine, king of Bohemia, in his dominion and dignities; but the fall of

\* Under his bust is this inscription:

“ JOHN HAMDEN,

“ Who with great spirit, and consummate abilities, began a noble opposition to an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country; supported them in parliament, and died for them in the field.”

† If the virtues of patriots and heroes were abstracted from vanity and ambition, they would shrink into a very narrow compass: unmixed virtues are almost as rare as unmixed substances.



Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, and the death of the unfortunate Frederick, both which events happened in November, 1632, diminished the regret which the failure of Sir Henry's negotiations had doubtless occasioned. On his arrival in England, he was included in the commission for executing the office of lord high-admiral.—In 1633, he attended the king to Scotland; and, on the royal progress, entertained the sovereign and his suite at Raby Castle. We find him named in many special commissions of high importance from that period until 1639, when he was appointed treasurer of the household, and, soon afterward, principal secretary of state for life.

The king was so much offended by the part taken by Sir Henry Vane, in the prosecution of Strafford,\* that he removed him from his places of treasurer of his household, and also from being secretary of state, though in the patent granting that office to him, he was to hold it during life: and thereupon, the parliament, when they raised their army, and published their declaration, avowed "it was only for the defence of the king's person, and the religion, liberties, and laws of the kingdom, and for those, who for their sakes, and for those ends, had observed their orders." That by the instigation of evil counsellors, the king had raised an army of Papists, by which he intended to awe, and destroy the parliament, &c. and the putting out the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Henry Vane, and others from their several places and employments, were sufficient and ample evidences thereof.

It does not appear, that he was concerned in any measure against the king, but continued in London, without acting in the rebellion. And on the 1st of December, 1645, the parliament debating on propositions of peace with the king, voted, "That it be recommended to his majesty to create Sir Henry Vane, senior, a baron of the kingdom; he lamenting the unhappy state of the nation in those times of confusion, and was not in any commission or employment under the parliament." In July, 1645, his castle of Raby was surprised by the king's forces, from Bolton Castle; but were again closely blocked up, by forces raised by Sir Henry Vane, his son.

Before the death of the king, he retired to his seat at Raby

\* Lord Clarendon attributes the presumed revengeful conduct of Vane, to this circumstance, that the Earl of Strafford had chosen for his second title that of Baron Raby, of Raby Castle, which estate belonged to Sir Henry Vane.

Castle, neither he nor his sons being concerned therein, but opposed it all that lay in their power. Lord Clarendon makes out, his growing at last into the hatred and contempt of those who had made most use of him ; but it may more justly be represented, that he discovered the vile use they made of their power, and condemning them, chose retirement. He lived to the latter end of the year 1654, when he died at his seat, Raby Castle, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

SIR HENRY VANE. *P. Lely p. Houbraken sc.*  
*Plate 52. 1742 ; Illust. Head. The original was in the collection of the Earl of Orford, who gave it to the Earl of Darlington.*

*Portrait of Raby Castle*  
 SIR HENRY VANE, knight, of Raby Castle, by Faithorne, but without his name ; in an oval of foliage ; 4to. Before his "Life."

SIR HENRY VANE, the younger ; from an original painting ; 8vo.

SIR HENRY VANE ; in Smollett. *Grignion sc.*

SIR HENRY VANE ; in *Literary Magazine*. Conde, 1792.

SIR HENRY VANE. *R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

Sir Henry Vane, a chief of the independent party, and a principal leader of the House of Commons, was one of those singular characters that are seen but once in an age, and such an age as that of Charles I. It is hard to say whether he was a more fantastic visionary, or profound politician. He did not, like the generality of enthusiasts, rely supinely on heaven, as if he expected every thing from thence ; but exerted himself, as if he entirely depended on his own activity. His enthusiasm seems never to have precipitated him into injudicious measures, but to have added new powers to his natural sagacity. He mistook his deep penetration for a pro-

phetic spirit, and the light of his genius for divine irradiation. The Solemn League and Covenant was the issue of his prolific brain, which teemed with new systems of politics and religion. He preserved a uniformity of character to the last, and died in expectation of the crown of martyrdom. Beheaded the 14th of June, 1662. See the Interregnum, Class IX. *Vol. iv. page 49. Mention only.*

DENZIL HOLLES possessed, in a high degree, that intrepidity for which his family has been remarkable. He was very active in parliament, as long as the Presbyterians, of whom he was regarded as the leader, had any sway. That party, for a considerable time, went hand in hand with the Independents; but towards the conclusion of the war, they separated, and hated each other with all the animosity of brothers. See the next reign, Class III.

“EDWARDUS DERING, de Surenden Dering, in comitatu Cantii, miles et baronettus: pro comitatu prædicto miles ad parlamentum, 1640.” *C. Johnson p. G. Glover sc. Frontisp. to his “Speeches in matters of Religion,” 1640; 4to.*

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. *Copied from the above. Moncornet exc. 4to.*

SIR EDWARD DERING. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. 12mo.

Sir Edward Dering, a man of parts and eloquence, was a great friend to the constitution, and no less an enemy to the exorbitancies of the administration. He entered with zeal into the business of reforming abuses; but was carried by his vanity further than he at first intended to go. His principal motive, according to Lord Clarendon, for bringing the bill for extirpating bishops, deans, and chapters, into the House of Commons, was the application of two lines of Ovid,\* which he thought a very pretty introduction to an

*Clarendon  
vol 1. p. 237.*

\* Cuncta prius tentanda, sed immedicabile vulnus  
Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur.

“Metamorph.” lib. I. ver. 190, 191.

harangue.\* Upon the erection of the royal standard at Nottingham, he entered into the service of the king, raised a regiment of horse at his own expense, and commanded it in person. He appears to have been loyal from principle, though some imputed his loyalty to levity. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause, by imprisonment, sequestration, and plunder. Echard says that he entered into priest's orders, and became "an earnest suitor for the deanery of Canterbury; but being disappointed, turned again from the king, and ended his days in obscurity."† This is of very doubtful authority; justice seems to be done to his memory, in an anonymous letter, published by Hearne, at the end of his preface to "Tho. Sprotti Chronica."

JOHN SELDEN, the learned lawyer, was sometimes a speaker in parliament against the court, and great attention was always paid him on account of his excellent knowledge of the constitution. He pleaded, as counsel for Hamden, in the famous trial concerning ship-money; was very active against the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud; and a principal instrument in depriving the bishops of their votes. See the next Class.

EDMUND WALLER, who had a rich vein of eloquence, as well as poetry, distinguished himself as a speaker in parliament, before he arrived at the age which is now requisite for admission into that great assembly. See Class IX.

OLIVER CROMWELL, who had been long used to farming in the country, made a very uncouth appearance at his first coming into the House of Commons.‡ "Who (says Dr. South) that had beheld such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow as Cromwell, first entering the parliament-house, with a thread-bare torn cloak, and a greasy hat (and perhaps neither of them paid for), could have suspected, that in the space of so few years, he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the throne, be invested

\* His voice was remarkably sonorous and agreeable; he was, therefore, called the Silver Trumpet, at the bar of the House of Commons.

† "History of England," p. 609.

‡ See a picturesque description of his person, in Sir Philip Warwick's *Memoirs*," p. 427.



in the royal robes, and want nothing of the state of a king, but the changing of his hat into a crown."\*

SIR JOHN HOTHAM, (a member of the House of Commons) governor of Hull; *on horseback; large 4to. rare.*

SIR JOHN HOTHAM, &c. *on horseback; small 4to. sold by P. Stent.*

SIR JOHN HOTHAM, *on horseback; 4to. Richardson.*

SIR JOHN HOTHAM; *ditto. Harding.*

SIR JOHN HOTHAM; *oval. Thane. vol 2. pl. 51. first, large black skullcap*

SIR JOHN HOTHAM; *whole length, standing in a room; view of Hull, &c. rare.*

Sir John Hotham, a man of a timid and irresolute nature, and without any firm principles of attachment to the king or parliament, was, by the latter, appointed governor of the town of Hull, the most considerable magazine of arms and ammunition in the kingdom. Charles, perceiving to what lengths the commons were proceeding, was determined to seize this fortress; but was peremptorily refused admittance, when he appeared before it in person, by the governor, who was instantly proclaimed a traitor. Though Hotham was employed, he was not trusted: his son,<sup>\*</sup> who was much more devoted to the parliament, was a constant check and spy upon him. At length, both father and son were prevailed upon to listen to the overtures of some of the royalists, and to enter into a correspondence with them. This quickly brought them to the block. They died unlamented by either party; and were, by many, regarded as victims to the just vengeance of heaven, rather than martyrs to the royal cause. Ob. Jan. 1644-5.

*Clarke*  
*vol 2*  
*pages 491*  
*515.*  
*\* see post. p*  
*or Digby's interview with Sir John Hotham see Clar. vol 2 page 70*

\* "Sermons," I. p. 311. As Dr. South was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat *outré* to answer his purpose.

## CLASS VI.

## MEN OF THE ROBE.

THOMAS, lord Coventry, lord-keeper. *J. Houbraken sc. 1741. In the possession of William Cooper, esq. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *Martin D. (roeshout) sc. 4to.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *C. Johnson p. Vander-gucht sc. 8vo.* There is a good portrait of him at Lord Hyde's: it came from Cornbury.

THOMAS, lord Coventry. *Gardiner sc. 4to.*

THOMAS, lord Coventry. *Elstracke sc.*

THOMAS, lord Coventry; *in Park's "Noble Authors."*

THOMAS, first lord Coventry, lord-keeper. *J. S. Agar sc. 1815; from the original of Cornelius Jansen, in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon; in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Promoted  
Nov. 1.  
1625.  
Created a  
baron the  
10th of  
April,  
1628.

It was the singular felicity of the lord-keeper Coventry to have raised himself to his high office, by his great knowledge of the laws; to have adorned it by the most exact and impartial correction of the abuses of them; and to have died when law and equity were themselves hastening to a dissolution. *Ob. 14 Jan. 1639-40.* Dorothy, his youngest daughter, wife of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in Worcestershire, was supposed to be the author of

Lawyers.

## OF ENGLAND.

13

"The Whole Duty of Man." It is certain that a copy of it in her hand-writing, was found at Westwood.\*

JOHN FINCH, lord Finch, of Fordwich (lord-keeper). *E. Bower p. Hollar f. a small oval.*

There is a small neat print of him and Sir Francis Windebank, with "Finch's wings, flying to a Windy Bank:" i. e. to Sir Francis Windebank; *rare.*

JOHN FINCH, lord Finch, &c. *fac-simile copy of the above. J. Thane.*

JOHN, lord Finch; *wood-cut; standing between Archbishop Laud, and Alderman Abel; in Haywood's curious tract, "Reader, here you'll plainly see," &c. See Abel, Class XII.*

JOHN FINCH, lord Finch. *C. Jansen. (Vertue.) In Clarendon's "History," 8vo. Vol 1. page 73.*

The character of Lord Finch was just the reverse of that of his predecessor. He was one of those men, who, with some parts, and more vanity, fancy themselves qualified for the highest offices, without the due methods of study and preparation. He wrested the laws to a perverse meaning, to answer the purposes of a

Promoted  
23 Jan.  
1639-40.

\* Ballard's "Memoirs."

William Chappel, bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland, was, by some, supposed to be the author of that excellent book. It has also been attributed to the archbishops Frewen and Sterne.

At p. 74, of Oldfield's "Divine Discourses," it is said, that William Fulman, a native of Penshurst, in Kent, and amanuensis to Dr. Hammond, was the author of it; but in the preface prefixed to the folio edition of the author of "The Whole Duty of Man's Works," printed in 1684, it is plainly signified that the author was then dead: he, therefore, could not be Fulman, who undoubtedly died in 1688.† This book and Dr. Hammond's "Practical Catechism," seem to have been the main props of our religion after the restoration of Charles II.

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† See Wood, ii. col. 824. See more on this subject in Ballard's "Memoirs," Article PACKINGTON.

despotic court; and was ever an advocate for ship-money, or any other illegal imposts. Soon after the meeting of the Long Parliament, the apprehension of being brought to severe justice, hurried him into a foreign country, and he died in exile.

SIR EDWARD LITTLETON, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas, afterward lord Littleton of Mounslow in Salop, lord-keeper of the great seal. *Oval, two sizes,*  
*A. Vandyck p. (Faithorne.) Peake exc. scarce.*

SIR EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

This print, which is well executed, was extremely scarce. Mr. Walpole and the late Mr. West had the only proofs\* that I had seen before the first edition of this work was printed. I have since seen several, in other collections.

SIR EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Voerst sc.*

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord-keeper. *Peake h. sh.*

EDVARDUS LITTLETON, &c. *W. Faithorne, without his name; sold by Robert Peake; small oval; scarce.*

EDVARDUS LITTLETON, &c. *R. White; fol.*

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *8vo. in Clarendon.*

Lord-keeper LITTLETON; in "Noble Authors," by *Mr. Park.*

\* It may not be improper here to inform some of my readers, that a *proof-print* is one of the first that are taken from a copper-plate. It is generally known by the strength and clearness of the impression, and having no inscription, which is supposed to be added afterward. But a *proof*, simply, is used for any print wrought off from a copper-plate, and answers to a copy of a book wrought off at the printing-press.



is an original at Blyth Hall. Warwickshire

15

see Pennant's  
Cheshire

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord-keeper. Stent;

12mo.

Clarendon vol 2. p 568. Book V.

There is an original of him in the long gallery at Gorhambury. Not in Pennant

Edward, lord Littleton, descended from the famous Judge Littleton, author of the "Tenures," and was himself as eminent a lawyer. "His very name," says Lloyd, "carried an hereditary credit with it;"\* and the world knows, that the credit of it was never carried higher than it was by the late lord. Sir Edward Coke, who was far from being inclined to speak too favourably of any person of his own profession, styled him "a well poised and weighed man;" and he is well known to have held the balance of justice even, when there was the greatest need of a steady hand. As long as he kept the seal, he was careful never to misapply it: and when he could keep it no longer, he, with his own hands, delivered it to the king. He died the 27th of August, 1645, and was then colonel of a regiment of foot in Oxford. His principal work is his "Reports," published in 1683, folio.

Promoted  
23 Jan.  
1640-f.  
Created  
baron,  
18 Feb. 2  
8 Car. I.

Clarendon  
vol. 1. p. 299.

4 vol 2. page 568.

RANULPHUS CREW, eques, auratus, nuper capitalis justiciarius ad placita coram rege tenenda assignatus. W. Hollar f. 1664. This, and several other good heads of judges, by Hollar, are in Sir William Dugdale's "Origines Juridicales;" fol.

Sir Randolph Crew was, in 1626, removed from his place, for not promoting the loan. His example was followed by two or three only of the judges. The rest were willing to keep their places; and soothed their consciences, by altering a clause in their patent:† as if there were any material difference betwixt breaking laws already made, and making new ones without proper authority. Sir Randolph died in 1642.

Promoted  
26 Jan.  
1624.

ROBERTUS HEATH, justiciarius, &c. Hollar f. h. sh. ubi supra.

There is a portrait of him in the master's lodge, at St. John's College, in Cambridge.

\* "State Worthies," p. 1003.

† May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parl." p. 7.

SIR ROBERT HEATH. *J. Thane.*

Promoted  
26 Oct.  
1631.

Sir Robert Heath was, by the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, made attorney-general in the reign of James I.;\* and in that of Charles, constituted lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. In October, 1634, he was removed from his office, and was, in 1640, made a justice of the King's Bench. Lloyd speaks of him as a man of a conscientious character; but he is contradicted by other writers. His words are, "When he doubted his majesty was advised to press too much upon the subjects, he, rather than go against his conscience, quitted his place of chief-justice of the King's Bench."† According to the Earl of Clarendon, he was made lord chief-justice of that court, to attain the Earl of Essex, and many others, who were then in arms against the king.‡ It is certain, whatever his character was, that he was obnoxious to the parliament, and that he fled into France. He died at Calais in 1649, *Æt.* 75. He was author of "Maxims and Rules of Pleading," 1694; 8vo.

1642.

SIR RICHARD HUTTON, one of the justices of the King's Bench. *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Promoted  
3 May,  
1617.

Sir Richard Hutton, who looked with more reverence upon the laws than upon the king, pleaded for Hamden in the famous case of ship-money. Charles, who knew his inflexible character, still continued to call him "The honest judge." This excellent lawyer, and good man, died in February, 1638. He made it his request, that no sermon should be preached at his funeral, though many of the clergy were very ready to do that justice for him. His virtues, which could not be concealed, sufficiently spoke for them-

\* Sir Anthony Weldon tells us, that Sir Robert Heath and Lord Bacon paid pensions to the Duke of Buckingham, out of their places: but we must be cautious in giving credit to this author, who was inclined to think and believe too much ill of mankind, always to do them justice.—"Court and Character of King James," p. 129.

† "Memoirs," p. 584. He was not then chief-justice of the King's Bench. See the "Summary of the Hist. of England," at the end of "Rapin's Hist." See also the "Lives of the Chancellors," Artic. FINCH.

‡ Clarendon, II. p. 42. He is there said to have succeeded Sir John Bramstone, who was lord chief-justice of the King's Bench.

selves.\* His "Argument," &c. concerning ship-money, was published in quarto, 1641. His "Reports" have been twice printed; the last edition in 1682, fol.

GULIELMUS JONES, eques auratus, et utriusque banci justiciarius. *W. Sherwin sc. Before his "Reports;" fol.*

Sir William Jones was of eminent skill in the municipal laws; but his memory suffers on account of his open judgment for ship-money; the unhappy consequences of which he did not live to see. He was author of "Reports of divers special Cases in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, from the eighteenth of King James I. to the sixteenth of King Charles I." in French, folio. This book is cited as *First Jones's Reports*, to distinguish it from the Reports of Sir Thomas Jones, who flourished in the reign of Charles II. *Ob.* 1640.

Promoted to the Common Pleas, the 16th of Oct. 1624. To the King's Bench, the 3d of April, 1627.

GEORGIUS CROKE, eques auratus, et utriusque banci justiciarius. *Vaughan sc. h. sh.*

SIR GEORGE CROOK (Croke). *Hollar f. a small oval.*

GEORGIUS CROKE. *Gaywood f. h. sh.*

GEORGIUS CROKE. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

This, and the other heads, are before his "Reports."

\* I would have every man's virtues do the same; and am not at all concerned that funeral sermons are now disused; though I have good materials of that kind by me, and the practice of preaching them would be a considerable augmentation of a small vicarage. It is always expected that *something handsome* should be said of the deceased; and it is sometimes impossible for a preacher to satisfy his conscience, and the expecting part of his audience. I was lately credibly informed, that an honest clergyman in the country was obliged to preach a sermon at the funeral of a person who had very few virtues to counterbalance a great number of notorious vices; and that he summed up a very ambiguous panegyric on him, which consisted almost wholly of negatives, by saying, that "As the world goes, he was a tolerably honest man."



SIR GEORGE CROKE. *Cross sc.* 1664; to the "*Conveyancer's Light*."

Promoted  
to the Com-  
mon Pleas  
the 11th of  
Feb. 1623.  
To the  
King's  
Bench, the  
9th of Oct.  
1628.

Sir George Croke, son of Sir John Croke of Chilton, in Buckinghamshire, joined to a very uncommon natural capacity, all the industry requisite to make a figure in his profession; and what was more to his honour than both, an invincible integrity. He pleaded with his usual ability against ship-money; and his arguments in that case are published with Sir Richard Hutton's. He died the 15th of February, 1641. His "*Reports*," in three volumes, folio, were published after his decease, by Sir Harbottle Grimston, his son-in-law: the third edition was printed 1683. Of the same family was — Croke, esq. of Chilton, who was notorious for swearing a robbery against Mr. Robert Hawkins, the parson of his parish, with whom he had a quarrel about tithes. The trial, which contains a curious relation of much artful villany, and as artful a discovery of it by Sir Matthew Hale, the judge, is in print.

SIR THOMAS MALLET. *Cooper sc.* 4to. *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."*

Sir Thomas Mallet, one of the judges appointed by King Charles the First, coming under the displeasure of the House of Commons for only being reported to have seen a petition from the county of Kent, "that the militia might not be otherwise exercised in that county, than the known law permitted; and that the book of Common Prayer, established by law, might be observed;" was, by the house, committed prisoner to the Tower, but shortly after regaining his liberty, in the summer circuit sat as judge of assize at Maidstone, when some members of the House of Commons, under the title of a committee of parliament, came to the bench; and, producing some votes, orders, and declarations of one or both houses of parliament, required of him that they should be read. He told them "that he sat there by virtue of his majesty's commissions, and that he was authorized to do any thing comprised in those commissions; but he had no authority to do any thing else; and, therefore, there being no mention, in either of his commissions, of those papers, or the publishing any thing of that nature, he could not, and would not do it." Finding no respect paid by the judge to their mission, the committee returned to the house, where

*Lawyers.*

they represented Judge Mallet "as the fomenter and protector of a malignant faction against the parliament." Upon this charge, a troop of horse was sent to attend an officer; who came with a warrant from the houses to Kingston, in Surrey, where the judge was holding the general assizes for the county; and in a forcible and violent manner took him from the bench, and carried him prisoner to Westminster; from whence, by the two houses, he was committed to the Tower of London, where he remained for the space of above two years, without ever being charged with any particular crime, till he was released by exchange of another person, whose liberation the parliament desired.

*Clarendon  
vol 2 p. 701.*

SIR ROBERT BARKLEY (BERKELEY), one of the justices of the King's Bench. *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

SIR ROBERT BERKELEY, *knt. from an original picture in the possession of Robert Berkeley, esq. of Spetchly, his great-grandson. G. Powle f. 8vo. The print exactly corresponds with the picture, which is a just likeness of him.*

SIR ROBERT BERKELEY. *Cross sc. 1664; in the title to the "Conveyancer's Light."*

SIR ROBERT BARKLEY; *small oval. W. Richardson.*

SIR ROBERT BERKELEY, with Alderman Abel; *wood-cut; curious. His monument in Spetchly church, engraved also by Powle, is in Dr. Nash's "History of Worcestershire."*

Sir Robert Berkeley, who was the second son of Rowland Berkeley, esq. of Spetchly, in Worcestershire, was, by the female line, descended from Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who flourished in the reign of Henry IV. and V. As he lived in an age when the genius of the government had a strong tendency to des-

*Promoted  
the 11th of  
Oct. 1632.*

potism, when the prerogative had been exerted upon almost every emergency, and when the judges held their places during the pleasure of the king, he, with eleven of his brethren,\* gave his opinion for ship-money; and, if we may judge from the tenor of his conduct in private life, as well as upon the bench, from honest motives. As he had been active in what he seems to have thought his duty, and was a man of fortune, he was singled out by the parliament as a proper object of their vengeance. He was impeached of high-treason, and adjudged to pay a fine of 20,000*l.* to be deprived of his office of judge, and rendered incapable of holding any place, or receiving any honour in the state or commonwealth; he was, moreover, to be imprisoned in the Tower during the pleasure of the House of Lords. Having made some "satisfaction" for his fine to the parliament, he was, by their authority, discharged from the whole, and set at liberty, after he had been upwards of seven months in the Tower. He afterward suffered greatly by the plunderings and exactions of the rebels; and a little before the battle of Worcester, the Presbyterians, though engaged in the king's service, retained their ancient animosity against him, and burnt his house at Spetchly to the ground. He afterward converted the stables into a dwelling-house, and lived with content, and even dignity, upon the wreck of his fortune. He was a true son of the church of England, and suffered more from the seduction of his only son Thomas to the church of Rome, at Brussels, than from all the calamities of the civil war. He died on the 5th of August, 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age. Some of his descendants are now in a flourishing state, at Spetchly, in Worcestershire.† I am credibly informed, that a great deal of his face has been transmitted to his posterity.

SIR JOHN BRAMSTON. *Cooper sc. 4to. from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."*

Sir John Bramston, a man of great learning and integrity, was made chief-justice of the King's Bench, in this reign, but without any purpose of disfavour was by the king removed from that office,

\* Namely, John Bramston, John Finch, Humphry Davenport, John Denham, Richard Hutton, William Jones, George Croke, Thomas Trevor, George Vernon, Francis Crawley, and Richard Weston.

† From authentic papers communicated by John Berkeley, of Charlton, esq.



in order to make way for Justice Heath to sit upon a commission of Oyer and Terminer, to attain the Earl of Essex, and many other persons (who were in rebellion) of high-treason. The reason of Sir John for declining this duty was, because he stood bound by recognizance to attend the parliament, upon an accusation depending there against him.

Sir John Bramston, it appears, was never out of favour with the parliament; for in one of the humble addresses of both houses to the king at Oxford, presented by the Earl of Northumberland, one of the requests was, that his majesty would be pleased by his letters patent, to make Sir John Bramston chief-justice of the court of King's Bench: but it does not appear he ever acted in that capacity after the appointment of Chief-justice Heath to that office.

SIR JOHN GLANVILLE, *Æt.* 55, 1640, speaker of the House of Commons in the short parliament.  
*Clamp sc.*

T.S.B. XXI.

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SIR JOHN GLANVILLE; *fol.* W. N. Gardiner *sc.*

Sir John Glanville, younger son of John Glanville, of Tavistock, in Devonshire, was bred an attorney, and studied the common law in Lincoln's Inn. He became an eminent counsellor, and was elected recorder of Plymouth, and Burgess to serve that place in several parliaments.\* He was Lent reader of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1639, made serjeant at law: the year following he was elected speaker for that parliament which begun on the 13th of April, in which he shewed himself active to promote the king's desires; and the same year he became one of the king's serjeants, being esteemed an excellent orator, and a good lawyer. In 1641 he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty at Whitehall; and when the king was forced to leave the parliament, he followed him to Oxford, and was very serviceable to him. In 1645 he lost his seat in parliament for his delinquency. He withdrew into retirement; but when the king's cause declined he was committed

1640

\* See his speech on the petition of right, in the year 1628 (in Rushworth's Collections, vol. i. p. 574). It may be considered as one of the most nervous, and spirited, pieces of oratory in the English language.

His father's monument in Tavistock Church  
inscribed in Gentleman's Mag. 1844 part 2 p. 264.  
Judge Glanville

to prison; although on making a composition he was released. In 1660, after the return of King Charles II. he was made his serjeant. He died 1661, and was buried in the church at Broad ~~Newton~~ <sup>Hinton</sup>, in Wiltshire. See Harding's "Biographical Mirrour," "Wood's Fasti," &c.

SIR WILLIAM NOY,\* attorney-general. *C. Johnson* p. 8vo.

WILLIAM NOY, attorney-general to Charles I. *large ruff. Before his "Compleat Lawyer;"* 8vo.

SIR WILLIAM NOY, *in à Van Dyck dress; in an oval. H. Meyer, 4to. (Faithorne.)*

Promoted  
1631.

William Noy, attorney-general, was, for his quick apprehension, solid judgment, and retentive memory, equal, at least, to any of the lawyers of his time. But with all these great, he had no amiable qualities; he was ill-natured, haughty, and unpolite. He had the principal hand in the most oppressive expedients for raising money for the king, and seems not to have had the least notion of public spirit. He was, in a word, a man of an enlarged head, and a contracted heart.† See an account of his learned and judicious works, in the "Athenæ Oxon." *Ob.* 9 August, 1634.

\* In Archbishop Laud's "Diary," where his death is noted, he is styled Mr. William Noy.

† Howel informs us, that his heart was literally contracted; "that it was shrivelled like a leather penny purse, when he was dissected." See Howel's "Letter to Lord Savage," vol. i. p. 241, which contains some particulars relative to the above character.—Mr. Hargrave, in his edit. of Coke upon Littleton, has the following note at p. 54. "As Lord Hale makes so frequent a reference to Noy's Reports, it may not be amiss to apprise the student, that the book is known by the name of that very learned lawyer, yet there is not the least reason to suppose that such a loose collection of notes was intended by him for the public eye. In an edition of Noy's Reports, *penes Editorem*, there is the following observations upon them in manuscript: *A Simple Collection of Scraps of Cases, made by Serjeant Sizer from Noy's loose Papers; and imposed upon the World for the Reports of that vile prerogative Fellow Noy.* This account of Noy's Reports, which was probably written soon after the first publication in 1656, though expressed in terms inexcusably gross, contains an anecdote not altogether useless."



Lawyer.

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES; *from an original picture by Cornelius Jansen, in the possession of Thomas Dowdeswell, esq. H. R. Cooke sc. 4to.*

SIR DUDLEY DIGGES; *in an oval; mezz. Woodburn exc. 8vo.*

Sir Dudley Digges was born in the year 1583; and in 1598 entered a gentleman commoner of University College, Oxford; where, in 1601, he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He afterward studied the law in the inns of court, and having received the honour of knighthood, commenced his travels, in order to improve his skill in languages, and increase his general knowledge.

In 1618, King James sent him ambassador to the Emperor of Russia; and two years afterward he was commissioned, with Sir Maurice Abbot, to proceed to Holland to demand restitution of some English property which had been seized by the Dutch in the East Indies. He was a member of James's third parliament, which met in January 1620-21; but he complied so little with the despotic measures of the court, that the king ranked him among the number whom he was pleased to stigmatize by the phrase "ill-tempered spirits." He was likewise a member of the first parliament of Charles I. in 1626, and not only joined with those patriots who were for bringing Villiers, duke of Buckingham, the king's great favourite, to justice, but so strenuously exerted himself in the business of the impeachment, as to be chosen one of its chief managers; a conduct which gave such high offence, that the king committed him to the Tower, together with Sir John Elliot, another manager, who, like Digges, had descanted on the duke's guilt. Within a few days, however, they were both released; Charles finding it necessary to appease the storm, which this arbitrary arrest had produced.

In 1627-28, Sir Dudley was chosen a knight of the shire for Kent in Charles's third parliament; in which it appears that his opposition to the ministry was not so determined as before. In the following year, when the commons were on the eve of being dissolved, in consequence of their firm stand against the illegal proceedings of the king, the speaker, Sir John Finch, interrupted the business by saying, "There is a command laid upon me, that I must order you not to proceed," and attempted to "go forth of

his chair," but was held in by force, till the house had voted a strong protestation against innovations in religion, and levying the subsidies of tonnage and poundage. On this occasion Sir Dudley vented his uneasiness in these words: "I am as much grieved as ever. Must we not proceed? let us sit in silence: we are miserable: we know not what to do."

The great talents of Sir Dudley, and his influence in the commons, made the court consider it as a matter of the first importance to sway him, if possible, to their interest. Accordingly, in 1630, they tempted him with a reversionary grant of the honourable and advantageous office of master of the Rolls; which partly answered the intent, as he accepted the grant on the 30th of November; yet, as no other parliament was called during the continuance of his life, how far his tergiversation might have been carried is unknown. When the mastership became vacant, on the decease of Sir Julius Cæsar in April, 1636, Sir Dudley was put into possession, yet he did not enjoy it quite three years; for he died on the 18th of March, 1638-39: his death, as his epitaph expresses it, being "reckoned by the wisest men, among the public calamities of the times." He was buried within a small chapel or monument room, which he had himself caused to be erected in Chilham church, Kent, in remembrance of his lady, who died in May, 1631. Their issue was eight sons and three daughters: of whom Dudley, the third son, was master of arts, and fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. West Digges, the well-known comedian, was great-grandson of Sir Dudley; he being the issue of John Digges, by Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord Delaware.

**SIR CHARLES CÆSAR**, knt. master of the Rolls; 4to. *R. Wilkinson exc.*

Sir Charles Cæsar was the third son of Sir Julius, but by the death of both his elder brothers became his heir. He was born the 27th of Jan. 1589, educated at All Souls College, Oxford, admitted doctor of laws in that university Dec. 7th, 1612, and received the honour of knighthood, at the palace of Theobalds, Oct. 6th, in the succeeding year. He, like his father, first practised in the profession of the civil law, and, having held for some years in its court the office of master of the faculties, was promoted to the now obsolete station of judge of the court of audience, which then

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ranked with the highest in that branch of jurisprudence : like his father also, he relinquished that profession for, or at least mingled it with, that of a chancery lawyer, in which court he became a master on the 30th of Sept. 1619. He rose too at length to the important and dignified post of master of the Rolls, in which he succeeded Sir Dudley Digges. True it is, however strange it may appear, that he purchased the appointment of Charles the First, for a sum of money, in the commencement of that unfortunate prince's distresses. We find in the MSS. of his second son, Mr. Charles Cæsar, the following memorandum : "June the 14th, 1640, Sir Charles Cæsar, knight, was sworn master of the Rolls in Chancery, or assistant judge to the lord high-chancellor of England ; for which high and profitable office he paid to King Charles the First, 15,000*l*. broad pieces of old gold ; and lent the king 2,000*l*. more, when he went to meet his rebellious Scotch army, invading England."

He enjoyed the fruit of his purchase little more than two years, for on the 6th of December, 1642, he fell a prey to the small-pox, a malady peculiarly fatal in his family, aged 53.

Sir Charles Cæsar was twice married ; first to Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Vanlore, knight, an eminent merchant of London, by whom he had two daughters. His second lady was Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, knight, an alderman of London, who served the office of lord mayor in 1622.

DAVID JENKINS, a judge in the civil (common) law ; 4*to*. whole length ; rare.

DAVID JENKINS, &c. *six English verses*. W. M. (Marshall) *sc*. 12*mo*.

DAVID JENKINS ; *frontispiece to his Works*, 1681 ; 12*mo*.

David Jenkins, a Welsh judge, imprisoned and condemned several persons for bearing arms against Charles I. for which he was sent to the Tower. When he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, he peremptorily disowned their jurisdiction. Expecting daily to be hanged, he came to a resolution to suffer with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other.



His vindication of himself, and several other occasional pieces of his writing, were printed in 12mo. 1648, with his head by Marshall. *Ob.* 1663, *Æt. circ.* 81.\* *Ant.* Wood, for reflecting on the Earl of Clarendon, in his account of this judge, in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," vol. ii. p. 212, was sentenced to have a copy of that book burnt, to be fined thirty-four pounds, and expelled the university of Oxford. See Granger's "*Letters*," p. 272.

RICHARDUS BROWNLOW, armiger, capitalis protonotarius in curia de Banco. *T. Cross sc.* 4to. *Æt.* 86. *Frontisp.* to his "*Brevia Judicialia*," fol.

RICHARDUS BROWNLOWE, &c. *T. Cross sc.* 4to. *Æt.* 86; somewhat different from the former. Before his "*Declarations and Pleadings*;" 4to.

Both these prints are evidently after an original of him which I saw at Belton, in the library of the late Sir John Cust, bart. speaker of the House of Commons. They are dated, *Æt.* 86; but it appears from the original, that he was not so old when that was painted.

Richard Brownlowe, esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench, was founder of the Tyrconnel family. Besides the above-mentioned works, he was author of a "*Book of Entries*," and joint-author with J. Goldsborough, esq. of a book of "*Reports*." See Worrall's "*Catalogue of Law Books*."

JOHANNES SELDENUS; ex tabula, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana. *Vandyck p. Faber, jun. f.* 1713; 4to.

\* Captain Jenkins, his great-grandson, was said to have had his ears cut off, in the reign of George II. by a captain of a Spanish ship, who insultingly bid him carry them to the king, his master: to this Mr. Pope alludes:

——— "The Spaniard did a waggish thing,  
Who crompt our ears, and sent them to the king."

This was a falsehood, propagated to inflame. A friend informed me, that he was in the House of Commons when Captain Jenkins was examined before the parliament concerning this affair; and that he then saw both his ears: and that they were on at the time of his death.

JOHANNES SELDENUS, jureconsultus. *Lely* p. *Vertue* sc. 1725; *h. sh.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *Before Dr. Pocock's edition of "Eutychius," fol.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *Burghers* sc. *In the frontispiece to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library," with the founder, and principal benefactors.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *Van Hove* sc. 1677; 12mo.

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *R. White* sc. *h. sh.*

JOHANNES SELDEN, &c. *a library in the back ground; four Latin verses.* *G. L. p. h. sh. scarce.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *J. Chantry* sc. *to his "Nativity of Christ."*

JOHN SELDEN. *W. Faithorne; J. Sturt.*

JOHN SELDEN. *P. Lely; W. Birch; 1789.*

JOHN SELDEN. *W. Holl* sc. *From the original of Mytens, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford.*

John Selden, sometimes styled "The great dictator of learning of the English nation," and pronounced by Grotius, his antagonist, to be the glory of it, was a man of as extensive and profound knowledge as any of his age. He was thoroughly skilled in every thing that related to his own profession; but the general bent of his studies was to sacred and profane antiquity. The greater part of his works are on uncommon subjects. Like a man of genius, he was not content with walking in the beaten track of learning, but was for striking out new paths, and enlarging the territories of science. His "History of Tithes" gained him more enemies than

any of his works, and his “*Mare clausum usum*” did him the most honour.\* Towards the close of his life, he saw the emptiness of all human learning; and owned, that out of the numberless volumes he had read and digested, nothing stuck so close to his heart, or gave him such solid satisfaction, as a single passage out of St. Paul’s Epistles.† Ob. 30 Nov. 1654, and was buried on the south side of the round walk in the Temple church. His works were published in three volumes, folio, by Dr. David Wilkins, 1725.‡

WILLIAM PRYNNE, esq. *oval. Stent.*

*Another, Æt. 40, 1640; four English verses.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE. *Hollar f. a small oval. Under the print, is an account of his being pilloried, fined, and imprisoned, for writing his “Histro-Mastix,” &c.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE, barrister at law; 8vo. in Lord Clarendon’s “*History.*”

WILLIAM PRYNNE; *mezz. R. Dunkarton; small quarto.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE; in Smollett’s “*History.*” *Benoist sc.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE; *oval; in prison; four verses, “All flesh is grass,” &c. a sheet of letter-press, with an account of the places and times of imprisonment, &c. Æt. 49, 1653. In the manner of Hollar; rare.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE, presenting his book to King Charles II. *sheet; scarce; from his “Records.”*

\* Written against Grotius, of whom he had the advantage.

† Titus ii. 11—14.

‡ Properly in six, though they are sometimes bound in three.—BINDLEY.

In the Bodleian Gallery at Oxford, is a portrait said to be of him; but I believe it to be of some other person. It belonged to the late Dr. Rawlinson.

William Prynne, a man of sour and austere principles, took upon himself the office of censor, and boldly stepped forth to correct every enormity in church and state. He wrote against bishops, players, long hair, and love-locks; and was therefore dignified by his party with the appellation of Cato. He was a man of great reading; and there appear in his writings a copiousness without invention, and a vehemence without spirit. Mr. Wood supposes that he wrote a sheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's estate. He says, "His custom was, when he studied, to put on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them from too much light; and seldom eating a dinner, would every three hours, or more, be maunching a roll of bread, and now and then refresh his exhausted spirits, with ale."\* To this Butler seems to allude, in his address to his muse:

"Thou that with ale, or viler liquors,  
Didst inspire Withers, Prynne, and Vicars;  
And teach them, though it were in spite  
Of nature, and their stars, to write."

This voluminous rhapsodist gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the society of Lincoln's Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." The most valuable of his performances by far, is his "Collection of Records," in four large volumes, which is a very useful work.† Ob. 24 Oct. 1669.

*see post p. 359 of this vol.*

ROBERT AYLETT, master in Chancery, 1635, *Æt.* 52. *T. Cross f.* 8vo. *It is before his "Divine and Moral Speculations," in verse, 1654; 8vo. Copied by W. Richardson.‡*

\* "Athenæ Oxon." ii. col. 434.

† After the restoration, he was made chief-keeper of the records in the Tower, with a salary of 500*l.* a year.

‡ The print may be placed here, next to the common lawyers; or after Richard Brownlow, esq. in this class.



Robert Aylett was educated at Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, where, in 1614, he commenced doctor of laws. It was his usual practice to relax himself after his severer studies with poetry. Besides the book just mentioned, he wrote "*Susanna, or the Arraignment of the two Elders*," in verse, Lond. 1622, 8vo. Mr. Wood starts a question,\* whether he was author of "*Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*," or the Antiquities of ancient Britain derived from the Phœnicians," published under the name of Aylett Sammes; but said to be written by his uncle. Certain it is that the nominal author was unequal to it; though much learning and labour have been spent on that wild work to very little purpose.

DR. ISAAC DORISLAUS, *assassinated at the Hague, May 12, 1649; from an original drawing in the collection of Sir John St. Aubyn. W. Richardson exc. 8vo. plate 52.*

DR. ISAAC DORISLAUS; *in Caulfield's "High Court of Justice;" 8vo.*

DR. ISAAC DORISLAUS, *standing, with emblems of Time and Truth. C. Pass; scarce.*

*There is a curious Dutch print of his assassination; 4to.*

Doctor Dorislaus was a native of Holland, a scholar and a gentleman, who came to England to prosecute his studies: he resided for a considerable time in the university of Oxford, where he obtained a degree as a doctor of laws, and became likewise a celebrated professor there; at the commencement of the civil war, he became judge-advocate in the parliament army.—He was in the habit of strict intimacy with Sir Henry Mildmay, at whose house, in Essex, he is reproached with ordinarily playing at cards on Sundays, and that it was through Sir Henry's means he was employed to draw up the charge against King Charles the First; the rather, as no Englishman could be found hardy enough to undertake the same!

\* "*Fasti*," ii. col. 207.



this however appears to be little more than surmise, for if a Bradshaw as president, and a Cook as solicitor-general, to recite the charge in open court, could be procured, what doubt can be entertained, but similar individuals should have been found with equal intrepidity to undertake, at any rate, a task of equal daring?

After the execution of the king, Dorislaus was selected by the parliament as a fit person to go as their envoy to the states-general; it being imagined he would be better received in that capacity, as their own countryman, than any other person; and the knowledge he possessed of most transactions during the progress of the war, rendered him every way qualified to place the actions of the British government in the most favourable light. He arrived at the Hague in his quality of foreign minister in May, 1649; but the first night, as he was at supper, one Colonel Whitford, a Scotchman (then attending the king's court), with about twelve other royalists, regretting and disdaining the affront done to the king, by the impudent boldness of Dorislaus' address to the States in the face of his majesty, entered his lodging, and with a broad sword cleaved his head and killed him, suffering his page to escape; but, by a mistake, wounding another Dutchman for him at their first coming in; and, having done the deed, quietly departed: and though the States pretended a hue and cry, yet the people were generally well satisfied, and applauded the execution. The government of England, on the contrary, as soon as intelligence of this assassination reached London, was highly exasperated, and set forth a declaration, wherein they imputed this fact to the royalists, and upon the next occasion threatened to retaliate it upon those of that party then in their hands; notwithstanding which, Anthony Ascham, their agent and envoy to the court of Spain, some time after, with his interpreter Signior Riba, was served in the same manner, on his arrival at Madrid at his inn, by one Sparks, and other English merchants, upon the same account. When Sparks fled to the Venetian ambassadors, and thence to sanctuary, from which he was, however, soon taken, and publicly executed.

The war which broke out between the Commonwealth and the states of Holland in 1655, was, in great part, occasioned by the public affronts offered to the ambassadors of the former, Dorislaus, and St. John, in the very presence of the states-general: and they gave the Dutch a taste of their displeasure, by their act, forbidding foreign ships to trade hither.

## A SCOTCH LAWYER.

SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON (his name not inscribed). *D. Paton delin. R. White sc. judge's robes; laced cap; large beard.*

Sir Alexander Gibson, of Durie, one of the senators of the college of Justice, was author of "Decisions of the Lords of Council in Scotland, in cases of importance, from July, 1641, to 1642, with the Defenders and Pursuers' Names," fol. Edinburgh, 1690. The head is prefixed to this book.

SIR THOMAS HOPE; *from the original, by Jamesone, in the possession of the Earl of Hopetoun. E. Harding sc. 8vo.*

This eminent lawyer was the son of Henry Hope, a merchant of Edinburgh, who had many commercial transactions with Holland, where he afterward resided, and where he married Jacque or Jacqueline de Tott.\*

His son Thomas soon distinguished himself at the bar: and was made king's advocate in 1627, when he was also created a baronet by King Charles I. He however attached himself to the Covenanters, and was consulted by them in all difficult points. The king nevertheless, perhaps either to render him suspected to that party, or with a view to win him over, appointed him commissioner to the general assembly in August, 1643.

Sir Thomas Hope died in 1646, leaving large estates to three sons; the youngest, Sir James, being ancestor of the Hopetoun family, which arose to great wealth from his marriage with Anne, heiress of John Foulis of Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, these mines being an unfailing source of opulence.

The works of Sir Thomas Hope on the Scotch law continue to be valued: they are his Minor Practics, and his Decisions. He also wrote some Latin poems, and an account of the Earls of Mar.

\* A second son was, it is believed, the ancestor of the famous Hopes of Amsterdam.

Warriors,

## CLASS VII.

## OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

## FIRST DIVISION.

## OFFICERS OF THE KING'S ARMY.

As the generality of the persons mentioned in the ensuing Class were soldiers by accident, the accounts of them will, for the most part, be found in other Classes : most of the general officers are placed here.

“ SIR JOHN BURGH, knight,\* descended from the house of the Lord Burgh, and heir-male to the barony ; captain of an English foot company in the United Provinces ; governor of Frankendale ; colonel of a regiment of foot in the expedition with Count Mansfield ; colonel-general in the Isle of Rhee, where he was slain with a musket-bullet, September 11, 1627.” *T. Cecill sc. very scarce.*—Prefixed to a very scarce poetical quarto pamphlet, called, “ The Description of that ever-to-be-famed knight, Sir John Burgh, colonell-general of his Majesties armie, with his last service at the Isle of Rhee, and his unfortunate death then when the armie had most need of such a pilote. Written by Robert Markham, captain of a foote company in the same regiment ; and shot also in the same service.” *Printed 1628.*

Sir John Burgh, the brave governor of Frankendale, was of the same family, but not the same person with Sir John Burgh, who

\* He is placed here in order of time, not to interfere with the officers who commanded in the civil war.

was lieutenant-general to Sir Walter Raleigh, in his expedition to Panama, and who took the great and rich ship called the Madre de Dios. They were both descended from Sir Thomas Burgh, lord Burgh of Gainsborough. The elder Sir John died in 1593; and the younger on the 11th, or rather the 20th, of September, 1627, in the 41st year of his age.\* He was one of the best soldiers of his time, and greatly distinguished himself by his active and passive valour. His portrait is among the rest of Sir Horace Vere's captains, at Lord Townshend's, at Raynham, in Norfolk. Sir James Burrow, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, is of the same family, and has another portrait of him. I frankly own, that I fancied the elder and younger Sir John Burgh to have been the same person, and should have continued in that mistake, if this learned and ingenious gentleman had not, with his pen, cleft in two my phantom, which was of a substance too gross ever to re-unite.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, comes Arundeliæ et Surriæ, &c. An. 1639, contra Scotos, supremus et generalis militiæ dux. *A. Vandyck p. W. Hollar f.* 1646; *h. sh.* See Class II. *vol ii. page 276.*

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, lord-general, &c.  
*Stent h. sh.*

Henry Rich, earl of Holland, was lord-general of the horse under the Earl of Arundel, in the expedition against the Scots, in 1639. He was sent with a considerable part of the army, to engage a small body of the Scottish forces under General Lesley, but retired without striking a stroke. See Class III.

\* In a manuscript copy of poems by George Lawder, afterward an officer of high rank in the service of the States General, there is an epitaph on Sir John Burrows, as there called; it ends thus:

“To tell thee who it is, let this suffice,  
Here noble, valiant, learn'd, brave Burrows lies.”—LORD HAILES.



OFFICERS BELONGING TO THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY, UNDER THE EARL OF NEWCASTLE AND PRINCE RUPERT; ACCORDING TO THE LIST OF THE ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY FORCES, PRINTED IN 1642; 4to.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, general of the foot. See Class III.

*vol 2 p. 290.*

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, lieutenant-general of the foot. See Class III.

*2 part p. 30*

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, poet-laureat, was a great favourite of the Earl of Newcastle, who appointed him lieutenant-general of his ordnance;\* but it was thought that he might easily have found a person much better qualified for that command. We read, that Alexander took Homer's Works with him in his expeditions; but it is not probable that he would have taken the poet himself, if he had been then living. Voltaire informs us,† that Lewis XIV. in his pompous expedition to Flanders, was attended by Vander Meulen the painter, and Pelisson the historian, to design and record his victories; but he does not say that he took Boileau with him to sing them;‡ and, if he did, he knew better how to employ him than to make him a lieutenant-general. See the next reign.

*vol 4 page 35*

*for Portraits see vol 5 p. 246.*

SIR FRANCIS WORTLEY, col. of the fifth regiment of foot, under the Earl of Newcastle. See Class IX.

ENDYMION PORTER, col. of the seventh regiment of foot. See Class VIII.

COLONEL JOHN BELLASYSE, col. of the ninth regiment of

\* His name is not in the list above mentioned.

† "Siccle de Louis XIV."

‡ He did take Boileau, and Racine too, as his histriographers along with him in one of his campaigns.—LORD ORFORD.

Boileau and Racine were taken to be present at one of Lewis's campaigns of parade, where the king rode in a great state coach filled with ladies.—LORD HAILES.

foot, and afterward a lieutenant-general. See Lord BELLASYSE in the next reign.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS, col. of the twelfth regiment of foot. He had the command of the Earl of Newcastle's horse, at the battle of Marston Moor, where he signalized that valour for which his family were distinguished;\* but was, after the utmost exertion of it, forced to yield to the determined Cromwell. His head is described in the eighth Class, with that of Sir George Lisle. *post. p. 82.*

EDWARD NICHOLAS, secretary of state, commanded a troop of horse under the Earl of Newcastle.†

RUPERT, prince Palatine, general of the horse, &c. 1642. See Class I.

GEORGE, lord Digby, had the command of two troops of horse under Prince Rupert. See Class III.

ARTHUR, lord Capel, commanded two troops of horse. See Class III.

### THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS ACTED CHIEFLY IN THE WEST.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis of Hertford, general, &c. See Class III.

RALPH, lord Hopton, baron of Stratton; *in armour; band, &c.*

RALPH, lord Hopton, his majesty's general of the western army. *From a painting in Sir Jacob Astley's hands. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

\* We read on the monument of his sister, the Dutchess of Newcastle, in Westminster Abbey, that "all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous."

† See the "List of the Armies," 1642. His portraits belong to the Interregnum, and the reign of Charles II.

The lord HOPTON ; *from a picture at the Honourable Arthur Onslow's, esq. Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists. There is a print of him on horseback, by Sherwin.*

SIR RALPH HOPTON, governor of Bristol, &c. *whole length, singularly dressed ; troops marching in the back ground. Sold by W. Bentley ; very rare.*

Ralph, lord Hopton, a nobleman of admirable accomplishments of body and mind ; was trained up in a good school of war in the Low Countries. After exerting himself in the House of Commons, in the royal cause, he retired into the west ; where, in a few months, he raised a formidable army, and fortified no less than forty garri- sons. He was so great a master of discipline, that his army moved as one man ; and was, in every respect, different from those licen- tious and tumultuous rabbles, of which there were many instances in the civil war, that more resembled a herd of banditti, than a well appointed army. His victory at Stratton, which was the most sig- nal in the course of that war, is an astonishing instance of what de- termined valour can effect. He well knew how to improve it, and it was only an earnest of several others. After he had done as much as courage, conduct, and activity could do, he, for want of supplies, was forced to retire before Fairfax ; and approved himself as great a general in his retreat, as he had done before in his vic- tories. He died at Bruges, in September, 1652. See Sir WIL- LIAM WALLER in this Class.

Created  
a baron,  
19 Car. I.

May 16,  
1643.

PRINCE MAURICE, general of the West. See Class I.

GEORGE, lord Goring (general, &c.) *Vandergucht sc. A page putting on his sword ; 8vo. Clarendon. vol 4. page 555. Lodge vol vi pl 118. Son of George Goring Earl of Norwich.*  
George, lord Goring, was a man of ready wit, good understand- ing, and clear courage ; but too mercurial to be at the head of an army, and too vicious to be in any station, where example could corrupt. He was so totally devoid of principle, that he was under no check or restraint from any laws human or divine. But such were the sprightliness of his behaviour, and the sallies of his wit,  
*Clarendon vol 4 pages 555, 686, 690 & 698 et seq.*



that those who detested his character, could never hate his person. That part of the country where his army lay, was a scene of ravage and licentiousness; and he was generally, in effect, doing the work of the enemy.\* At the battle of Marston Moor, he totally routed the left wing of the Scottish army; and was brave and resolute in his defence of Colchester.\* Having gained his pardon, but lost his estate, he retired, in the time of the Interregnum, to the little court of Charles II. and his manners were perfectly adapted to it, when it rose to the height of frolic and debauchery. In the 20th year of Charles I. he was created earl of Norwich. He died suddenly in 1663; some say in 1662.

July 3,  
1644.

see Clements  
Markham  
Fairfax  
pp. 174, 176

\* This Colchester affair was the father's Geo. going Earl of Norwich

see Lodge  
pt. 118 and  
Markham  
Fairfax p. 314.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon. Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From an original at Wilton. One of the set of Loyalists.

ROBERT, earl of Caernarvon. Vandyck p. Baron sc. a large head. This seems to have been done from a tracing taken from the fine family picture, at Wilton.

His portrait, together with that of his lady, by Vandyck, is also at Longleat.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon (general of the horse). Vandergucht sc. 8vo.

The Earl of Caernarvon, though he seemed born for the camp, never thought of commencing soldier before he was roused to action from a principle of loyalty. He was vigilant, active, and patient in his command; and wanted only experience to be an accomplished general. He was quick in discerning any advantage over the enemy, eager to lay hold of it, and steady to pursue it. He distinguished himself in every action in which he was engaged, and particularly in the memorable battle of Roundway Down. After he had defeated a part of the enemy's horse, at Newbury, he fell

\* It is said that William, prince of Orange, thus expressed himself, "I could not understand how my father-in-law proved so unfortunate in war, till I became acquainted with his generals."—LORD HAILES.



by the ignoble hand of a straggling trooper, who ran him through the body.\* Just as he was expiring, a certain nobleman came to him, to ask him if he had any request to make to his majesty, assuring him that it would be punctually fulfilled. He replied, "I will not die with a suit in my mouth, but to the King of kings." He died the 20th of September, 1643. The king, who justly respected him as one of the bravest and most accomplished persons in his army, was extremely sensible of his loss.

BEVILLUS GRANVIL, &c. *Æt.* 39, 1640. *By Faithorne, but without his name; 4to. Before the Oxford Verses on his Death.*

SIR BEVIL GRANVILLE. *G. Vertue sc. From an original, in the possession of Lord Lansdown. One of the set of Loyalists.*

SIR BEVIL GRANVILLE, *Æt.* 39, 1640. *James Fittler, in Prince's "Worthies of Devon;" 4to. 1810.*

SIR BEVIL GRANVILLE. *R. Cooper sc. Private plate; engraved for the Marquis of Buckingham.*

The following verses, which are as perfect an example of the *bathos* as any Longinus has given us of the *sublime*, are under the head. They are taken from the Oxford verses written upon his death, soon after the battle of Lansdown:

" Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,  
When his one bark a navy did defy;†  
Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes stand?  
Thy grandsire's fill the sea, and thine the land."

SIR BEVIL GRANVILLE (col. of a regiment, under Lord Hopton); *8vo.*

Sir Bevil Granville, one of the worthiest and most popular men in the county of Cornwall, had a principal hand in every signal ex-

\* Fuller's "Worthies," in Bucks, p. 141.

† See the reign of Elizabeth, Class VII.

July 5, 1643. ploit in that great scene of action. He was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath. He contributed greatly to the defeat of the parliament army; but the royalists knew not how to esteem that as a victory, which was purchased with the life of so excellent a person.

SIR THOMAS BYRON; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc. 8vo.

Sir Thomas Byron, a gentleman of great skill and courage, had the command of the Prince of Wales's regiment at the battle of Hopton Heath; and charged the enemy with great slaughter, after the death of the Earl of Northampton, who was slain in the fight; but night coming on, and the place being found full of coal-pits and holes, dangerous to cavalry, Sir Thomas deemed it prudent to defer farther fighting until the morning, and stood all that night in the field, though severely wounded by a shot in the thigh; but when morning came, there was no enemy to be seen, for as soon as night drew on they had left the field, in hope that their scattered horse would find them in quarters more remote from danger.—Sir Thomas Byron, and the troops under his command (many of which were wounded), retired to refresh themselves at Stafford; after they had taken the spoils off the field, and buried their dead.

He continued to serve the king with unabated zeal and vigilance, but at length the total ruin of the royal cause, compelled him to seek his personal safety in private seclusion; until the troubles of the time became a little abated.

COL. GILES STRANGEWAYS distinguished himself on several occasions in the civil war. See an account of this active and worthy loyalist in the next reign.

SIR NICHOLAS SLANNING; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc. 4to.

SIR NICHOLAS SLANNING; *in an oval.* Rodd exc. 8vo.

Sir Nicholas Slanning, knight, and governor of Pendennis Castle, was a native of the county of Devon, and born in the parish of

*Warriors.*  
Bicklegh, not far from the town of Plymouth.—After spending some time in the university of Oxford, he went into the Low Countries, at that time as great an academy of arms, as the other was of arts. Here he continued, until he became master of the art of war. Thus excellently accomplished, he returned into England, and taking the court in his way home, received the honour of knighthood from the hand of Charles I. and shortly after married a daughter of Sir James Bagg, of Saltern, near Plymouth, knight by whom he left issue, one son, Sir Nicholas Slanning, knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. and created a baronet 1662.

When the contentions between the king and parliament ran to that height, as to break out into open war, Sir Nicholas, who had a seat in the House of Commons for one of the western boroughs, was appointed by the king to the weighty trust of Pendennis Castle, a port of great importance opposite the coast of France, from whence, at that time, supplies might be expected, lying in the Levant, Spanish, Indian, and Irish road; where most merchants touch, and many are driven.

In the year 1643, the loyal gentry of the western parts entered into an association, to assist the king against the parliament then in arms against him: they met first in a great body near Pendennis, in Cornwall, where Sir Nicholas joined them with the forces under his command, and the whole was led by Sir Bevil Granville, and marched into Somersetshire.

Sir William Waller, the parliament's general, met them at Lansdown, a little beyond Bath, where, intending to break this western association, he was beaten out of his lines; though to effect this, it cost the royalists the lives of many gallant men.—Sir Nicholas Slanning was engaged in this action, and is reported to have done wonders, in advancing from hedge to hedge, in the front of his men, in the mouths of muskets and cannon.—Soon after the western forces marched towards Bristol, and sat down before that city, then garrisoned by Colonel Fiennes for the parliament. Prince Rupert, the general for the king, attacked it so vigorously, that after three days' siege he had that important place surrendered into his hands. Sir Nicholas Slanning greatly distinguished himself on this occasion, but his courage and impetuosity carrying him a little too far, as he made a brave assault on the town, on the 26th of July, 1643, he was unfortunately slain, to the great grief of all the army.

He was one of those noble gentlemen which were called the four

wheels of Charles's wain, all Devonshire or Cornish men, and all slain at or near the same place, at the same time, and in the same cause; according to an ode made upon the occasion, in which they are thus mentioned:

The four wheels of Charles's wain,  
Granville, Godolphin, Trevannion, Slanning slain.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN. *Clamp sc. In Harding's*  
“*Biographical Mirrour* ;” 1793.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN; 4to.

Sidney Godolphin, second son of Sir William Godolphin, in the county of Cornwall, became a commoner of Exeter College, in Oxford, from whence he was removed to one of the inns of court. He afterward travelled into foreign countries, and accompanied the Earl of Leicester in his embassy to the court; where his excellent disposition, manners, and qualifications, made him very acceptable. Though every body courted his company, yet he loved very much to be alone, being in his constitution fond of retirement among his books, and inclined to melancholy. Yet the civil war no sooner began than he put himself into the first troops, which were raised in the west for the king, and bore the dangers and fatigue of winter marches with an exemplary courage and alacrity. By too brave a pursuit of the enemy into an obscure village in Devonshire, he was shot with a musket, upon which, without saying any word more than—“*Oh God, I am hurt!*” he fell dead from his horse, 1642-3. His death occasioned excessive grief to all who knew him, and was an irreparable loss to the public.—He lived in intimacy with the famous Thomas Hobbes, though of very different sentiments, and by his last will bequeathed him 200*l*.

COLONEL JOHN TREVANNION; *from a*  
*drawing in the King's “Clarendon;”* 8vo.

Colonel John Trevannion, a Cornish gentleman, heir to a considerable fortune, on the general rising in that county on the part of Charles I. in conjunction with Sir Bevil Granville, Sir Nicholas Slanning, and John Arundell (all four of them members of the



House of Commons, and therefore exactly acquainted with the desperate humours of the adverse party), undertook to raise regiments of volunteers : many young gentlemen, of the most considerable families of the county, assisted them as inferior officers ; so that within a shorter time than could be expected, from one single county, was raised a body of near fifteen hundred foot, armed, and well disciplined for action ; at the head of which, and such a body of horse and dragoons as they could muster, they advanced to Tavistock, in Devonshire, to join the Earl of Stamford, the Lord Mohun, and Sir Ralph Hopton.

Col. Trevannion distinguished himself with great gallantry, in several actions, but was unfortunately killed at the taking of Bristol, from a wound in the thigh by a musket-ball. He had scarcely attained the age of twenty-eight ; and was equally regretted by the army, and his royal master in particular.

## OFFICERS OF DISTINCTION, WHO ACTED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE KINGDOM.

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindsæi, &c. *Mierevelt p. Voerst sc. 1631. W. Webb excud. scarce.*

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindsæi, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc. h. sh.*

ROBERTUS BARTY, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc. 4to.*

ROBERT, earl of Lindsey. *C. Johnson p. Houbraken sc. 1742. In the possession of Charles Bertie, esq. Illust. Head.*

ROBERT BERTIE, earl of Lindsey. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From a painting at the Duke of Ancaster's. One of the set of Loyalists.*

ROBERT, earl of Lindsey (when Lord Willoughby

of Eresby); *on horseback, with the Earl of Essex; rare.* See Essex.

ROBERT BERTIE, earl of Lindsey, lord-general, &c. *in armour.*

ROBERT BARTUE (Bertie), earl of Lindsey, his majesty's general; *Svo.*

Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, son of Peregrine, lord Willoughby, of Eresby, inherited all the martial spirit of his father.\* In the reign of Elizabeth, he was at the siege of Amiens, under Sir John Baskerville and Sir Arthur Savage; and that of Cadiz, under the Earls of Essex and Nottingham, where he was knighted for his gallant behaviour. He had a share with George, earl of Cumberland, and other persons of eminence, in several adventures; and was one of those brave Englishmen who, in the late pacific reign, distinguished themselves in the Low Countries, under Prince Maurice, and had the honour of contributing to the victories of that great general. In 1635, he was constituted lord high-admiral of England,† and sent out with a fleet of forty sail, to maintain the dominion of the Narrow Seas; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed general of the king's forces. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Edge-hill, where the royalists claimed the victory. But the loss of so able a commander was irreparable, and his death was alone equal to a defeat. *Ob.* 23 Oct. 1642.

MONTAGU BERTIE, earl of Lindsey, &c. *in armour. Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sh. finely engraved, and very scarce.*

Montagu Bertie, earl of Lindsey, son of the former, and heir of his loyalty and valour, greatly distinguished himself at Edge-hill in endeavouring to rescue his father, after whose death he seems to have attached himself to the king with the affection of a son, as

\* Peregrine, lord Willoughby, offered to meet a person, who sent him a very impertinent challenge when he had the gout in his hands and feet, with a piece of a rapier in his teeth. Queen Elizabeth called his son "the young general," and offered to stand godmother to him. "Biog. Britain." Art. BERTIE.

† He was also lord high-chamberlain in this reign.

well as the duty of a subject. He commanded the life-guards in several of the most considerable battles which were fought in the course of the civil war, and was wounded in that of Naseby. His affectionate regard to his unhappy sovereign was conspicuous after his death; he attended his body to the grave, and paid his last duty to him with tears. He, after the restoration, lived in retirement with dignity, and approved himself an example of a better age. He died at Camden-house, in Kensington, the 25th of July, 1666. He married two wives; from the first of whom the Duke of Ancaster is descended, and from the second the Earl of Abingdon.

“SIR JACOB ASTLEY, created lord Astley, baron of Reading; field-marshal, and serjeant-major-general of his majesty’s army; lieutenant-general of the forces in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and South Wales; governor of the garrisons of Oxford, Reading, &c.” *M. Vandergucht sc. From an original painting at Sir Jacob Astley’s house, called “The Palace” at Maidstone, in Kent; 8vo.*

There is a portrait of him by Worlidge, done for Sir Edward Astley; 8vo.

Sir Jacob Astley served in the Netherlands under Prince Maurice, and his brother Henry; and afterward under Christian IV. king of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He was, for his signal services, created baron of Reading, 20 Car. I. He was among the first that entered into the service of that monarch, and his last hopes, in the decline of his affairs; but this brave and loyal old soldier was totally defeated with the remnant of the royal army, near Stow in the Woud, in Gloucestershire, the 21st of March, 1645-6. *Ob.* 1651.

*There is, in Lord Clarendon’s “History,” an octavo print by Vandergucht, of SIR BERNARD ASTLEY, son of Sir Jacob.*

SIR BERNARD ASTLEY; *neatly etched by Worlidge; companion to the one of his father, by the same artist.*

He had the command of a regiment in the civil war, and signalized his courage at the siege of Bristol, and the second battle of Newbury.

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston. *Vertue sc. From a picture of the late Duke of Kingston's, who was descended from him. One of the set of Loyalists.*

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston; *from a picture in the possession of W. Bryant, esq. B. Reading sc.*

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston. *J. Nutting.*

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston; *from a silver medal.*

Robert Pierpoint, earl of Kingston, who was popularly called "the good," was lieutenant-general of the king's forces in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk. He was very active in executing the royal commission of array, in opposition to the militia, and his success was answerable to his activity. He, in a short time, brought to the king four thousand men; two thousand of whom entered into his service; and the rest supplied him with arms and money, to the amount of 24,000*l.* He was surprised, at Gainsborough, by Lord Willoughby of Parham, and hurried aboard a pinnace, which was ordered to convey him to the garrison at Hull. The vessel was chased by Colonel Cavendish, and happened to run aground upon a shallow. The royalists peremptorily demanded the prisoner, who was as peremptorily refused. The rebels, to deter them from firing, exposed the earl upon deck; where he and a faithful servant were killed by a shot, which was intended for the enemy. *Ob.* 30 July, 1643.

SIR EDMUND VERNEY, standard-bearer to Charles I. *Rivers sc.*

Sir Edmund Verney, son of Sir Edmund Verney of Middle Claydon, in the county of Bucks, was born in London 1596, and with an education suitable to his birth, induced him to spend some time with George, lord Goring, in the Low Country wars; he after-



ward attended Lord Herbert and Sir Henry Wotton to France and Italy, and went with the Earl of Bristol into Spain: on his return was, by King Charles, appointed knight mareschal,\* and served in parliament for the borough of Aylesbury and Chipping Wycombe. He attended his majesty in 1639 against the Scots, and held the standard at Nottingham, and declared, that *by the grace of God* (his usual expression), *they that would take that standard from his hand, must first wrest his soul from his body*. Accordingly, at the battle of Edge-hill, fought 23d of October, 1642, he boldly charged with it among the thickest of the enemy, to engage the soldiers to follow him; and being surrounded by numbers, was offered his life if he would deliver up the standard; he rejected the offer, and fell for his country with great honour, having that day killed sixteen gentlemen with his own hand. The standard was taken, but rescued by Captain John Smith, an officer of the Lord Grandison's regiment of horse.—His son, Sir Ralph, was created a baronet by King Charles II.

There is a fine portrait of Sir Edmund Verney, by Vandyck, at Middle Claydon.

**SIR WILLIAM CLARKE**; *from an original picture. W. Maddocks sc. 4to.*

Sir William Clarke, a gentleman of good fortune in Kent, raised at his own charge a regiment for the service of King Charles the First, and joining the army under the command of the Earl of Cleveland, was killed in the fight at Cropredy-bridge.

**SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING**, of West-Chester, knt. 1643. *N. Scheneker sc. small oval; in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."*

Sir William Mainwaring, son of Sir Edmund Mainwaring, LL. D. and chancellor of Chester, who was the younger son of Sir Randle Mainwaring, of Over Peover, in the county of Chester, knight treasurer of Ireland. He died most valiantly in the service of his prince and country, in the defence of the city of Chester, 1645,

\* Mareschal, in French, imports a general of an army; in England, whoever enjoys the post of knight mareschal is obliged to carry the royal standard in time of war.

in the 20th year of his age, where he seems to have been in great distress. See his Letter in the Topographer, vol. ii. p. 68, &c. and Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."

SIR JOHN OWEN, *knt. J. Caldwell sc. 4to. in Pennant's "Tour in Wales."*

Sir John Owen, knight, of Clenneney, in Caernarvonshire, was a gallant officer, and strenuous supporter of the cause of Charles I. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Bristol, when it was taken by Prince Rupert, and was desperately wounded in the attack. Congenial qualities recommended him to his highness; who, superseding the appointment of Archbishop Williams to the government of Conway Castle, in 1643, constituted Sir John commander in his place. This fortress was soon given up to General Mytton, by the contrivance of the prelate, and the power of his friends; and the knight retired to his seat in the distant parts of the county. In 1648, he rose in arms to make a last effort in behalf of his fallen master, probably in concert with the royalists in Kent and Essex. He was soon attacked by William Lloyd, sheriff of the county, whom he defeated, wounded, and made prisoner. He then laid siege to Caernarvon; but hearing that certain of the parliament forces, under the Colonels Carter and Twisleton, were on their march to attack him, he hastened to meet them, and took the sheriff with him on a litter. He met with his enemies near Llande-gai: a furious rencontre ensued, in which Sir John had at first the advantage; but falling in with their reserve, fortune declared against him. In a personal contest with a Captain Taylor, he was pulled off his horse, and made prisoner; and his troops, disheartened by the loss of their commander, took to flight. The sheriff died the same day. The victory was esteemed of that consequence, that Captain Taylor, who was the messenger of the news to the parliament, received a reward of 200*l.* out of Sir John's estate.

Sir John was conveyed to Windsor Castle, where he found four noblemen under confinement for the same cause. On the 10th of November, a vote past for his banishment, and that of the Lords Goring, Loughborough, Capel, the Earl of Holland, and Major-general Langhorn; but after the execution of their royal master, sanguinary measures took place. The Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and the Lords Goring and Capel, were put upon their

CHARTER, Class 7.  
Warrior.

trials. Sir John shewed a spirit worthy of his country. He told his judges, that "he was a plain gentleman of Wales, who had been taught to obey the king; and that he had served him honestly during the war; and finding that many honest men endeavoured to raise forces, whereby he might get out of prison, he did the like;" and concluded like a man who did not much care what they resolved concerning him. In the end he was condemned to lose his head; for which, with a humorous intrepidity, he made the court a low reverence, and gave his humble thanks. A by-stander asked what he meant: he replied aloud, "It was a great honour to a poor gentleman of Wales to lose his head with such noble lords; for by G—, he was afraid they would have hanged him.

Sir John, by mere good fortune, was disappointed of the honour he was flattered with; being, as his epitaph says, *Famæ plus quam Vitæ Sollicito*. He neither solicited for a pardon, nor was any petition offered to parliament in his favour; which was strongly importuned in behalf of his fellow-prisoners. Ireton proved his advocate, and told the house, "That there was one person for whom no one spoke a word; and therefore requested, that he might be saved by the motive and goodness of the house." In consequence, mercy was extended to him; and after a few months' imprisonment, he was on his petition set at liberty. He retired again into his country, where he died in 1666, and was interred in the church of Penmorva, in Caernarvonshire, where a small monument was erected to his memory.

His Hon<sup>r</sup>. Captin HOTHAM, &c. *on horseback; an etching. J. Caulfield exc.*

Captain John Hotham, son of Sir John Hotham, of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, was brought before a court-martial at Guildhall, Nov. 30, 1644, Sir William Waller, president, upon a charge, that he being a commander in the service of the parliament, had betrayed the trust in him reposed, and perfidiously adhered to the enemy, by endeavouring to betray a regiment of horse, and other forces into their hands.

He produced a great number of witnesses to invalidate the credit of the evidence against him, but no regard was paid to their testimony; and he was ordered to be beheaded, which sentence was executed Jan. 1st, 1645, on Tower-hill, one day preceding the execution of his father at the same place for a similar offence.



BERNARD STUART, earl of Lichfield, commander of the king's troops. See Class III.

SPENCER COMPTON, earl of Northampton, colonel of a regiment of foot. See Class III.\*

SIR GEORGE RAWDON, an excellent field officer. See the next reign, Class VIII.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING, the poet, who had made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus, raised a splendid troop of horse, at the expense of 12,000*l.* for the service of the king. This troop, with Sir John at its head, behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scots, upon the English borders, in 1639, as to occasion the famous lampoon, composed by Sir John Mennis: "Sir John he got him an ambling nag," &c. This ballad, which was set to a brisk tune, was much sung by the parliamentarians, and continues to be sung to this day. This disastrous expedition, and the ridicule that attended it, was supposed to have hastened his death. See Class IX.

GEORGE WHARTON, afterward Sir George, sold his paternal estate to raise a troop of horse for the king, and took the command of it himself. At the time of the Interregnum, he was a writer in various branches of literature, and seems to have taken

\* Lord Digby and Colonel Lunsford were accused by John Lilburne and other incendiaries, of an intention to bring a large party of the king's forces to Westminster, and massacre the parliamentary leaders. It was as falsely reported, that the innocent colonel indulged his brutal appetite with the flesh of children. It appears from the following lines of Cleaveland, that there was "a picture," or print of him, making such a horrid meal:

They fear the giblets of his train; they fear  
Even his dog, that four-legg'd cavalier;  
He that devours the scraps which Lunsford makes,  
Whose picture feeds upon a child in stakes.†

It is highly probable, as I have never met with this print, that it has been industriously destroyed. The brave colonel, who was a man of a fair character, and far from being an epicure, much less a cannibal, was killed, in 1643, at the siege of Bristol. See more of him, in Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 312, first edit.

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† Cleaveland's "Rupertismus," at p. 67 of his works, edit. 1677.



up that profession from the necessity of his affairs. See the reign of Charles II. Class IX.

JOHN DOLBEN, born at Segroit, in Denbighshire, a student of Christ Church, in Oxford, was an ensign in the royal army at the siege of York, and the battle of Marston Moor, where he was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, by a musket-ball. He was afterward promoted to the rank of a major. Having entered into holy orders, he was, after the restoration, made a canon of Christ Church, and was successively bishop of Rochester, and archbishop of York. See the next reign, Class IV.\*

SIR BERNARD GASCOIGNE; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc.

Sir Bernard Gascoigne was a gentleman of Florence, who out of gallantry had volunteered his service to King Charles I. He was taken at the siege of Colchester, with Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, by General Fairfax, and all three sentenced by a council of war to be shot. Sir Bernard, who had but English sufficient to make himself understood, requested pen, ink, and paper, that he might write a letter to his prince, the great duke, that his highness might know in what manner he lost his life, to the end his heirs might possess his estate. The council, who were ignorant of his being a foreigner (having only selected him as a person of quality, and preferred him for being a knight, that they might sacrifice three of that rank, on account of the obstinate defence of the place), came to the determination of sparing his life, and putting to death his fellow-prisoners, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, who were accordingly shot, August 28, 1648.

SIR JOHN BOYS, of Bonnington, governor of Donnington Castle. *Stow sc.*

\* John Fell, afterward bishop, was an ensign in the same cause with Dolben. See "Athen. Oxon." II. 795. So William Beaw, afterward a bishop, was a major in the king's service, Ibid. 1179. Two others, who became bishops, were also in the royal army. See Peter Mews. Ibid, 1178; and John Lake, in Richardson's "Goodwin," p. 516.

Sir John Boys was a captain in the royal army, and governor of Donnington Castle, in Berkshire, and by the bravery with which he defended it, during a long siege, shewed himself well worthy of the trust. It was attacked by the parliament army under the command of Major-general Middleton. In return to the general's summons, the governor sent the following spirited reply: "Sir, I am intrusted by his majesty's express command, and have not learned yet to obey any other than my sovereign. To spare blood, do as you please; but myself, and those that are with me, are fully resolved to venture ours in maintaining what we are here intrusted with; which is the answer of ——— JOHN BOYS.

The king knighted the governor for his good services;\* he died 1664, and was buried at Goodneston, in Kent.

**SIR HENRY GAGE**; *from an original drawing; an etching. (Clausin.) Published by W. Richardson.*

*AGE Colonel. Temp. Charles I. From a drawing in the King's Collection*

**SIR HENRY GAGE**. *Thane etc. 8vo. Bulfinch. by Cooper.*

*(Edwards)*

The Earl of Clarendon says, "He was in truth a very extraordinary man, of a large and very graceful person, of an honourable extraction, his grandfather (great-grandfather it should be) having been knight of the Garter; besides his great experience and abilities as a soldier, which were very eminent; he had very great parts of breeding, being a very good scholar in the polite parts of learning, a great master in the Spanish and Italian tongues, besides the French and the Dutch, which he spoke in great perfection. He was likewise very conversant in courts, having for many years been much esteemed in that of the archduke and dutchess, Albert and Isabella, at Brussels, which was a great and very regular court at that time; so that he deserved to be looked upon as a wise and accomplished person. He was made governor of Oxford, and knighted; and soon after shot through the heart with a musket-bullet, Jan. 1644, in attempting to break down Culham-bridge, near Abingdon, where he intended to erect a royal fort.

*gallantly defended* ~~relieved~~ **BASTING HOUSE** 9<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1644. *Clarendon vol 4. p. 52*

**COLONEL HUGH GROVE**; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

\* See Lyson's "Mag. Brit." vol. I. p. 356, &c.

COLONEL HUGH GROVE; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Colonel Hugh Grove, in conjunction with Colonel Penruddock, raised a body of near two hundred horse, well armed, for the service of King Charles the Second, which they presumed would every day be improved upon the access of those who had engaged themselves in the western association, especially after the fame of their being up and effecting any thing, should come to their ears. With this force they surprised, and took possession of the city of Salisbury, which they entered about five o'clock in the morning; and appointed some officers, of which they had plenty, to cause all the stables to be locked up, that all the horses might be at their devotion; others to break open the gaols, and set free all persons inimical to the parliament party: they kept a good body of horse upon the market-place, to encounter all opposition; and gave order to apprehend the judges and the sheriff, who were yet in their beds, and to bring them into the market-place with their several commissions, not caring to seize upon the persons of any others.

All this was done with so little noise and disorder, as if the town had been all of one mind. They who were within doors, except they were commanded to come out, stayed still there, being more desirous to hear than to see what was done; very many being well pleased, and not willing that others should discern it in their countenance. When the judges were brought out in their robes, and humbly produced their commissions, and the sheriff likewise, Sir Joseph Wagstaff, a Wiltshire gentleman, who had formerly been major-general of the foot in the king's western army, resolved, after he had proclaimed the king, to cause them all three to be hanged; but this was so violently opposed by Grove and Penruddock, that Wagstaff durst not persist in it, but was prevailed on to dismiss the judges after taking their commissions from them; determining still to hang the sheriff, who positively, though humbly, and with many tears, refused to proclaim the king, which being otherwise done, they likewise prevailed with him rather to keep the sheriff alive, and to carry him with them to redeem an honest man out of the hands of their enemies.

They did nothing resolutely after their first action, but were in such disorder and discontent among themselves, that they left the town, and took the sheriff with them, about two of the clock in the afternoon; but were so weary of their day's labour, and their



watching the night before, that they grew less in love with what they were about, and differed again amongst themselves about the sheriff, whom many desired to be presently released; and that party carried it, in hope of receiving good offices afterward from him. In this manner they continued on their march westward. They from Hampshire, and other places, who were behind them, being angry for their leaving Salisbury, would not follow, but scattered themselves; and they who were before them, and heard in what disorder they had left Wiltshire, likewise dispersed; so that after they had continued their journey into Devonshire, without meeting any who would join with them, horse and men were so tired for want of meat and sleep, that one single troop of horse, inferior in number, and commanded by an officer of no credit in the war, being in those parts by chance, followed them at a distance, till they were so spent, that he rather entreated than compelled them to deliver themselves: some, and amongst them Wagstaff, quitted their horses, and found shelter in some honest men's houses, where they were concealed till opportunity served to transport them into the parts beyond the seas, where they arrived safely. But Penruddock, Grove, and most of the rest were taken prisoners, upon promise given by the officer, that their lives should be saved; which they quickly found he had no authority to make good. For Cromwell no sooner heard of this cheap victory, than he sent judges away with a new commission of Oyer and Terminer, and orders to proceed with the utmost severity against the offenders. But Rolle, his chief-justice, who had so luckily escaped at Salisbury, had not recovered the fright; and would no more look those men in the face who had dealt so kindly with him; but expressly refused to be employed in the service, raising some scruples in point of law, whether the men could be legally condemned; upon which Cromwell shortly after, turned him out of his office, having found others who executed his commands. Grove and Penruddock lost their heads at Exeter, and others were hanged there; many were sent to Salisbury, and tried and executed there, in the place where they had so lately triumphed.

COLONEL EUSEBIUS ANDREWS; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*



COLONEL EUSEBIUS ANDREWS; *enlarged from the above prints; 8vo.*

This gentleman was in the profession of the law, and practised as a counsellor at Gray's Inn; but on the breaking out of the civil war, he laid his gown aside for the sword, and faithfully adhered to the cause of the king; after whose death he was implicated in a plot to overturn the Commonwealth, in which the chief agent was one Bernards, who had formerly served under him in the army as major. This man, with another named Pitts, are stated to have been suborned by Bradshaw and Sir Henry Mildmay to swear against him, and notwithstanding a very able defence, in which he endeavoured to prove the illegality and authority of proceeding by a high court of justice, he was found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 22, 1650. Colonel Andrews acted for some time in the capacity of secretary to Arthur, lord Capel.

COLONEL POYER; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

COLONEL POYER; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Colonel Poyer, a gentleman and soldier of fortune, for some time served in the parliament army; but joining with Major-general Langhorne and Colonel Powel, he took up arms for the king in South Wales; the enterprise, however, failed, and they were defeated at St. Fagon's by Colonel Horton, whereupon they retreated with the broken remains of their army to the town of Pembroke, which they fortified, and valiantly defended for the space of three months, against Horton and Cromwell, who with a great power, had come to the other's assistance. When being in want of necessaries, and hopeless of obtaining relief, they were compelled to surrender at mercy: the effect whereof was, according to the order of a council of war, "That the three colonels should draw lots for their lives," which fell upon Colonel Poyer, who was in consequence shot to death in Covent-garden.

MAJOR PITCHER; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MAJOR PITCHER; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Major Pitcher, a valiant and loyal gentleman, was one of the brave officers that defended Pembroke, against the army under Cromwell, for the space of three months; when finding no hope of relief, they surrendered upon articles, in which it was stipulated, Major Pitcher should depart the kingdom for three years, and not return in that time upon pain of death. But he thinking to render the king further service, outstayed the time prescribed for transporting himself abroad, was betrayed by some he confided in, and apprehended in London; when being brought to trial before a council of war, was condemned to be shot to death, which sentence was carried into execution, against the door of St. Faith's church, in St. Paul's churchyard, Dec. 29, 1648.

### A SCOTCH GENERAL.

JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose (or MONTROSS). *A. Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of the Duke of Montrose; Illust. Head.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *Vertue sc. One of the Loyalists, from the same original as the above.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *A copy from Houbraken, by Strange. In Dr. Smollett's "History."*

Marchio Mont. Rosar. com. de Kincardin, &c. *six Latin verses; 4to. A copy by Vertue.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *four verses; "Scotland's Glory," &c. 4to. scarce.*

JAQUES, marquis de Montrose. *Pontius sc. 8vo.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose. *A. Matham f. 8vo. preface to the life by Wisheart printed in 1648.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose. *Vandergucht* sc. Svo. *found in Clarendon for pt 63. very fine & useful.*

The Marquis of Montrose, &c. *Arms, &c. in the upper corners. I believe this is the same as A. Matham's mentioned above. copied by Lizars for the reprint of Stuart. Edinburgh 1819.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose. *Geremia* sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.

James Graham, marquis of Montrose, was comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity. He undertook, against almost every obstacle that could terrify a less enterprising genius, to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to the obedience of the king; and his success was answerable to the greatness of his undertaking. By a thousand efforts of stratagem and valour, he, in a few months, effectuated his great design; but, for want of supplies, was forced to abandon his conquests.\* After the death of Charles,† he, with a few men, made a second attempt, but was presently defeated by a numerous army. As he was leaving the kingdom in disguise, he was betrayed into the hands of the enemy, by the Lord Aston, his treacherous friend. He was carried to his execution with every circumstance of indignity that wanton cruelty could invent, and hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, with the book of his exploits appendant to his neck.‡ He bore his reverse of fortune with his usual greatness of mind, and expressed a just scorn at the rage and insult of his enemies. We meet with many instances of valour in this active reign; but Montrose is the only instance of heroism. Executed May 21, 1650. See the Interregnum. *post page 315.*

\* He, on several occasions, gave as signal proofs of his humanity, as he did of his courage. It is worthy of remark, that in the memorable battle which he gained in September, 1644, the word of the rebels was "Jesus, and no quarter."

† The verses which he wrote on that occasion are as spirited as his valour.

‡ This book, which was published in small octavo, 1647, is written in elegant Latin. It has, at the bottom of the title-page, A. S. the initials of Agricola Sophocardi, the disguised name of George Wischart, afterward bishop of Edinburgh, who was the author of it. J. G. at the top of the same page, stand for Jacobus Græmus, the christian and surname of the marquis. The book, of which an English translation was published in 1649, is uncommon.

## OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

“SIR JOHN PENNINGTON, knight, one of the gentlemen in ordinary of his majesty’s privy-chamber; governor and captain of Sandown Castle in Kent, and vice-admiral of his majesty’s fleet for this expedition,\* A°. 1636, and 1637.” *C. Van Dalen sc. 4to. scarce.*

SIR JOHN PENNINGTON, knight, &c. *W. Richardson.*

SIR JOHN PENNINGTON, *in an oval. E. Harding.*

1642. Sir John Pennington was a man of great courage, openness, and generosity; and what heightened every one of his virtues, of uncommon piety. When the Earl of Northumberland was indisposed, he was appointed by the king to supply his place; but the parliament strongly remonstrated against this; as Sir John, who was a very loyal person, was one in whom *they could not confide*, and they therefore recommended the Earl of Warwick. Such was the situation of the king’s affairs, that he knew not how to refuse their request, which carried with it too much of the nature of a command. Sir John Pennington was, after some altercation, set aside; and the Earl of Warwick was, upon the revocation of the Earl of Northumberland’s commission, constituted lord high-admiral. The parliament strongly invited him to enter into their service; but he never could be prevailed with to serve against the king. *Ob. Sept. 1646.*

*London  
1.ii p 478  
pp. 675-80.*

SIR KENELM DIGBY, by his eager pursuit of knowledge, seemed to be born only for contemplation. But he was thought to be so well qualified for action, that, in 1628, he was appointed commander of a squadron sent into the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerine pirates, and the Venetian fleet. The former had committed frequent depredations on the vessels of our merchants, and

\* To maintain the sovereignty of the British seas.



the latter had obstructed their trade. He exerted himself with all the spirit and conduct of a brave and experienced officer: and having brought the Venetians to reason, made reprisals on the Algerines, and set at liberty a great number of English slaves; he returned home with great credit to his country, and honour to himself. See Class IX.

## OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENT ARMY.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex. *Dobson p. ante vol. Faithorne sc. Engraved without hatching, in the manner of Mellan; h. sh.\** *p. 32.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback, 1643; Hollar f. h. sh.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *whole length. Vaughan sc.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *sold by Stent; 12mo.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *Marshall sc. Before the "List of the Armies, 1642;" 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *G. Glover f. 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback; battle of Newbury; Overton;† 4to.* *Stent. 9.9*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *lately deceased; 12mo. in Ricraft's book.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *in armour. Hulett sc. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell;" 4to.*

\* This is the same plate, as Endymion Porter, altered.

† The name of a printseller, successor to Stent, whose stock in trade he purchased.

The Earl of ESSEX and the Lord WILLOUGHBY of Eresby; *two equestrian portraits in one plate; large 4to. The print, which is but indifferently engraved, is very scarce.*

The Lord Willoughby has been mentioned before as earl of Lindsey.

“ The portraitures of the parliament’s forces by sea and land: ROBERT, earl of Essex, late general of the parliament’s army; Lord FAIRFAX; Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, general of the army, and constable of the Tower of London; Lieut.-general CROMWELL; Major-general SKIPPON; Earl of WARWICK, admiral of the narrow seas; ALEXANDER LESLEY, general of the Scots; Earl of MANCHESTER.” *All on horseback. Sold by Stent; large h. sh. scarce.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *lying in state in Westminster Abbey; fol. eight English verses. P. Stent.*

ROBERT, earl of Essex, *Ætatis sua 56. W. Hole. A mournfull cloud, &c. 1646; to Codrington’s “Life of R. E. of Essex;” 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *with hat and feather; general of the army; standing whole length. W. Hollar; scarce; 4to. Stent ex.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex; *from the above. W. Richardson.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, 3d earl of Essex. *Geremia sc. In “Noble Authors,” by Mr. Park; 1806.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, from the original in the possession of Charles Chadwick, esq. Stringer del. Basire sc. In Shaw's "*History of Staffordshire*."

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. small whole length; emblematic devices; death with his dart; hour-glass with wings of time; four English lines,

" Prepare for death, lest hee  
Send thee to woe and miserie;  
Time swift doth run  
To judgment thou must come."

Small 4to. Sold by P. Stent; scarce. *Antiquarian Repertory*  
vol. 1. pl. 51.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex; 8vo. Van Dyck; in Clarendon's "*History*."

ROBERT, earl of Essex, with General Lesley; Sir Thomas Fairfax; Edward, earl of Manchester; General Skippon; Oliver Cromwell; Sir William Waller; Sir William Brereton; General Massey, and General Brown; ten ovals; with a perfect list of all the victories obtained by the parliamentary forces, with the names of the cities, towns, castles, and forts, taken since the beginning, to this present month, August, 1646; by Josiah Ricraft; a folio sheet; rare and curious; in the collection of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart.

Robert, earl of Essex, was the only son of the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and inherited much of his father's popularity. He acquired, in the Low Countries, a great reputation as a soldier; a kind of merit, that was despised by James I. and overlooked by Charles. His courage was great, his honour was inflexible; but he rather waited, than sought for opportunities of

fighting; and knew better how to gain, than improve a victory. When he took the command of the parliament army, he was better qualified than any man in the kingdom for that post; but was soon eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, who, if not his superiors in the art of war, went far beyond him in spirit and enterprise. He died the 14th of September, 1646: and his death helped to open a way for the ambition of Cromwell.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, knight, general of the forces raised by the parliament. *Ed. Bowers p. W. Marshall sc. On horseback. Frontispiece to "England's Recovery: being the History of the Army under the conduct of Sir Thomas Fairfax;" fol. 1647.*

*copied by Engelhardt in Antiquarian Repository, vol 3 at beginning*  
 THOMAS, (afterward) lord Fairfax. *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Brian Fairfax, esq. Illust. Head.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; *from a miniature in the hands of Brian Fairfax, esq. Hulett sc. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell;" 4to. The original picture was painted by Heywood.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX. *Walker p. Faithorne sc. In armour; h. sh. scarce.\* This is copied by Vandergucht, in 8vo.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; *etched by Streeter,† in an oval of palms. This is in the view of the battle of Naseby, in "England's Recovery," &c. mentioned above.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; 1648. *Hollar f. 12mo. in an oval. Joan Huyssens excudit Antwerpæ.*

\* The first impressions are sold by Rowlett, the second by Thomas Hinde.

† Afterward serjeant-painter to Charles II.



THOMAS FAIRFAX, general ; *in a cloak, staff, &c. in Hollar's manner ; 8vo.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, &c. *eight verses, in High Dutch ; large 8vo.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, *on horseback. Sold by Thomas Hinde ; h. sh.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX. *Stent ; 4to.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX ; *anagramma, Fax erit famosa ; 4to.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX ; "*Cætera norunt,*" &c. *large 4to.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, *generalis exercituum, &c. 12mo.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX. *Moncornet exc. 4to.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, *novæ Anglicanæ reipublicæ, &c. capitaneus generalis.*

FAIRFAX, the lord-general of the forces raised by the parliament ; *sash about his waist ; 4to.*

THOMAS, lord Fairfax ; *a sash about his waist. Vertue sc. Copied from the foregoing.*

THOMAS, lord Fairfax ; *profile ; hat ; holding his sword and papers ; six Dutch verses. Savry exc. large 4to. a curious print.*

THOMAS, lord Fairfax. *T. Worlidge f. 3¼ inches by 2½.*

THOMAS, lord Fairfax, baron of Cameron, &c. in armour.

LORD FAIRFAX, with a Hebrew inscription, in English, "*His integrity hath broken the wild ass;*" 4to.

THOMAS, lord Fairfax. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

*for Lady Fairfax see post page 22*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, general du parlement; in Larrey's "*History of England.*"

Thomas, lord Fairfax, was formed as a soldier under Horatio, lord Vere, in the Netherlands; and was at the taking of Bois le Duc from the Spaniards. He was one of the first characters of his time for integrity, and military accomplishments; but his natural simplicity was so great, that he was ever the dupe of Cromwell, who had only *the appearance of it*. He was a very useful instrument in the hands of that aspiring man, who quickly reaped the fruit of all his victories. Sir Horace Vere, his master in the art of war, was remarkable for doing great things with few men; and Fairfax, with the loss of few. He had a considerable share in the restoration of Charles II.\* See Class IX. *see post p. 149.*

*Fairfax holding head of Charles 1<sup>st</sup> in Vol IV. page 1.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, lieutenant-general. *Joost Hartgers exc. 8vo. this same print is named in Vol IV. p. 1*

Oliver Cromwell united, in a very high degree, the characters of the politician and the general; and occasionally assumed those of the buffoon and the preacher. He broke forth from his obscurity, at an age when others think themselves doomed to it for ever; and when many begin to entertain thoughts of retiring from the world,

\* Mr. Ralph Thoresby informs us, in the account of his own "Museum," that Lord Fairfax made a collection of engraved portraits of warriors. He also made a collection of coins and medals, which were purchased by Mr. Thoresby's father.

It should be remembered to his honour, that he allowed a considerable pension to that able and industrious antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, who had the greatest hand in the "*Monasticon.*"

he began to make the most conspicuous figure in it. He availed himself of the virtues and the vices, the talents and the weaknesses of mankind; and such obstacles as would have been insurmountable to an inferior genius, helped greatly to carry him on in his career. His most signal exploit in this reign, was at the battle of Naseby, where, in that decisive action, he wholly turned the fortune of the day.\* See the Interregnum, Class I. *post page 289*

*pages 10 and 64 mention only*

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS HARRISON; *from an original painting. M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "History." There is a small print of him, holding a truncheon.* *plate 58.*

Major-general Harrison, son of a butcher, at Nantwich, in Cheshire, was bred an attorney; but quitted that profession in the beginning of the civil war. He was a man of courage, and of great volubility of tongue; and was of singular service to Cromwell, in subduing the presbyterian faction. He was one of those who pleaded for a *legal trial* of Charles I. whom he undertook to bring from Hurst Castle for that purpose. He amused Fairfax with long prayers, *for which he had an admirable talent*, at the time of the king's execution. He was one of the ten regicides who were executed in October, 1660. He died exulting in the cause for which he suffered. See the Interregnum, Class IV.† *not named*

FERDINAND, lord Fairfax. *Sold by Hen. Dochen; whole length; 4to.*

FERDINAND, lord Fairfax. *T. Worlidge fecit.*

\* It has been asserted, that his body was carried, by his own direction, to that part of Naseby field, where he won the victory, and there with great privacy interred. "Complete Hist. of England," iii. p. 228, in the notes.

† In Cowley's comedy, called "The Cutter of Coleman-street," act iii. towards the end, it is said that "Major-general Harrison is to come in green sleeves,† from the north, upon a sky-coloured mule, which signifies heavenly instruction." This passage was censured as profane: but says the author, in his preface, "Is it profane to speak of Harrison's return to life again, when some of his friends really profess their belief of it, and he himself had been said to promise it?"

† Probably then worn by butchers.



The Right Honourable FERDINAND, lord Fairfax;  
*whole length. W. Richardson.*

FERDINAND, lord Fairfax; in Simon's "*Medals*,"

pl. 11.

signature by Bouwre T.S.B. XIV page 42 n<sup>o</sup>. 3074 of Yorkshire Warblers &

similar picture FERDINAND, lord Fairfax; a small head.\*

Raby Castle

Ferdinand, lord Fairfax, father of Thomas, above mentioned, was general of the parliament forces in the North. He was totally routed by the Earl of Newcastle, at Adderton Moor, in June, 1643: but he and his son gained a complete victory over Colonel Bellasyse, governor of York, at Selby, the 11th of April, 1644, for which the parliament ordered a general thanksgiving. After Sir Thomas Glemham had surrendered York, and the earl had retired beyond the seas, he succeeded to the government of that city, and of the northern counties. He died at York, March the 13th, 1647-8.

WILLIAM, earl of Bedford, general of the horse  
(under the Earl of Essex); *G. G. (Glover) f. 4to.*  
See Class III.

SIR WILLIAM WALLER, knt. serjeant-major-general, &c. *C. J. p. 1643. Rottermondts inc. large 4to. very scarce.†*

SIR WILLIAM WALLER, &c. 12mo. *Copied from the above.*

\* This is in a book called "A Survey of England's Champions, and Truth's faithful Patriots, by Josiah Ricraft," 1647, 8vo. In the same book are twenty more small heads; among which are Lord Roberts, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Major-general Massey, Major-general Skippon, Major-general Poyntz, Major-general Brown, the Earl of Calendar, Sir William Balfour, Sir William Brereton, and Sir John Meldrum. The rest need not be enumerated, as being in general copies from well-known prints. The book is very uncommon.

† The first impressions have "The Right Valient and Faithfull and famous Warriour," &c. *P. Stent* exc. afterward only "Sir William Waller."



SIR WILLIAM WALLER, *knt. chief-general of all the forces in Gloucestershire, &c. whole length. Stent; 4to.*

SIR WILLIAM WALLER, *on horseback; inscribed, Right Valiant and Expert Commander. W. Riddiard excudit; very rare.*

SIR WILLIAM WALLER; *oval. P. Aubrey ex. small quarto.*

SIR WILLIAM WALLER; *small oval. Hollar.*

SIR WILLIAM WALLER; *ditto. W. Richardson. oval copy from Hollar. pl 28.*

SIR WILLIAM WALLER, 1647. *R. Walker. J. Milton; 1793.*

SIR WILLIAM WALLER, *in armour; bottom part oval. Rottermondt; Woodburn ex.*

Sir William Waller, son of Sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover Castle, and Margaret, daughter of Sampson Lennard, lord Dacre, served in the Netherlands, in the same camp with Sir Ralph Hopton; and was in the army of the confederate princes against the emperor. He was one of the most able and active of the parliament generals, and was for a considerable time victorious, and therefore called, William the Conqueror.<sup>x</sup> He was defeated at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, and afterward totally routed at Roundway Down, near the Devizes. Hence, with a little variation, it was called *Runaway Down*, and continues to be called so to this day. Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, well known by the name of *lobsters*, were among the fugitives. Cleaveland says, that "they turned crabs, and went backwards."\* The conqueror's fame sunk considerably from this time; but he afterward had the honour of defeating his former fellow-soldier, the Lord Hopton at Alresford. See the next reign, Class IX. *Vol V. page 264. one portrait only.*

\* *Clarendon*  
*Vol 3. p 278*

July 5,  
1643.  
July 13,  
1643.

\* Cleaveland's "Works," p. 114, edit. 1677.

SIR WILLIAM BALFOUR, lieutenant-general of the horse under the Earl of Essex, commanded the reserve at Edge-hill, with which he charged so vigorously, that he soon dispersed the king's best infantry, and seized his artillery. He also greatly distinguished himself in the taking of Newbury. See the next Class. *post. pag. 109*

EDWARD, lord Mountague (Montagu), baron of Kimbolton, viscount Mandeville, earl of Manchester; *from a painting, when one of the members. M. Vander-gucht sc. 8vo. Another, with the same inscription; 12mo. square.*

EDWARD MONTAGUE, lord Kimbolton; *Illust. Head.*

EDWARD MONTAGUE, lord Kimbolton; *in Simon's "Medals," p. 15.*

EDWARD, lord Montague, *oval. W. Richardson.*

EDWARD, earl of Manchester, *on horseback; truncheon in his hand; 4to. very rare.*

EDWARD, lord Mountague, &c. major-general of the association; *12mo. in Ricraft's book.*

EDWARD, lord Mountague, &c. major-general of the parliament's forces, in the associated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, &c. *W. Hollar f. 1644; a small oval.*

Edward, earl of Manchester, a nobleman of many great and amiable qualities, was a zealous, and no less able patron of liberty; but without enmity to monarchy, or the person of the king. He was one of the avowed patriots in the House of Peers, and the only member of that house who was accused by Charles of high-treason, together with the five members of the House of Commons. In the civil war, he had the charge of seven of the associated counties; and with his usual activity and address raised an army of horse,

which he commanded in person. Soon after he entered upon his command, he forced the town of Lynne to submit to the parliament, and defeated the Earl of Newcastle's army at Horn Castle. In 1644, he took Lincoln by storm, and had a principal share in the victory at Marston Moor. After the battle of Newbury, he was suspected of favouring the king's interest; was even accused by Cromwell of neglect of duty, and by the self-denying ordinance deprived of his commission. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. who appointed him lord-chamberlain of his household. *Ob.* May 5, 1671, *Æt.* 69.

Oct. 27,  
1644.

PHILIP SKIPPON, esq. *in armour*; 12mo. in *Ricraft's book*.

PHILIP SKIPPON, esq. major-general of the army.  
*W. Richardson. copied from Ricraft*

Philip Skippon was serjeant-major-general of the parliament army, major-general of the London militia, and governor of Bristol. After the passing of the self-denying ordinance, he was preferred to the same post in the army that he held before; to which he was thought justly to be entitled on the foot of his merit. He was president of the council of war, under the Earl of Essex; and both in the cabinet and the field, approved himself an excellent soldier. He commanded the infantry at the battle of Naseby, where he exerted himself with his usual intrepidity. "Magnanimous Skippon," says May, "was grievously wounded, yet would not forsake the battle; but with all possible endeavours discharged his part, till the victory was obtained."\* He was a zealous republican, and indeed went the greatest lengths with that party. His name frequently occurs as a member of the House of Commons in the Interregnum. He was also one of Cromwell's council of state. He had 1000*l.* a year in lands of inheritance, assigned him by the parliament, for his services.† Walker says, "he was heretofore

*Clarendon*  
*vol 2*  
*page 380.*  
*532-543*

\* May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parliament," p. 96.

† The Duke of Buckingham's estate, at Blecheley, in Buckinghamshire, was given him, on that nobleman's forfeiture; but, at the restoration, it reverted to the legal owner.



waggoner, to Sir Francis Vere.”\* But if he were a waggoner, which is extremely improbable, it adds much to the greatness of his character, to have been able to raise himself to such eminent posts in the army and the state, under every disadvantage of education. I am informed that he was father to Philip Skippon, esq. who travelled with Mr. Ray. Quære.

COLONEL MASSEY, appointed lieutenant-general of the horse, raised for Ireland, by the parliament; *hair, whiskers, &c.* 12mo.

EDWARD MASSEY, *on horseback*; 4to. *W. Sherwin*; scarce.

EDWARD MASSEY, esq. major-general of the West; *in armour*; in *Ricraft and Leicester's "Surveys."* page 73

The undaunted Col. MASSIE, &c. *W. Bressie f. whole length*, 4to. scarce. *His head is prefixed to "An historical Relation of the military Government of Gloucester," &c.* 1645; 12mo.

There is a painting of him, by Coker, at Coddington, in Cheshire.\* Major-general Massey, a Presbyterian, and a soldier of fortune, offered to enter into the king's service, before he was retained by the parliament, which he served with a fidelity that was greatly applauded. He was governor of the city of Gloucester, which he held out with invincible resolution against the flower of the royal army, till the Earl of Essex could be supplied with a sufficient body of forces to raise the siege. The defence of this city is one of the most signal instances of bravery in the whole course of the war. He was set aside by the Independents, upon the passing of the self-denying ordinance, and we find him a major-general of the army, under Charles II. in January, 1659-1.

\* Walker's "Hist. of Independency," l. p. 45. Sir Francis Vere is there called Pere: I have substituted the true reading.

Skippon was, perhaps, waggoner to Sir Francis Vere, in the same sense as Sir Laurence Dundas was to Prince Ferdinand.

\* *Walpole's Anecdotes, Original Works* 1798, 4<sup>th</sup> page 247. Vol 3.



MAJOR-GENERAL POYNTZ (POINTZ); *in armour; a small head, in Ricraft's "Survey."*

*In the book of Medals by the Simons, plate xxi. is a medal of POINTZ; on the reverse, "1646, Sideni Pointz, \* 10,000 Equit. et Ped. associat. Septent. Dux. Sum. Ebor. Gubern."*

MAJOR-GENERAL POYNTZ. *W. Richardson.*

Major-general Pointz, a man of courage and activity, gained a very considerable name, by his vigilance as well as his valour, in the north and north-west, where he, in several skirmishes, had the advantage of the royalists. He commanded a large body of the parliament forces, with which he harassed the poor remains of the royal army, after the battle of Naseby. His most signal exploit was routing the king's horse at Chester, and killing many gentlemen and officers of note, particularly the gallant Earl of Lichfield, who was the third brother of that illustrious house, that sacrificed their lives in the course of the civil war. It has been said, that his views in entering into this war were purely patriotic; and that he was never known to be influenced by covetousness or ambition, when he had frequent opportunities of amply gratifying these passions.

JOHN LAMBERT, major-general, &c.

RICHARD BROWN, esq. major-general of Oxon. Berkshire, and Buckingham; *12mo. square. In Ricraft's book.*

RICHARD BROWN, esq. *W. Richardson.*

RICHARD BROWN; *in Simon's "Medals," p. 15.*

SIR RICHARD BROWN, bart. ambassador from

\* Ricraft styles him Sir Sydenham Poyntz.

King Charles I. and II. to the court of France; *engraved by Philip Audinet, from an original drawing by R. Nanteuill, at Paris, 4to. in Evelyn's "Memoirs."*

Richard Brown, an eminent citizen of London, and a warm advocate for presbytery, greatly distinguished himself in the field, and had no small influence in the parliament, where he was a representative for the city of London. He attended the Earl of Essex when he first marched against the king, and had a considerable hand in defeating the royalists near Worcester, and at Edge-hill. He took Arundel Castle by storm, and seizing on Abingdon, bravely defended it against the whole force of the garrison of Oxford. In a sudden sally from Abingdon, he surprised and took Bellasyse-house, which was strongly garrisoned by the royal party, and found in it a good supply of provisions. He was one of the commissioners deputed to receive the king from the Scots army, where, perceiving the great advantage his majesty had in his disputes with their politicians and divines, and probably penetrating the designs of the Independents, he returned to his allegiance, and ever after inflexibly adhered to it. He was much in favour with Charles II. whose resident he was at Paris, before the restoration; and was soon after created a baronet, having before received the honour of knighthood. He had the command of the city militia, and was lord mayor of London, in 1660. His only daughter and heiress espoused John Evelyn, esq.\* during her father's residence in France.†

HENRY IRETON, commissary-general.

HENRY IRETON, *autograph and seal; in Caulfield's "High Court of Justice."*

John Lambert and Henry Ireton, who were of genteel extraction, studied the common law at the inns of court. Upon the commence-

\* Cowley, in his "Garden," addressed to this worthy gentleman, compliments him upon his taste for horticulture and books, and his happy choice of a wife, who had, as he expresses it,

The fairest garden in her looks,  
And in her mind the choicest books.

† Vita Jo. Barwick, Wood, Ricraft, &c.

ment of the war, they entered into the parliament army, and seem to have set out with the same principles and views: but Lambert's ambition, which was his ruling passion, carried him at length much farther than that of Ireton. They both distinguished themselves at the battle of Naseby, and were both concerned in drawing up the remonstrance of the army to the parliament; in which they demanded, in the style of lawgivers, that the house should be purged of such as they deemed unfit to sit in it; and that no parliaments should be dissolved by the king, without their consent. Ireton had the greatest hand in drawing up the ordinance for the king's trial, and the precept for proclaiming the high court of justice, in which he sat as a judge. See the Interregnum, Class II. *p. 305*

## COLONELS, AND INFERIOR OFFICERS.

LORD ROBERTS; *a small head; in Ricraft's book.*

*second*

JOHN, lord Roberts, afterward earl of Radnor; in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; from a miniature by Cooper.

John, lord Roberts, had the command of a regiment under the Earl of Essex. He, at Newbury, led the parliament forces to the charge with great gallantry, and by his courage and conduct routed the royal army. He, with part of his brigade, defended Plymouth against the combined force of the enemy, and several times repulsed them to their great loss. See RADNOR in the reign of CHARLES II. *vol IV. p. 139*

LORD WILLOUGHBY, of Parham; *a small head; in the same book with that of Lord Roberts.*

FRANCIS, lord Willoughby, of Parham. *A. Santvoort; rare.*

FRANCIS, lord Willoughby. *Harding.*

The Lord Willoughby, of Parham, greatly distinguished himself in taking by storm, at midnight, the strong garrison of Gainsbo-

rough,\* and in it the Earl of Kingston, and many gentlemen and common soldiers. He afterward besieged and took the castle of Bolingbroke, with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition; and signalized his courage on many other occasions.

CHARLES SEATON, second earl of Dunfermline. *Ob.* 1674. *W. Richardson.*

*Among the medals of the Simons is a characteristic one of SIR JOHN SEATON,† a Lancashire gentleman, who by his courage and activity had a principal hand in subduing the powerful army commanded by Lord Strange, and reducing the county of Lancaster to the obedience of the parliament.*

COLONEL (JOHN) OKEY; *on horseback. Stent.*

COLONEL JOHN OKEY; *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

COLONEL JOHN OKEY; *on horseback; 4to. (Claus-sin.) W. Richardson.*

COLONEL JOHN OKEY, *with his autograph and seal; in Caulfield's "High Court of Justice."*

Colonel Okey, a man of low birth, and said to have been by occupation a drayman, was one of those who were called "Root and branch men;" who hated the name and office of a king, and were resolved to extirpate monarchy. He sat in judgment upon Charles, and his hand and seal is the sixth on the warrant for his execution. He was one of those regicides who were brought from Holland, in 1662, in which year he was executed at Tyburn, glorying in the cause for which he suffered.

SIR WILLIAM BRERETON; *a small head; in Ricraft's book.*

\* July, 1643.

† Quære, if of the same family as Lord Dunfermline.



*Class 7.  
Warrior, Parliamentary*

SIR WILLIAM BRERETON, major-general of Cheshire. *W. Richardson.*

SIR W. BRERETON, M. G. of Ches. Staf. and Lan. *small oval; in Leicester's "Chronicle;" scarce.*

This brave volunteer gave abundant proof of his valour in the time of the civil war. He, in a sharp skirmish, defeated Sir Thomas Aston, near Nantwich, and soon after gave battle to the Earl of Northampton, in Staffordshire, where that gallant and loyal nobleman was unfortunately slain: he presently after took the town of Stafford by stratagem. He next defeated Lord Capel; and, aided by Sir Thomas Fairfax, forced Lord Byron to raise the siege of Nantwich. On the 18th of August, 1645, he gained a memorable victory over Prince Rupert, in Cheshire. In November, the same year, he, in a fierce battle, totally routed a large party of the king's army, in conjunction with all the Welsh forces under the command of Sir William Vaughan, which composed a body of six thousand men. He also took several castles, the town of Rippon, and the cities of Chester and Lichfield.\*

COLONEL LUNSFORD; *from an original picture in the collection of Richard Aldworth Neville, esq. W. N. Gardiner sc. 4to.*

COLONEL LUNSFORD; *a satyrical print, prefixed to a rare pamphlet, in the collection of tracts given by his late majesty to the British Museum.\**

COLONEL LUNSFORD; *a head only; copied from the above in Baldwyn's edition of Grey's Hudibras. see vol 2 page 266 of my 2 vols Nash's Hudibras*

Colonel Thomas Lunsford was a man of an ancient family in Sussex, but of a very small fortune, and of no great education, having been compelled to fly the kingdom to avoid the hand of justice for some riotous misdemeanour; by reason of which he spent

\* See Ricraft.

*length of his sword in profile to the left. in helmet with pike on his right shoulder.*

some time in the service of the King of France, where he got the reputation of a man of courage and a good officer of foot.

In the beginning of the troubles in the reign of King Charles the First, he had some command in the king's army, and was promoted to the lieutenancy of the Tower of London, in the room of Sir William Balfour, during the confinement of the Earl of Strafford; but Lunsford was so little known, except upon the disadvantage of an ill character, that in a more peaceable time the promotion of such a person to so important an office would have appeared very ungrateful to the public in general. He was utterly a stranger to the king, and it was quickly understood to proceed from the single election of the Lord Digby, who had in truth designed that office for his brother Sir Lewis Dives, but he being not at that time in town, and Lord Digby having some secret reason to fill that place in the instant with a man who might be trusted, he suddenly resolved upon this gentleman, as one who would be faithful to him for the obligation, and execute any thing he should direct. The House of Commons however became so enraged on the occasion, that they desired the lords to join them in a petition to the king to put the Tower into better hands; and indeed Lunsford was not known enough, and of reputation equal, to so invidious a province; and therefore within two or three days he resigned the place, and the king gave it to Sir John Byron.

Colonel Lunsford married Katharine, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbear, and was taken prisoner by the parliamentary army at the battle of Edge-hill; but at what time he died is uncertain.

**CORNET JOYCE**, *who seized and took King Charles the First, prisoner at Holmby, June 3, 1647; from an original picture; 4to. W. Richardson.*

**CORNET JOYCE**; *from a beautiful miniature, painted on silver, in the collection of E. W. Martin, esq. 8vo. B. Reading sc.*

This daring fellow, who was by profession a tailor, entered into the parliament army, became an active agitator, and soon attained the rank of cornet. When the plan was formed for seizing the per-

## Scotch Warriors.

## OF ENGLAND.

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son of the king, at Holmby-house, without being opposed by the guard, whose affections were all on his side, Joyce came into the king's presence, armed with pistols, and told him, that he must immediately go along with him. *Whither?* said the king. *To the army,* replied Joyce. *By what warrant?* asked the king. Joyce pointed to the soldiers, whom he had brought, all of whom were tall, handsome, and well accoutred. *Your warrant,* said Charles, smiling, *is writ in fair characters, legible without spelling.* The parliament commissioners came into the room, and asked Joyce whether he had any orders from the parliament? he said, *No.* From the general? *No:*—by what authority he came? He made the same reply as to the king. They would write, they said, *to the parliament to know their pleasure.*—You may do so, replied Joyce; but in the mean time the king must go with me. Resistance was in vain; the king after protracting the time as long as he could, went into his coach, and was safely conducted to the army, who were hastening to their rendezvous at Triploe-heath, near Cambridge. The parliament, informed of this event by their commissioners, were thrown into the utmost confusion. Fairfax himself was no less surprised at the king's arrival. The bold measure, executed by Joyce, had never been communicated to the general; the orders were entirely verbal; and nobody avowed them. While every one affected astonishment at the enterprise, Cromwell, by whose counsel it had been directed, arrived from London, and put an end to their deliberations.—Vide Hume.

## SCOTCH GENERALS, &amp;c.

GENERAL LASLAY (LESLEY), earl of Leven, &c.  
*Vandyck p. In Clarendon's "History;" Svo.*

This print is placed in a part of the history which relates to David Lesley his kinsman, for whom he was mistaken by the maker of the index. See the "British Compendium" for Scotland, p. 218. See also May's "Breviary of the History of Parliament," p. 75; and Hilksiah Bedford's "Anonymous Translation of Dr. John Barwick's Life," p. 146.

ALEXANDER LASLEY, general of the Scotch army;  
*in Ricraft's book. page 7. Chap. 2.*



ALEXANDER LESLY, general of y<sup>e</sup> Scottish army; oval; one of the set by Peake; rare.

ALEXANDER LASLEY, general, &c. in armour, with sash; truncheon in his hand; "are to be sould by John Stafford, in Rosemary-layne, ag. y<sup>e</sup> Roles, 1642;" 4to. fine and rare.

ALEXANDER LASLEY, &c. Tiebout.

ALEXANDER, earl of Leven, governor of Stralsund; 8vo.

Alexander Lesley (or Lesly), earl of Leven, acquired the highest reputation as a soldier, under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, who appointed him governor of Stralsund, which he bravely and vigilantly defended against the Imperialists.\* He was also governor of the cities along the coast of the Baltic; and afterward "felt-marshall over the army in Westphalia."† He had the supreme command of the Scottish army when it invaded England, and was, upon the cessation of arms betwixt the two kingdoms, created an earl; and about the same time made governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He also commanded the army that marched into England in 1644; and which had so considerable a share in the battle of Marston Moor, the greatest that was fought during the civil war. Soon after the defeat of the royal army at this place, General Leven, the Earl of Manchester, and Fairfax, with their combined forces, sat down before York, which presently surrendered upon terms. They soon after divided their armies; and Leven returning into the north, took the rich town of Newcastle.‡ It should be observed that Alexander Lesly has been sometimes confounded with David. See an account of the latter in the Inter-regnum, Class VII. *vol 4 page 13*

\* He was a mere soldier. One day on a march in Scotland, he said to an officer, "there is the house where I went to school." "How general," answered the officer, "I thought you could not read?" "Pardon me, I got the length of the letter G." Old Zachary Hamilton, preceptor to the Pretender's son, told me this story.—Lord HAILES.

† Monro's expedition, Feb. 1637, p. 77. and O 2.

‡ May's "Breviary," &c. p. 79.



JACOBUS LEVINGSTONIUS, comes Calenderiæ, baro de Aumont, &c. *Ant. Vander Does ; in armour ; h. sh.*

The Right Honourable the Earl of CALENDAR, &c. *in Ricraft's book.*

The Right Honourable the Earl of CALENDAR, &c. *W. Richardson.*

James Levingston, earl of Calendar, who descended from the house of Linlithgow, was formed as a soldier, in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and acquired a great reputation in his military character. He was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I. who created him Lord Livingston, of Almont, in 1633, and Earl of Calendar, 1641. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he took the side of the parliament, but afterward attached himself to the king. He marched into England, soon after the battle of Marston Moor, with ten thousand men, to assist the Earl of Leven in reducing York. He was lieutenant-general of the Scots army that attempted to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. His most signal exploit was the taking of Carlisle, in which he found a seasonable supply of arms and ammunition. *Ob. Oct. 1672.\**

SIR JOHN MELDRUM, general of the county of Lancaster, &c. *a small head ; in Ricraft's "Survey of England's Champions," &c.*

SIR JOHN MELDRUM. *W. Richardson.*

Sir John Meldrum, a Scotsman, when he entered into the service of the parliament, joined himself to Sir William Waller, and first displayed his military talents in the west, particularly at the taking of Portsmouth. When the Earl of Newcastle besieged Hull a second time, he made a bold sally from that fortress, beat the earl and his whole army from their works, and raised the siege. Upon

\* See Craufurd's "Peerage," p. 59.

this success, he, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Fairfax, took the strong town of Gainsborough,\* and a few weeks after, the Isle of Axholm. He next defeated a body of forces under the command of the Lords Byron and Molineaux, near Ormskirk. The most signal of his actions was the taking of the town and castle of Scarborough. According to Ricraft, he was mortally wounded in taking this castle; but Bishop Kennet informs us, that he received his death's wound at Ailresford, in Hampshire, and that he was buried in Westminster Abbey; but his body was, in 1661, taken up, and, with several others, buried in a pit, in St. Margaret's churchyard.†

JACOBUS RAMSAY, Scotus, eques auratus,  
gen. maj. *Æt.* 47, 1636.‡

Continuo orando feliciter omnia cedunt;  
Adde, laborando memorabile nomen habebis.

*In armour; a helmet on a table.*

SIR JAMES RAMSAY; in "*Theatrum Europæ*,"  
*vol.* iii. *p.* 910.

It was a maxim with this pious major-general, that a soldier could do much more by "wrestling with God" in his closet, than by fighting in the field, and that prayers and baiting never hindered a journey.

RUPERT DUGLASS. *P. de Jode; 4to.*

ROBERTUS DUGLASS, S. R. M. *in armour; in an oval. Wolfgang Kilian sculp; 4to.*

\* 20 Dec. 1643.

† See Kennet's "Register," &c. sub. ann. 1661.

‡ Sir James Ramsay was called the *Black*, to distinguish him from another of the same name called the *Fair*.—The life of this general was lately published in 4to.; it makes one of the numbers of the *Biographia Scotiæ*.

The following person, who was a Scotsman of an illustrious family, was general of the horse to Christina, queen of Sweden. *He is represented in armour with a peaked beard. His print is thus inscribed: "Illustri ac generoso Domino, Domino RUPERTO DUGLIASSIO, S. R. M. Sueciæ Militiæ Equestris generali, et Assessori Collegii Militaris Holmensis, Libero Baroni Hæreditario in Huitingham, Domino in Schalby, zeven, & Hoch, Satten, &c. Domino suo gratioso dedicat & offert J. Falck, S. R. M. Chalcographus."* D. B. p. J. F. sc.

HEER WILHELM BROG, ridder, ende coronel generael vande Scötsche natie; 1635; *in armour. C. v. Queboren sc. 4to.*

HEER WILHELM BROG, &c. W. Richardson.

WILLIAM BROG, &c. Æt. 37, 1600. F. Baltesys.

He served under Frederick Henry, prince of Orange; particularly at the siege of Bois le Duc. His name was *Brocke*, that is Badger.

## AN IRISH GENERAL.

ALGERNON SIDNEY, lieutenant-general of the horse in Ireland, and governor of Dublin, 1646. See the Interregnum, Class V. and the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

There is an octavo print of a young man about eighteen, holding a helmet. It is inscribed, "*Vera effigies Henrici Colthurst; Londini natus. Hollar f. 1644;*" *in an oval; scarce.* I know nothing of this person.

## CLASS VIII.

SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, BARONETS,  
KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, AND PERSONS IN  
INFERIOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS. *Dobson p. Vertue sc. From the original in the possession of Lord Byron. One of the set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir George Lisle's.*

SIR CHARLES LUCAS. *W. Dobson p. 8vo. In Clarendon's "History." plate 55.*

SIR CHARLES LUCAS; *prefixed to the "Loyal Sacrifice;" 12mo.*

There is a portrait of him, exactly similar to this print, at Billingbere, the seat of Richard Neville Neville, esq. in Berkshire.

Sir Charles Lucas was son of Thomas Lucas, esq. next brother to Sir John, who was afterward the first lord Lucas.\* He was governor of the garrison of Colchester; and signalized himself in the time of the civil war, at Newbury, Enborne-heath, Cawood Castle, and Tetbury. Though he was esteemed a strict, and by some a rigid, disciplinarian, no man took less advantage of a fallen enemy, or was more ready to give that quarter which, to the disgrace of humanity, was refused himself in the day of his distress. Sir Charles was at the head of those loyalists, who, in 1648, shut themselves up in Colchester, and defended it with incredible resolution against the army of Fairfax for three months. When the garrison yielded to the enemy, their ammunition was reduced to a barrel and a half of powder; and their provision to two horses, and one dog.† Sir

\* See the "Duke of Newcastle's Life" by his dutchess.

† Mr. Wood informs us, that Sir Charles was amused from time to time with expectation of relief by John Humphrey, an astrologer, and a disciple of Lilly; and that this impostor, for the falsehood of his predictions was bastinadoed, sent to prison, and compelled to serve as a common soldier.—"Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1110.



## Knights &amp; gentry.

## OF ENGLAND.

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Charles met with cruel treatment for his resolute defence of this place. He, and his friend Sir George Lisle, were ordered to be shot to death, the same day on which the parliament army entered the town. He begged a day's respite to prepare for death, but his request was sternly refused. He died with the cheerful and decent courage of a soldier and a Christian. Executed August 28, 1648. His faithful servant, who was a sorrowful spectator of his death, with great earnestness begged the executioner of his master to dispatch him also, as his life was become "his torment."\*

**SIR JOHN CÆSAR**, of Hyde Hall, in Herts, knt. second son of Julius Cæsar, born Oct. 20th, 1597; died May 23d, 1647. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

Sir John Cæsar was born at St. Catherine's, near the Tower, on the 20th of October, 1597, and baptized there on the 7th of the next month. Of his education we know nothing; it was probably of that confined and private sort which, in his time, was thought sufficient to qualify a man for the character of a country gentleman, and he seems to have moved in no other. He attended James the First, however, in his journey into Scotland, in 1617, and received there, in his minority, from that prince, the honour of knighthood. The following order from Thomas, earl of Arundel, earl-marshal, dated at Arundel-house, May the 20th, 1623, and addressed "to the officers of arms, at Derby-house," is among the Lansdowne MSS. "I have received a sufficient certificate that Sir John Cæsar was knighted by his Ma<sup>ty</sup> at Edenborough, in Scotlande, and took the oath of knighthood, with all other ceremonies, accordinge to the custom of Scotland, on the 29th day of June, 1617; and therefore I require you to enter him accordingly in yo<sup>r</sup> register of knights, for which this shalbe yo<sup>r</sup> warrant."

In 1625, his father settled him in an independence suited to his station, by a grant of estates in Hertfordshire, particularly of the manor and lands of Southall, otherwise called Hyde Hall, Olivers, or East End, near Buntingford, with its fine mansion house, which had been built about twenty years before by Sir Leonard Hyde, and of which there is an engraving in Chauncey's "History of Herts." That writer informs us, that Sir John Cæsar "was a justice of the

\* "Lives of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, 1648, p. 78.

peace for that county divers years, being qualified with a strong constitution, and ready smart parts." He died at Hyde Hall, on the 23d of May, 1647, in the 54th year of his age. Sir John Cæsar married Anne, daughter of William Hungate, of East Bradenham, in Norfolk, esq. by Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Wodehouse, of Waxham, in the same county, knt. which latter lady was thus doubly the mother-in-law of Sir John, having become, after the death of Mr. Hungate, the third wife of Sir Julius Cæsar. The fruit of this marriage was five sons and two daughters; John, Robert, Julius, Edward, and Henry, all of whom married, and left issue, except the last, who died a bachelor before 1684. The daughters were Anne and Susan, who were also unmarried at that date, and probably remained so, as they could then have been little less than fifty years old.

**SIR THOMAS LEVENTHORPE**, the elder, of Shingey Hall, in Herts, bart. 1625. *R. Wilkinson* *etc. 4to.*

Sir Thomas Leventhorpe was the eldest son of Sir John Leventhorpe, knighted by King James I. in 1603, and created a baronet on the 30th of May, 1622, and father of Joanna Cæsar, wife of Charles Cæsar, esq. of Great Gransden, in the county of Huntingdon. Sir Thomas did not long survive his daughter's marriage in 1662, and his eldest son John died soon after him without issue; and was succeeded by his surviving brother, another Sir Thomas, of whom Sir Henry Chauncey gives the following account: "He was tall in stature; slender in body; modest in aspect; grave in deportment; prudent in all his actions; obliging in temper; great in courage; and unalterable in his resolutions. He was a justice of the peace, a deputy-lieutenant; a colonel of the horse in the militia for this county; and voluntarily served the king at sea in that great expedition against the Dutch; but was most unfortunately killed by the blow of a horse, at Melbourne, in the county of Derby. He was a true English gentleman; honest, and valiant; much beloved, and most heartily lamented."—He died in the 44th year of his age, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Capel Bedel, of Camerton, in the county of Huntingdon, bart. an only child, Mary, who was married on the 15th of June, 1672, to John Coke, of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, esq. and was succeeded

in the title of baronet by his uncle, Charles, a clergyman, in whom it became extinct.

**SIR GILES ALLINGTON**, ancestor of the Lords Allington, of Wimondley, in Herts, and of Killard, in Ireland. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

This gentleman was the second son and heir of Sir Giles Allington, by Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cecil, first earl of Exeter: in the early part of life his prospects were clouded, and his revenues embarrassed, by an unfortunate marriage, or rather by a most unjust prosecution for which it formed a pretext. "April the 14th, 1631," to use the words of Mr. Charles Cæsar's Common-Place Book,\* "Sir Giles Allington was censured and fined in the Star-chamber Court, 32,000*l.* only for marrying the daughter of his sister by the half blood. He paid the fine to Sir Thomas Hatton, a young courtier." Of the precise genealogical particulars attending this connexion we are ignorant, for having been thus declared illegal, it was of course excluded from the official pedigrees of the family in the college of Arms. It is however stated there, in one of that numerous class of manuscripts which, though not deemed legal evidence, are unquestionably authentic, that he married "the daughter of Mr. Dalton, and sister to Mr. Gibbes, and so his own niece, for which incestuous match he was grievously censured, and fined in the high commission court, 1631."

It is remarkable, however, that his issue was not bastardized. He had three children, of whom William, his only son, was, on the 28th of July, 1642, (a poor compensation for his father's immense loss), created baron Allington, of Killard, in Ireland, and left two sons, William and Hildebrand, the former of whom was advanced to the English peerage, by the title of lord Allington, of Wimondley, in the county of Hertford; married Diana, daughter of William, first duke of Bedford of the Russels; and was constable of the Tower towards the end of the reign of Charles the Second. Giles, his only son and successor, died in 1691, an infant of ten years old, whereupon the English barony ceased, and the Irish

\* See the "Life of Julius Cæsar, knt. with Memoirs of his Family and Descendants." Lond. 1810, 4*to.*



honour devolved on his uncle Hildebrand, in whom, he dying without issue, the male line of the Allingtons, and the title, became extinct together.

SIR WILLIAM HERICKE; *anno Domini* 1628.  
*J. B. (Basire) sc. In Nichols's "History of Leicester-shire."*

William Heyricke, Eyrike, Eyrick, or Erick (as they were originally spelt), fifth son of John and Mary Eyrick, was born at Leicester about the year 1557; went to London about 1574, to reside with his brother Nicholas; and afterward purchased a spacious house in Wood-street, which had been the Lady Allett's. He had also a house at Richmond, and another at Westminster; and, as appears by one of his papers, for a considerable time "resided constantly at court;" was a man of great abilities and address; remarkably handsome in person, as appears by a small picture still preserved of him in his younger days; and was high in the confidence of Queen Elizabeth, as well as of King James, both before and after his coming to the crown; and, by honourable services to both, acquired large property.

He was sent by Queen Elizabeth on an embassy to the Ottoman Porte; and on his return, was rewarded with a lucrative appointment in the Exchequer; and enjoyed several other places of honour, and trust during the remainder of the queen's reign, and also under her successor, King James.

In 1594-5, he purchased from the agents of Robert, earl of Essex, that nobleman's estate and interest at Beaumanor; and soon after, selecting this delightful spot for his residence, bought-in all the different outstanding leases (one of which was then in the hands of Sir George Hastings); held a court-leet and court-baron in that year; and in 1595, purchased the great and small tithes of Mountsorell and Duorndon.

May 6, 1596, he married Joan, daughter of Richard May, esq. citizen of London (of the ancient family of May, of Mayfield-place, in Sussex), sister to Sir Humphrey May, knt. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster; and to Hew May, esq. one of the grooms of the privy-chamber to King James I. and to the lady of Sir Baptist Hickes, afterward viscount Camden.

His picture at Beaumanor exhibits him with a peaked beard,



a large ruff, and in a white satin doublet, which he used on Christmas-day, attending Queen Elizabeth on that festival. He wears a sword; and over his dress hangs loosely a large black cloak, his plaited ruffles are closely turned back over his sleeves. In one hand are his gloves; and the other, elevated to his breast, holds the strings and tassels of his ruff. On one side, within a wreath, is the motto, "Sola Supereminet Virtus;" on the other, "Anno Dom. 1628, Ætatis suæ 66." He died at Beaumanor, when he was 96 years of age.

**SIR GEORGE LISLE.** *Vertue sc. From a painting in the possession of Mr. Holman. One of the set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir Charles Lucas. See ante page 82.*

**SIR GEORGE LISLE;** 8vo. *M. v. Gucht sc. In Clarendon's "History." plate 56*

**SIR GEORGE LISLE;** *prefixed to the "Loyal Sacrifice;" 12mo.*

Sir George Lisle, son of a bookseller in London, had his military education in the Netherlands. He signalized himself upon many occasions in the civil war; particularly at the last battle of Newbury; where, in the dusk of the evening, he led his men to the charge in his shirt, that his person might be more conspicuous. The king, who was an eye-witness of his bravery, knighted him in the field of battle. In 1648, he rose for his majesty in Essex; and was one of the royalists who so obstinately defended Colchester, and who died for their defence of it. This brave man, having tenderly embraced the corpse of Sir Charles Lucas, his departed friend, immediately presented himself to the soldiers, who were ready for his execution. Thinking that they stood at too great a distance, he desired them to come nearer: one of them said, "I warrant you, Sir, we shall hit you." He replied with a smile, "Friends, I have been nearer you, when you have missed me." Executed August 28, 1648.

**SIR JOHN GAGE,** bart. *from the original at*

*Hengrave; engraved by R. Cooper, 4to. in Gage's  
"History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk."*

Sir John Gage, of Firle, created a baronet on the 26th of March, 1622, married Lady Penelope Darcy, third daughter of Thomas, earl of Rivers, and had issue by her, 1. Sir Thomas Gage, second baronet of Firle, from whom are descended the viscounts Gage; 2. John Gage, of Stoneham, in Suffolk, who died without issue; 3. Sir Edward Gage, from whom is descended the present owner of Hengrave; 4. Henry Gage, who married Henrietta, daughter of Thomah Jermyn, of Rushbrook, in Suffolk, brother of Henry, earl of St. Alban's, and had a son, John Gage, who died without issue; 5. Frances, wife first of Sir William Tresham, of Liveden, in Northamptonshire, baronet, and afterward of Sir George Gage, of Raunds; 6. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Francis Petre, of Cranham Hall, in Essex, grandson of William, second lord Petre; 7. Penelope, wife of Henry, son and heir of Sir Henry Merry, of Barton, in Derbyshire, by Elizabeth, sister of Sir Edward Vernon of Sudbury, in the same county; 8. Anne, wife of Henry, sixth son of William, second lord Petre; 9. Dorothy, who died young, and was buried at Hengrave. Sir John Gage died on the 3d of October, 1633, and was buried at West Firle.

SIR ROBERT HARLEY, knight of the Bath, of Bramton Bryan Castle, in the county of Hereford. *P. Oliver p. in miniature; G. Vertue sc. 1737; h. sh.*

SIR ROBERT HARLEY; 4to. *P. Oliver (T. Trotter).*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Sir Robert Harley was knight of the shire for the county of Hereford, and master of the mint, to which office was annexed a salary of 4000*l.* a year. He first introduced that well-known artist, Thomas Simon,\* to engrave the dies for the king's coins and medals. In 1640, he was commissioned by the commons, to demo-

\* His name is sometimes spelt Symonds. Vertue has engraved an elegant volume of his coins and medals.

lish all images, crucifixes, and other obnoxious relics of popery; and his commission was punctually executed. He had considerable influence in the House of Commons; and like others of his illustrious family, was a great friend and patron of learning. *Ob.* 6 Nov. 1656.

**CAPTAIN BURLEIGH;** *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon." R. Cooper sc.*

This gentleman was of a good family in the Isle of Wight, and had been a captain of one of the king's ships, but was put out of command when the fleet rebelled against their sovereign: he afterward served the king in the army, and was made a general of the ordnance, and at the end of the war he retired to the Isle of Wight, where many of his family then lived in good reputation. Captain Burleigh was at Newport, the chief town in the island, when Hammond, the governor of Carisbrook Castle, had put some indignity on the king, and turned all his servants out of the castle, and forbid any of them to return to their royal master. This so incensed Burleigh that he caused a drum to be beaten, and put himself at the head of the people, who were well affected to the king, in order to rescue him from his captivity. The populace were soon quieted, and dispersed; but their leader, Burleigh, was seized by Hammond, and sent a prisoner to Winchester, where he was shortly after tried for high-treason in levying war. He was found guilty, hanged, drawn, and quartered.

**NATHANAEL BARNARDISTON,** *knt. of Ketton, in Suffolk. F. H. Van Hove sc.*

Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, knight of the shire for Suffolk, was a gentleman of exemplary behaviour in every relation of life. He was a true friend to the liberties of his country, but deeply regretted the distractions of it. His piety, like the rest of his virtues, was extraordinary; and he was a perfect pattern of conjugal fidelity and affection. A detail of his character may be seen in his *Life*, by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Fairclough; or in his *Funeral Sermon*, by the same hand. *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 66. It is remarkable,

that two baronets of his family, Sir Samuel, and Sir Thomas Barnardiston, sat in the House of Commons, in the reign of Anne.\*

**SIR ROBERT AYTON**, knight; *from his monument in Westminster Abbey; Svo. R. Wilkinson exc.*

On the entablature is the following Latin inscription :

Clariss<sup>mi</sup> Omnigenaq̄ Virtute et Eruditione, Præsertim  
Poesi Ornatiss<sup>mi</sup> Equitis Domini Roberti Aitoni  
Ex Antiqua et Illustri Gente Aitona, ad Castrum  
Kinnadinū apud Scotos, Oriundi, qui a Sereniss<sup>mo</sup>  
R. Jacobo in Cubicula Interiora admissus, in  
Germaniam ad Imperatorem, Imperiiq. Principes  
Cum Libello Regio, Regiæ Authoritatis Vindice  
Legatus, ac Primum Annæ, Demum Mariæ,  
Sereniss<sup>ms</sup> Britanniarum Reginis ab Epistolis,  
Consiliis et Libellis Supplicibus, nec non Xenodochio  
S<sup>tae</sup> Catherinæ Præfectus. Anima Creatori Reddita, Hic  
Depositis Mortalibus Exuviis Secundum Redemptoris  
Adventum Expectat.

Carolū Linquens Repetit Parentem,  
Et Valedicens Mariæ Revisit  
Annā, et Aulæ Decus Alto Olympi  
Mutat Honore.

Obiit Cœlebs in Regia Albaula  
Non sine Maximo Bonor: Omnium    Hoc Devoti Gratiq. Animi  
Luctu et Mæore. Ætat suæ LXVIII.    Testimonium Optimo Patruo  
Salut. Humanæ MD.CXXXVIII.    Io: Aitonus, M. L. P.

Musarum Decus Hic, Patriæq. Aulæ, Dominique,  
Et Foris Exemplar, sed non Imitabile, Honesti.

**SIR MARTIN LISTER**, knight, 1626. *R. White sc. h. sh. scarce.*

\* This family is also remarkable for giving rise to the name of Roundhead, as appears from the following note taken from Rapin's "History." "The (London) apprentices wore the hair of their head cut round, and the queen observing out of a window, Samuel Barnardiston among them, cried out, See what a handsome roundhead is there! And the name came from thence, and was first publicly used by Captain Hide."



*Knights and Gentry.*

OF ENGLAND.

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SIR MARTIN LISTER, knight, 1626; 8vo. W. Richardson.

The original portrait, which the print nearly resembles, is in the possession of George Gregory, esq. of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose grandfather caused this, and those of Sir Matthew, and Lady Lister, to be engraved.

Sir Martin Lister was son of Sir Matthew Lister, the king's physician, of whom there is some account in the ninth Class, to which, and the article of Lady LEISTER, Class XI. I refer the reader. I shall only observe here, that he was an officer of the militia, and that at Harlaxton is preserved a very rich and curious belt, which he wore in that character.

“Vera ac viva effigies EDMUNDI FORTESCUE de Fillapit, (vel Fallowpit) in comitatu Devoniae, Equitis Aurati, pro obedientia sua Carolo Magnae Britanniae regi, nunc in Hollandia exulis; Æt. 38, 1647.” *Henry Danckers sc. Hagæ Com. in armour; h. sh.*

Sir Edmund Fortescue was descended from Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in the reign of Hen. VI.\* He, on various occasions, distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity to Charles I. in the civil war. He was governor of Charles Fort, at Salcombe, in Devonshire, which, when it was no longer tenable, he surrendered upon honourable terms. He afterward fled into Holland, and in his exile compounded for his estate, at upwards of 660*l.* He lies buried at Delft, where a monument is erected to his memory.

SIR PHILIP MAYNWARING, a gentleman of an ancient family, and of eminent abilities, was secretary to the Earl of Strafford. His portrait is in the same print with that of the earl. *See vol 2 page 305.*

SIR JAMES CAMBELL, knight; some time

\* This Sir Henry married to his second wife the heiress of Fallowpit.

lord mayor and senior alderman of London, &c. *G. (Glover) sc. 8vo. scarce. There is a print of his Tomb, by W. Marshall.*

Sir James Cambell, a worthy magistrate, succeeded Sir Richard Dane, in the office of lord mayor, 1629. See Browne's "Rare Pattern of Justice and Mercy," in which is an account of "many notable and charitable legacies of Sir James Cambell, knight and alderman," 1624.

JOHANNES WEBSTERUS. *Cor. Jo. (Johnston) p. T. Matham sc. eight Latin verses, by C. Barlaeus.* See the reign of Charles II. Class VIII.

MR. WILLIAM HERVEY. *M. Vandergucht sc. In the best edition of Cowley's Works, in 8vo.*

William Hervey, second son of Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, was a young gentleman of many excellent and amiable qualities. He was a fellow-collegiate, and intimate friend of Mr. Cowley, who has very feelingly lamented his death, in an excellent copy of verses. He died at Cambridge, the 23d of Sept. 1642, in the 23d year of his age. His brother was direct ancestor to the present Earl of Bristol.

Chosen  
for 1642.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, lord mayor of London; *gold-chain; sword in his hand: a small portrait, in a large half-sheet print, entitled "The Committee, or Poetry in Masquerade." The several sectaries are sitting at a table, before which stand the mare and the quaker,\**

\* Sir John Denham has written a ballad on this subject, which begins thus:

" All in the land of Essex,  
Near Colchester the zealous,  
Was play'd such a prank  
On the side of a bank,  
As would have made a stonehorse jealous,"

The story of the dog and the elder's maid is much of the same kind; of this there is also a ballad. Mr. Dryden alludes to this story in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." It is worth the reader's while to turn to the verses.

*and the dog and the elder's maid, &c. with many verses underneath, describing the different sects, and the persons represented in the print.*

ISAAC PENNINGTON; cut in wood; prefixed to "*A true Declaration and just Commendation of the great and incomparable Care of the Right Honourable Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of the City of London, in advancing and promoting the Bulwarks and Fortifications about the City and Suburbs, with a Vindication of his Honour from all the malicious Aspersions of Malig-nants. Published and presented to his Honour by W. S.*" 1643.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, *with sword in hand; small; from the above print.*

ISAAC PENNINGTON, lord mayor, &c. *W. Richardson.*

ISAAC PENNINGTON, lord mayor, &c. *with his autograph and seal in "Caulfield's High Court of Justice."*

Isaac Pennington, the factious lord mayor of London, was of a very different character from the town-clerk (or mayor) of Ephesus, as he was the greatest *raiser of tumults* in this reign. In 1640, he presented a petition for the total alteration of church government, which was signed by fifteen thousand persons. The licensing of Ovid's "*Art of Love*," was then heavily complained of, among the ecclesiastical abuses; and indeed with much more reason than the greater part of them.\* In 1643, he presented another petition

\* John Warner, another seditious lord mayor, raised a great tumult in this reign about rosemary and bays, at Christmas.† It is observable, that many persons at that time of the year, affected to hold minced pies in the utmost detestation; though they were well known to have no aversion to them at any other season.

† "*Hist. of Independency*," i. 83.

against making peace with the king. He was one of the aldermen who, with Thomas Andrews, the lord mayor, personally proclaimed the act for abolishing kingly government. He was one of the king's judges who surrendered themselves at the restoration, and who, though attainted and convicted of high-treason, were respited from execution. He died soon after in the Tower, of which he had been lieutenant.\* *Clarendon Vol 3. pp. 320 & 342.*

**SIR PHILIP STAPLETON**; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc.

*undone*  
*2. p. 297.*  
*k 14.*  
Sir Philip Stapleton, a younger son of a good family, inherited a moderate estate of about 500*l.* a year, in Yorkshire, and, according to the custom of the country, spent much of his time in those pleasures which horses and dogs administer. Being returned to serve in parliament, he concurred with his neighbours, Hotham and Cholmondley, in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford, and supported that measure with all his power. He was a much younger man than either of his two friends, and had strengthened a bond of amity with Sir John Hotham, by a marriage with his daughter. He was particularly busy in committees; likewise in preparing and presenting petitions for redress of grievances, &c. but does not appear to have acted in any military capacity during the troubles.

**SIR PAUL PINDAR**, with his brother; *two ovals.* Trotter sc.

Sir Paul Pindar was early distinguished by that frequent cause of promotion, the knowledge of languages. He was put apprentice to an Italian master, travelled much, and was appointed ambassador to the Grand Signor by James I.; in which office he gained great credit, by extending the English commerce in the Turkish dominions. He brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*; the king wished to buy it on credit, but this the sensible merchant declined; but favoured his majesty with the loan on gala days: his unfortunate son became the purchaser. Sir Paul was appointed farmer of the customs by James, and frequently supplied that

† See Strype's Stow.



monarch's wants, as well as those of his successor. He was esteemed at one time worth 236,000*l.* exclusive of bad debts, in the year 1639. His charities were very great, he expended 19,000*l.* in the repair of St. Paul's cathedral. He was ruined by his connexions with his unfortunate monarch, and, if I remember right, underwent imprisonment for debt. It is said that Charles owed him, and the rest of the old commissioners of the customs, 300,000*l.*; for the security of which, in 1649, they offered the parliament 100,000*l.*; but the proposal was rejected. He died August 22, 1650, aged 84.—Vide Pennant's "London."

ARTHUR GOODWIN, father of Jane, his sole daughter and heiress,\* second lady of Philip, lord Wharton; *Vandyck p. P. V. Gunst sc. Ex museo sereniss. domini de Wharton: whole length; large h. sh.*

This portrait, together with the rest of the Wharton family, was bought of the duke by the late Lord Orford, who gave him a 100*l.* for each of the whole lengths, and 50*l.* for each of the half lengths. That of Arthur Goodwin, esteemed one of the best, is in the grand collection of the Duke of Devonshire, to whom Lord Orford made a present of it. See "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 100, 2d edit.

Arthur Goodwin, who was one of the active patriots in this reign, was a very intimate friend of the celebrated Hamden. His daughter Jane, was the second of the three wives of Philip, lord Wharton, by whom she was mother of the famous marquis, and grandmother to the more famous duke; who soon dissipated the estate at Upper Winchendon, in Buckinghamshire, which she brought into the family.† The marquis laid out an incredible sum

\* There seems to be a mistake here, as in the "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 101, 2d edit. note 1, Arthur Goodwin is said to be the father of Mrs. Smith.

† The manor of Winchendon is situated in a very dirty part of the county of Buckingham, where the soil is a very stiff clay. Cibber, the laureat, who sometimes visited the duke, was once in his coach with him, when it went very slowly through a deep slough. Colley, with his usual vivacity and assurance, said to his grace; "It is reported, my lord duke, that you run out of your estate; but it is impossible for you to run out of this." Communicated by my late honoured friend and patron, Henry Boyle, esq. who had it from Cibber himself.

of money upon the manor-house there, which was pulled down a few years ago, and the materials sold.

**MR. HENRY HASTINGS**; *whole length 4to. Bretherton fecit, 1782; an etching, from the original in the collection of the Earl of Shaftesbury.*

Henry Hastings was second son of the Earl of Huntingdon; and inherited a good estate in Dorsetshire from his mother. He was one of the keepers of the new forest, and resided in his lodge there during a part of every hunting season; but his principal residence was at Woodlands, in Dorsetshire, where he had a capital mansion; and one of his nearest neighbours was the Lord-chancellor Cooper, first earl of Shaftesbury. Two men could not be more opposite in their dispositions and pursuits. They had little communication, and their occasional meetings were rendered disagreeable to both, from their different sentiments on politics. Lord Shaftesbury, who was the younger man, was the survivor; and the following account of Mr. Hastings, is said to have been the production of his pen.

“ Mr. Hastings was low of stature, but very strong and active; of a ruddy complexion, with flaxen hair. His clothes were always of green cloth; his house was of the old fashion, in the midst of a large park, well stocked with deer, rabbits, and fish-ponds. He had a long narrow bowling-green in it, and used to play with round sand-bowls: here too he had a banquetting-room, built like a stand in a large tree. He kept all sorts of hounds that ran buck, fox, hare, otter, and badger; and had hawks of all kinds, both long and short winged. His great hall was commonly strewed with marrow-bones; and full of hawk-perches, hounds, spaniels, and terriers; here and there a pole-cat was intermixed; and hunter's poles in great abundance. His parlour was a large room, completely furnished in the same style. On a broad hearth, paved with brick, lay some of the choicest terriers, hounds and spaniels; one or two of the great chairs had litters of cats in them, which were not to be disturbed; of these, three or four always attended him at dinner; and a little white wand lay by his trencher to defend it, if they were too troublesome. In the windows, which were very large, lay his arrows, cross-bows, and other accoutrements. The corners of his room were filled with the best hunting and hawking-

poles; his oyster-table stood at the lower end of the room, which was in constant use twice a day, all the year round; for he never failed to eat oysters both at dinner and supper, with which the neighbouring town of Poole supplied him. At the upper end of the room, stood a small table, with a double desk; one side of which held a church Bible; the other, the Book of Martyrs. On different tables in the room, lay hawk's hoods, bells, old hats, with their crowns thrust in, full of pheasant eggs, tables, dice, cards, and store of tobacco-pipes. At one end of this room was a door, which opened into a closet, where stood bottles of strong-beer, and wine, which never came out but in single glasses, which was the rule of the house; for he never exceeded himself, nor permitted others to exceed. Answering to this closet, was a door into an old chapel, which had been long disused for devotion; but in the pulpit, as the safest place, was always to be found a cold chine of beef, a venison-pasty, a gammon of bacon, or a great apple-pie, with thick crust, well baked. This table cost him not much, though it was good to eat at: his sports supplied all but beef and mutton, except on Fridays, when he had the best fish. He never wanted a London pudding; and he always sang it in with, 'My part lies therein—a.' He drank a glass or two of wine at meals, put syrup of gillyflowers into his sack, and had always a tun glass of small beer standing by him, which he often stirred round with rosemary. He lived to be a hundred, and never lost his eyesight, nor used spectacles. He got on horseback without help; and rode to the death of the stag till he was past fourscore." See Gilpin's "Forest Scenery," vol. II. He died Oct. 5th, 1650, and was interred at Horton church, in Dorsetshire.

GEORGE TOOKE, of Popes, in com. Hartford, Arm. "*Militia mea multiplex.*" *Edmund Marmion* f. 4to. rare.

George Tooke. This gentleman as we learn from Sir Henry Chauncy, was second son of Walter Tooke, of —, in the parish of Bishop's Hatfield, in the county of Hertford, esq. His first lady was Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Sidley, esq. After her demise he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Cornish, or Conisby, esq. He died without issue by either of his wives.

There is a small octavo published, but not written, by John



Greaves. It is entitled, "A Description of the Grand Signour's Seraglio," &c. which that great man has dedicated "To his honoured and truly noble friend, George Took, esq. of Popes, in the county of Hartford." See the dedication of this book, which was printed in 1650, and again in 1653.

JOHN HARRISON, of Leeds, esq. &c. "*Templum pro tumulo;*" *h. sh. rare.*

JOHN HARRISON, &c. 4to. *W. Richardson. plate 115*

JOHN HARRISON, &c. *from an original picture. R. Wilkinson\* exc. 4to.*

\* The following biographical memoir of John Harrison, esq. was written by Edmund Lodge, esq. Norroy king at arms, to accompany this portrait:—"It will, perhaps, be allowed by all, except a few pedants, who submit implicitly to the technical strictness of etymology, that there are two sorts of patriotism: the one belongs to kings, statesmen, legislators, soldiers, and sailors; it attempts to serve the immense aggregate of a community, consisting often of many millions; and, as it almost always mistakes the true means, generally fails to produce the end: the other is to be found among those individuals who stand foremost in small societies; whose sphere of mental vision is not fancifully enlarged by the heat of a distempered imagination; whose capacity of beneficence is more powerful, because it is more circumscribed; whose sincerity can never be doubted, and whose endeavours are always successful.

"Among the many who have so flourished and perished, almost unnoticed, except in those confined circles which Providence ordained them to ornament and to bless, may be reckoned JOHN HARRISON of Leeds, a man whose life seems to have been almost wholly devoted to the service of his township.

"He was born in 1579, and baptized on the 16th of August in that year; the only son of John Harrison of Leeds, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Marton of the same town. Of the younger part of his life, or indeed, of his domestic character in maturer years, we know little. Thoresby, author of the topography of Leeds, under the title of 'Ducatus Leodiensis,' has communicated much information as to his public works; but Thoresby, for many years before his death, had been preparing materials for a second volume, which he intended to have been purely historical, and for which, as he informs us in his publication, he reserved 'the memoirs of this noble benefactor, Mr. Harrison:' that second part, however, he did not live to complete; and, after his death, his manuscripts were dispersed into various hands.

"Mr. Harrison derived from his father a very considerable fortune, which had been acquired in trade in the town of Leeds, most of which he applied to the purchase of real estates there. The annual rents of these, with additions from his own commercial profits, he distributed in private charities, alienating from time to time large



John Harrison, esq. alderman of Leeds, deserves to be remembered to the latest posterity, for his judicious benefactions and

portions of the fee-simple, much improved by him, to the various purposes of his vast public munificence.

“The ancient free-school having stood in an inconvenient situation, and being too small for the increased population of the town, he removed it, says my author, ‘to a pleasant field of his own, which he surrounded with a substantial wall, and then in the midst of the quadrangle built the present fabric.’ He erected also the hospital, or almshouse, near his own church (of which we shall presently speak), for the residence of forty decayed housekeepers, together with its chapel, and endowed it with houses and lands in the new streets, and in a part of the town called the Tenters, which were then annually let for 52*l.* 5*s.* together with the moiety of a mill called Flaycrow, and the reversion of another estate, of the yearly rent of 30*l.* in Head-row, and Vicar-lane, on the failure of issue from his sisters.

“The handsome cross in the middle of the market-place was erected solely at his expense; and the New Street, or New Kirk Gate, was wholly built by him, and the rents appropriated to pious and charitable purposes. This street is terminated by St. John’s, or the New Church, the prime monument, among the many, of his boundless beneficence; raised entirely by himself, at an immense charge; endowed by him with an annual revenue of 80*l.*; and completed in 1634, on the 21st of September, in which year it was consecrated by Archbishop Neile. Near this stately temple he allotted from his estate a portion of land sufficient to afford every rural comfort and convenience, and built on it a very good house for the residence of its minister.

“Here, had he been prompted to these great acts by motives of vain glory and ostentation, surely he might have rested, and exclaimed, with the poet, *Jam opus eregi, &c.*; but no sooner was his church finished, than we find him purchasing of a Mr. Falkingham an ancient capital mansion in the town, called Rockley-hall, formerly the seat of a family of that name of great antiquity, together with a very considerable property in land. Part of this estate he sold, and the rents of the remainder, says Thoresby, ‘he gave to pious uses, and particularly towards the education and maintenance of the indigent descendants of his two sisters.’—It should seem that the sisters of Mr. Harrison were here intended, but it is not so; the sisters alluded to were those of Mr. Falkingham, of whom the conscientious Harrison had discovered, or imagined, that he had made the purchase too cheaply, and therefore determined to restore to the family the balance which he thought was, in equity, due to them. He bequeathed them accordingly 1600*l.* by a codicil to his last will, which, for its modest and unassuming terms, so remarkably indicative of his character, we will transcribe verbatim: ‘Whereas I heretofore bought of Richard Falkingham, esq. divers lands and tenements, part of which I endowed the new church withal, and part I since sold to several persons for a good sum of money, more than I purchased the same for; I have thought myself bound to bestow upon the two eldest sons of John Green, and John Hamerton, who married the coheirs of Richard Falkingham, the overplus of all such monies as I sold the lands for, more than the land cost me,’ &c. Such was this excellent person in all his dealings.

“The town of Leeds was first incorporated by King Charles the First, in 1626; and the charter then granted, vested the government in a chief magistrate, with the

charities to that place. As the church there was too small to contain the numerous inhabitants, he built and endowed another,

title of alderman, nine burgesses, and twenty-four assistants. Mr. Harrison was the first who held the office of alderman, to which he was a second time elected, in 1634. He was also one of the eight principal persons of the town, who jointly purchased the manor of Leeds from the crown in the same reign.

"It is much to be regretted, as we have before observed, that no memorials have been preserved of the private life of this excellent man. It is not enough to say, 'By his works shall ye know him.' The mind would dwell on the slightest circumstances of his story with a mild complacency, wholly different from those emotions with which we contemplate the characters of the heroes of history, but not less delightful. All sources of intelligence on that part of our subject, however, have been long closed; and we can add to this sketch little beyond mere matter of genealogy. Mr. Harrison married Elizabeth, daughter of a Mr. Foxcroft, who resided near Halifax. She died on the 5th of May, 1631, without issue, and he remained a widower till his death, on the 29th of October, 1656, when the remains of his estates, much diminished by his meritorious profusion, fell among the descendants of his two sisters, Edith, wife of Thomas Gledhill, of Barkisland, esq. and Grace, wife of Alexander Robinson, merchant of Leeds; whose eldest son, Henry Robinson, B. D. and vicar of that town, afterward emulated, to the best of his power, his uncle's munificence, particularly in erecting a stately entrance, with curious columns, to the new church.

"Mr. Harrison lies buried at the east end of that church, under a monument of black marble, over which is the portrait at full length, in his municipal robes, from which the present engraving is taken. On the tomb is the following inscription, more creditable to the fidelity than to the taste of the writer, composed by Dr. Lake, then vicar of Leeds, and afterward bishop of Chichester.

" Here resteth the body of Mr. John Harrison,  
The wonder of his own, and pattern of succeeding ages;  
Eminent for prudence, piety, loyalty, charity;  
Who, besides other works of a pious munificence,  
And many great instances of an excellent virtue,  
Founded an hospital for relief of indigent persons  
Of good conversation, and formerly industrious;  
Built the free-school of this town for the  
Encouragement of learning,  
Together with a chapel; this church, which most may envy,  
For the exercise of religion;  
And endowed it with eighty pounds per annum.  
Also, that he might do good in all his capacities,  
He erected a stately cross for the convenience of the market;  
And, having given these pledges of a joyful resurrection,  
Fell asleep,  
October 29th, Anno Dom. 1656,  
Ætatis suæ 77."

at his own expense. He founded and endowed a commodious hospital for the poor, who, during their health and strength, had been industrious. He also founded a free-school, and built a stately market-cross. He left the annual income of his real estate, which his munificence had greatly exhausted, to be applied to the relief of his poor relations. The males were, at the discretion of his executors, to be put out to trades, and the females to have a suitable portion given with them in marriage. He died the 29th of October, 1656, in the 77th year of his age,\* and was buried in the noble church which himself had founded. His name deserves ever to be joined with that of *The Man of Ross*. His works, some of which relate to the antiquities of Leeds, were printed at the request of his friends, in 1647.†

JACOBUS CALTHORPE, de East Basham, in Comitatu Norfolciæ, Armiger; Æt. 38. 1642, *h. sh.*

He was probably of the same family with Sir Henry Calthorpe, the recorder, who published "The Customs and Liberties of the City of London," in octavo. A person of both his names, was

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"Marmora quid cælas, sculptor, quid inane sepulchrum?  
 Exegit monumentum ære perennius.  
 Templum pro tumulo, sacri præconia verbi,  
 Diviniæque preces sunt epitaphium.  
 Fingere si quid vis, phœnicem finge snorum  
 Jam prolem cinerum morte superstitem."

Mr. Harrison, at the request of his friends, printed, in 1647, some miscellaneous pieces, among which Thoresby enumerates a tract entitled, "The Government of the Town of Leeds, before it was a corporation;" and "A Letter to Baron Rigby." Of the latter book, which probably related to local subjects only, the writer of these notices has not been able to find a copy.

\* He was seventy-seven, if we may depend on the date on the print; according to other accounts, no more than seventy.

† In the catalogue of Mr. Thoresby's MSS. at the end of his "Ducatus Leodiensis," p. 543. is this article: "The government of the town of *Leeds* before it was made a corporation, drawn up by *John Harrison*, esq. from whose autograph (penes Alderm. Tho. Dixon) I transcribed it. His letter to Baron *Rigby*. His prayer. This is not amongst those printed at the request of his friends, 1617 (by Mr. John Jackson of *Berwick*.)"



knighted by Cromwell, in December 1656. He was then sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

JOHN LA MOTTE, esq. citizen of London, &c.  
*Faithorne f. Before Beller's Life of him, 1656, 4to.*

JOHN LA MOTTE, esq. &c. *W. Richardson.*

John La Motte was son of Francis La Motte, a native of Ypres, in Flanders, whence he fled into England from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and settled at Colchester, where he had a principal hand in setting up and promoting the manufacture of "sayes and bayes." John became an eminent and wealthy merchant in London, and was chosen alderman of the city. None of his contemporaries maintained a fairer character, or had a more extensive credit. His piety was exemplary; and his charities, in his lifetime, almost without example. They extended to the distressed Protestants in foreign parts, as well as to multitudes of miserable objects in the three kingdoms. He died much lamented by all that knew him, on the 13th of July, 1655. He was grandfather to the facetious Dr. William King, author of the "Art of Cookery," and many other pieces of wit and humour.\* Particulars of his life may be seen in the book above mentioned, and in Clarke's "Lives of eminent Persons," 1683, fol.

HENRY WELBY, gent. *sitting at a table, with a book open before him, on which is inscribed, "Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas." He has a long and thick beard, and a staff in his right hand. W. M. (Marshall) sc. Before his Life, in 4to. 1637, which is very rare. It has been reprinted in the "Phœnix Britannicus," 4to.*

HENRY WELBY, gent. &c. *W. Richardson.*

HENRY WELBY, gent. &c. *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

\* See King's "Miscellanies," p. 14.



Henry Welby was a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of above a 1000*l.* a year. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been a competent time at the university and the inns of court, he completed his education by making the tour of Europe. He was happy in the love and esteem of his friends, and indeed of all that knew him, as his heart was warm, and the virtues of it were conspicuous from his many acts of humanity, benevolence, and charity. When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt upon his life with a pistol, which not going off, he wrested it from his hands, and found it charged with a double bullet. Hence he formed a resolution of retiring from the world; and taking a house in Grub-street, he reserved three rooms for himself; the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. In these he kept himself so closely retired, that for forty-four years he was never seen by any human creature, except an old maid that attended him, who had only been permitted to see him in some cases of great necessity. His diet was constantly bread, water-gruel, milk, and vegetables, and, when he indulged himself most, the yolk of an egg. He bought all the new books that were published, most of which, upon a slight examination, he rejected. His time was regularly spent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthusian monk was ever more constant and rigid in his abstinence. His plain garb, his long and silver beard, his mortified and venerable aspect, bespoke him an ancient inhabitant of the desert, rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity, and was very inquisitive after proper objects. He died the 29th of October, 1636, in the 84th year of his age, and lies buried in St. Giles's church, near Cripplegate. The old maid servant died but six days before her master. He had a very amiable daughter, who married Sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire; but neither she, nor any of her family, ever saw her father after his retirement.

**JACOBUS ASHEUS**, *Æt.* 56; in *Simon's "Medals;"* plate xx.

James Ash was member of parliament for Bath in 1640, and afterward in 1656; also recorder of the said city, and one of the committee at Guildhall for compounding estates.

Effig. vera GUIL. LEE, Patris hujus Progeniei, Ætatis suæ 89, 1635. *The head, with arms at bottom, is at the root of a genealogical tree,\* which covers a large sheet. Guli. Porter exc.*

Effig. vera GUIL. LEE, &c. oval; 8vo. W. Richardson.

William Lee, of Abingdon, in Berkshire, is memorable for the blessing of health and long life, and the multiplication of his progeny. He had, by his first wife, two sons; and by his second, four sons and eleven daughters. He married a third wife, with an honest and laudable intention of begetting more, but she unfortunately proved barren: it is probable, that he would otherwise have distinguished himself as a prolific patriarch. He lived to see seventeen in the first descent, seventy-eight in the second, and one hundred and two in the third; in all, one hundred and ninety-seven; who were living on the 5th of November, 1637. He is recorded here as a singular benefactor to the public. Such men were greatly wanted by the nation at this period, to repair the depopulation of the civil war.

SIR WILLIAM DICK, of Braid, kt. *is variously represented by Robert and William Vaughan, perhaps father and son, in a folio pamphlet, which contains an account of his sufferings.†* 1. *He is seen proudly mounted on horseback; 2. arrested, and in the serjeant's hands; 3. dead in prison.*

SIR WILLIAM DICK. *Thane.*

The strange vicissitudes of human life, and especially those of the calamitous kind, were never more frequent than in the eventful reign of Charles I. If we except the fate of that monarch, they

\* ————— Ingens  
Exiit ad cælum ramis felicibus arbos,  
Miraturque novas frondes.—VIRG.

† It is entitled "The lamentable State of the deceased Sir William Dick."

were, perhaps, in no instance more signally exemplified than in that of Sir William Dick, who was lord provost of Edinburgh, and a very eminent merchant, with a fortune, as he says himself, of upwards of 50,000*l*. Having the means, he did not want the inclination, to assist his countrymen, the covenanters, with large sums of money to defray the necessary expenses of the war; but they failing in their payments, he so far overstrained his credit, that his bills were returned protested, and he was totally ruined. He hereupon earnestly applied for relief to the parliaments of England and Scotland. According to his state of the account, there were due to him from England 36,803*l*. from Scotland 28,131*l*. in all, 64,934*l*. for the payment of which he had warrants granted on the chamber of London, in 1641; on the English customs, in 1643 and 1644; on the cavaliers' estates, in 1646; and on the excise of wine, in Scotland, 1651. It appears by Lord Loudon the chancellor of Scotland's letters to the English House of Commons, and to the commissioners in London, 1644, that there was a clear balance due to Dick of 34,000*l*. from that nation. Notwithstanding these warrants for repayment, and the application of the Scots to their brethren in England, he had only recovered 1000*l*. in 1653, after sixteen years' solicitation, during which time he was reduced to so great straits, that he was arrested for some small debts contracted for his necessary subsistence, and, as it seems, died in prison, the 19th of Dec. 1655, aged 75. Hence we may learn, that however loudly republicans may talk of liberty, they can be guilty of as flagrant violations of common justice as the most despotic princes, when the political necessity of the state calls, or only serves as a plausible pretence for it.\*

*An anonymous print of a man in his own hair, with whiskers and a peaked beard, a plain coat resembling buff, a shoulder-knot of striped riband, and ribands in bows of the same kind, which fasten his coat instead of buttons;*

\* Cromwell thought himself free from all engagements which the Scottish government had contracted. The Scots, by their repeated rebellions, forfeited all claim to his favour.—The Earl of Dumferline engaged deeper than Sir William Dick; and all of his extensive estates were sold or distributed among his creditors.—LORD HAILF.



*an embroidered ornament, the fore part of which is not unlike a breast-plate. W. Hollar f. Londini, 1644, 8vo. This print, which is not in the catalogue of Hollar's Works, is in Mr. Bull's collection. The Portrait is esteemed by the best informed judges, to be that of Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, second son of Lord Say.*

EDWARD CALVER, gent. of Wilbie, in the county of Suffolk. 8vo. *The best impressions are before the name of Stent.*

EDWARD CALVER, &c. *W. Richardson.*

I am informed from a manuscript note under this head, in the collection of Mr. Thoresby,\* that he was a relation of Bernard Calver, or Calvert, of Andover, who went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1620, and back again the same day. He set out at three in the morning, and returned about eight in the evening, in good health and spirits.† See Granger's "Letters," p. 273.

The true and lively pourtraiture of that worthy Gentleman LAWRENCE RAWDON, late alderman of the cittie of Yorke. He died at Yorke, the 25th of July, 1626. *A. Hertocks sc. One of the scarcest of the Rawdon family.*

He was the son of Ralph Rawdon, and married Margery, daughter of Nicholas Barton, esq.

\* Now Sir William Musgrave's.

† An exploit like that of Calvert's is mentioned in Birch's "Life of Robert Boyle," p. 8.—The most extraordinary instance of this kind in history is that of Cooper Thornhill, an innkeeper, at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, who rode from that place to London, and back again; and also a second time to London, in one day; which made in all two hundred and thirteen miles. He undertook to ride this journey with several horses in fifteen hours, but performed it in twelve and a quarter. —Some years ago, Lord James Cavendish rode from Hyde Park Corner to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of twenty miles, in less than an hour. Many horses, and some men, have since lost their lives by exploits of the like kind.



*Class 8*  
*Knights & gentry.*  
 HENRY SMITH; *a monumental effigie kneeling, holding a scull in both hands. R. Sheppard. In Dale's "Harwich and Dover Courts;" 4to.*

Henry Smith, known generally by the name of Dog Smith, was born at Wandsworth, of very humble extraction, and became citizen and alderman of London. During his life, he gave to the town of Croydon, Kingston, Guildford, Dorking, Farnham, each 1000*l.* to buy lands for perpetuity, to relieve and set poor people to work in the said towns; and, by his last will, to Riegate and Richmond, each 1000*l.* and to Wandsworth, 500*l.* and 1000*l.* to buy lands for perpetuity, to redeem poor captives and prisoners from the Turkish tyranny; 10,000*l.* to buy impropriations for godly preachers, and many other legacies. He died 1627-8, *Æt.* 79, at his house in Silver-street, and was buried at Wandsworth. For a further account see Mr. Bray's and Lyson's "Surrey."

FRANCOIS HAWKINGS, tirant a l'age des dix ans. *J. P. (Payne) sc. 12mo.*

FRANCOIS HAWKINS, a l'age d'huit ans; *four English verses, "See here th' effigies of a child;" no engraver's name.*

This young gentleman died in the year 1627, or 1628.

## GENTLEMEN IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS, &c.

GEORGIUS RODOLPHUS WECKERLIN.  
*Mytens p. Faithorne sc. small 4to.*

George Rodolph Weckerlin, a gentleman of German extraction, was Latin secretary to Charles I. and also licenser of the press, during this reign. His name often occurs in that capacity, with his authority for publication prefixed to books of the same period. He was author of "Pocmata sacra simul et profana, Germanice,"

Amst. 1641; 8vo. "Poemata profana, sive Odæ et Cantica, Germanice," 1648; 8vo.\* Elizabeth, his only daughter, was first wife to William Trumbull, of Easthamstead, in Berkshire, esq. son to the agent for James I. and Charles I. in the Low Countries. She was mother to the noted Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr. Pope.†

SIR BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor of his majesty's court of wards and liveries. *D. Mytens p. J. Payne sc. h. sh. One of Payne's best heads. Twelve English verses underneath, and mentioned with commendation by Mr. Evelyn, in his "Chalcography."*

SIR BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

SIR BENJAMIN RUDYERD; *small oval. W. Richardson.*

His portrait by Hoskins, is in the collection of Col. Sothby, in Bloomsbury-square.

Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, an accomplished gentleman, and an elegant scholar, was a very noted speaker in parliament in this reign, where he pleaded strenuously for the bishops. Many of his speeches, and some poems by him, are in print; the latter are in the same volume with the poems of William, earl of Pembroke.‡ He was the last surveyor of the court of wards and liveries, which was abolished in 1646.§ He was recompensed for the loss of his place, with 6000*l.* and a portion of lands out of the Marquis of Worcester's estate, which was assigned him by the parliament.

\* "Bodl. Cat."

† From one of the monuments of the family at Easthamstead.

‡ London, 1660; 8vo.

§ When an estate was inherited by a female, the king obliged her to marry whom he pleased; and received, for his own use, the clear profit of the rents, during the minority of the heir, whether male or female. This was the practice in the oppressive court of wards and liveries, by virtue of the prerogative. See the last article in vol. i. of "*Vetusta Monumenta*," published by the Antiquarian Society, where there is an historical account of that court, drawn up by the learned professor Ward of Gresham College.

*Ob.* May 31, 1658. He lies buried in the church of West Woodhay, Berks, under a monument erected by his servant, John Grant, with an epitaph made by Sir Benjamin himself, in his younger years.

SIR WILLIAM BALFOUR, gentleman of his majesty's privy-chamber in ordinary, and his majesty's lieutenant in the Castle Royal, or Tower of London; 12*mo.*

SIR WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. 1631; 4*to.*

SIR WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. *a copy of the next above, by Vertue; 4to.*

SIR WILLIAM BALFORE, &c. *W. Richardson.*

SIR WILLIAM BALFOUR, late lieutenant of the Tower of London, and now colonel of a regiment under the Earl of Essex, *on horseback; 4to. rare.*

Sir William Balfour, though he had great obligations to the court, made no scruple of attaching himself to its most violent opponents. He was turned out of his office of lieutenant of the Tower, a little before the breaking out of the civil war, and was succeeded by Colonel Lunsford. See Class VII.

ENDYMION PORTER, esq. of his majesty's bed-chamber. *Guil. Dobson p. Guil. Faithorne sc. h. sh.\**

\* This portrait pretty evidently appears to have been done for the Earl of Essex, though it is inscribed with Endymion Porter's name. The grossest impositions are sometimes practised by printsellers, as well as by the dealers in coins and medals. Making of antiques is now a trade in Italy, and the virtuosi and literati impose on each other. The reader may see an account of many frands of this kind, in "Menckenius de Charlataneria eruditorum," a very curious book, but little known.†

† Mr. Granger is certainly mistaken here, the best impressions are those, with Porter's name to them: and there could be no inducement for the artist to transform

ENDYMION PORTER, *mezzotint in oval by R. Earlow.*  
*in Woodburn's Collection. 1810. "from a beautiful miniature in the*  
*possession of Lady Sutton." Face in 3/4 to left. His right hand raised*  
*to his left shoulder. Hair straight down forehead. Embroidered sleeve*

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## BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

ENDYMION PORTER; *in a circle; mezz. 4to.*

ENDYMION PORTER; *in an oval. R. Cooper sc.*  
 PORTER. Medal by WARIN. engraved in Penkerton plate XIX. fig. 3.

Endymion Porter, whose excellent natural parts were adorned by arts, languages, and travel, was much in favour with James I. and his son Charles. He was a man of great generosity, wit, and spirit, and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He respected learned men in general; but loved poets, and had himself a refined taste for poetry. He attended Charles, when prince of Wales, into Spain, and was afterward employed by him in several negotiations abroad. He was very active in secret services for the king, in the civil war, and was no less dexterous in conveying his intelligence. He was so obnoxious to the parliament, that he was one of those who were always excepted from indemnity. He died abroad, in the court of Charles II.

*see Walpole's Anecdotes (D.W.) page 402.*

"The true and lively portraiture of that worthy citizen ROBERT RAWDON, one of the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, and master of the right worshipful company of the Fishmongers. He died at Mitcham, in Surrey, and was there buried, the 15th of Sept. 1644." *Small 4to. (R. White sc.)*

; See some account of this family in the next reign, Class VIII. &c.

MR. GEORGE BOURCHIER; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. GEORGE BOURCHIER; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Mr. George Bouchier, an independent and loyal gentleman residing at Bristol, entered into a conspiracy with Alderman Yeo-

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the popular General Essex, into the obnoxious and proscribed groom of the bed-chamber. Perhaps Mr. G. was misled by the military garb of the portrait, not knowing that Endymion was "captain of the gentlemen of the military or trained band, being four hundred all brave martialists."—BINDLEY.



mans, and several others, to deliver up that city to Prince Rupert, for the service of the king; but the scheme being discovered and frustrated, he was brought to trial before a council of war, and with Yeomans being found guilty was hung at Bristol, May 30, 1643. In his speech to the populace, he exhorted all those who had set their hands to the plough (meaning the defence of the king's cause) not to be terrified by their sufferings, and therefore to withdraw their exertions in his service.

MR. CHALONER; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. CHALONER; *enlarged from the print above; 8vo.*

Mr. Chaloner, an eminent linen-draper in Cornhill, joining with Tomkins, Waller, and others, in a plot to seize the Tower of London, the person of the lord mayor, some members of parliament, the committee of the militia, &c. and to let in the king's army, and overturn the then existing government, was arraigned for the same before a council of war at Guildhall, found guilty, and sentence passed on him to be hanged; which was carried into execution, before his own door in Cornhill, near the Old Exchange, July 5, 1643.

WILLIAM PLATT, esq. *J. J. Vanden Berghe sculpt. In Adolphus's "British Cabinet," 4to.*

This gentleman was son of Sir Hugh Platt, and grandson of Richard Platt, alderman of London, where he also was born. He was a fellow commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge; and the chief circumstance of celebrity attaching to his name, arises from a bequest which he made of certain lands to maintain fellows and scholars, the former at 30*l.* the latter at 10*l.* per annum. From some uncertainty in the wording of this bequest, a litigation arose, which was, at length, compromised by John Platt, heir of William, who established a maintenance for four scholars at 10*l.* and two fellows at 50*l.* per annum.

William Platt also left 30*l.* a year for the poor of Hornsey and Highgate, and founded a lecture in those parishes. He died in 1637.

SIR ADRIAN SCROPE. *Platt sc. In Adolphus's "British Cabinet," 4to.*

Adrian Scrope was the eldest son of Sir Jervais Scrope, of Codrington, in Lincolnshire, of which county he was high-sheriff in 1634.

Both father and son, attended Charles I. to the battle of Edge-hill, where Sir Jervais having received many wounds (some authors say sixteen, others carry the number to twenty-six), was stripped and left among the dead. His son, on the day after the fight, having obtained the king's permission, made search among the dead bodies, found his parent, and witnessed, with inexpressible joy, his perfect recovery.

Adrian Scrope always adhered to the royal cause, and received himself many wounds in the service. After the restoration, in 1660, he was rewarded with the dignity of knight of the Bath. He has sometimes been mistaken for the Scroop, that signed the death-warrant of Charles I. but was of a different name and family.

MR. TOMPKINS; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. TOMPKINS; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Mr. Tomkins, who was clerk of the queen's council in conjunction with Mr. Chaloner and Edmund Waller, procured a commission from the king, the purport of which was, that they should seize into their custody the king's children, some members of parliament, the lord mayor, and committee of the militia, all the city out-works and forts, the Tower of London, and all the magazines; then to let in the king's army to surprise the city, and to destroy all opposers. This scheme was grounded on the exaction of taxes imposed without authority.

The commission was brought to London by the Lady Aubigney (wife of the gallant lord, who died of his wounds at Edge-hill), afterward married to Lord Newburgh. On the receipt thereof, several meetings and conferences were held in order to its promotion; and such progress was made, that the business was brought into some form; but so many being concerned in it, through the trea-

chery of some, it came to the knowledge of the parliament, whereupon Tomkins, Chaloner, and others, were apprehended, and arraigned before a council of war at Guildhall, and there sentenced to be hanged, which was carried into execution; Mr. Tomkins on a gibbet, erected before his own door in Holborn, July 5, 1643.

MR. ROBERT YEOMANS; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 1665; 8vo.*

MR. ROBERT YEOMANS; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Mr. Robert Yeomans, a gentleman of plentiful estates, an alderman of Bristol, and who had served the office of sheriff in the year 1642, formed a scheme to deliver up that city into the hands of Prince Rupert, and thereupon it was resolved, that upon Monday, March 7, 1642, the prince with some forces should draw towards the city, whilst those within should seize the guard, open the gates, and by ringing St. John's and St. Michael's bells, give him notice thereof. Accordingly, Prince Rupert came near the walls by five o'clock in the morning, expecting the signal; but the plot being discovered, Mr. Yeomans, and several others, were apprehended, and after an imprisonment of eleven weeks brought to trial before a council of war, where Colonel Fiennes, the governor of Bristol, son of Lord Say, sat as president, by whom Mr. Yeomans was found guilty, and sentenced to death by hanging, which was carried into execution May 30, 1643, notwithstanding every exertion of the king to save his life.

CONRADUS RUTEN, ex Scotia, eques. *Bronchorst p. J. Cælmans sc. 4to.*

SIR CONRAD RUTHVEN; *in an oval; 8vo. Tiebout; 1796.*

\* \* \* \* \*



JACOBUS PETRUS HUNTER, nobilis\* Scoto-Suecus, &c. *Æt.* 51; *F. de Nis p.* *P. Pontius sc.* 4to.

\* \* \* \* \*

## CLASS IX.

### MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

CHARLES I. whom the peculiarity of his fate made an author, appears to have been a much better master of his pen than his father. If the "Eikon Basilike"† be his, and it carries a strong internal evidence with it of its being so, he was as much superior to the generality of the writers of his age, in point of excellence, as he was in dignity. This book, which according to Milton, had the same effect upon the affections of the English, that the famous will of Julius Cæsar had on those of the Roman people, is said to have gone through fifty editions, at home and abroad, in one year. Whoever reads Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe's defence of it, can, I believe, have but little doubt of the king's being the author. It has been attributed to Bishop Gauden; but if the reader compare a few pages of this book, with that prelate's "Sighs, Tears, and Complaints of the Church of England,"‡ he will soon perceive the difference. Many occasional pieces, written by Charles, are in the collection of his works in folio. See Class I.

\* This epithet means no more than that he was a gentleman. Quære if properly placed.

† It seems, from Wagstaffe's "Vindication of King Charles," that the emblematical frontispiece to the "Εἰκων Βασιλική," in which he is represented kneeling, was designed by himself, and originally engraved by Marshall. The Greek line at the bottom, which has been variously and absurdly interpreted, is sufficiently explained at p. 220, 221, of the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1754; but Constantius should be read instead of "Constantine." The imposture of Pamela's prayer is accounted for by Wagstaffe, p. 116, &c. and 122, &c.

‡ Printed in folio, 1659.



## PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. (physician to Charles I.) *Bemmel p. Houbraken sc. 1739 ; Illust. Head. In the collection of Dr. Mead.*

The picture is now in the possession of Lord Galway.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. *sitting in an elbow-chair. Hollar f. h. sh. scarce. no name of Hollar. perhaps by Gaywood*

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS, M. D. *Faithorne f. a bust; Svo.*

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS. *Cor. Jansen p. Hall sc. large 4to. or h. sh. fine. From an original belonging to the College of Physicians.*

WILLIAM HARVEY, by M<sup>c</sup>Ardell, *h. sh. mezz.*

*There is a bust of him engraved from that belonging to the college. It was done for an ornament to the certificates given by Dr. Hunter to his pupils.*

An original portrait of him is at the College of Physicians, to which he was a great benefactor, and where he founded the annual oration.

This great physician, who will be ever memorable for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, had the happiness, in his lifetime, to find the clamours of ignorance, envy, and prejudice, against his doctrine, totally silenced; and to see it universally established. It has, by length of time, been more and more confirmed; and every man now sees and knows it from his own experience. It appears to be of the utmost importance in medicine, as it is perhaps impossible to define health and sickness in fewer words, than that the one is a free, and the other an obstructed circulation. Dr. Harvey was not only an excellent physician; he

was also an excellent man : his modesty, candour, and piety, were equal to his knowledge : the farther he penetrated into the wonders of nature, the more was he inclined to venerate the author of it. His great work entitled, "Exercitatio Anatomica, de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus," was printed at Frankfort, in 4to. 1627. *Ob.* 30 June, 1657, *Æt.* 80.\* According to the "Annal. Coll. Med. Lond." (MS.) lib. 4. pag. 78, 79, he died on June 3, and was buried on June 26. But if the date of his death in his epitaph, which is in Hempsted church, in Essex, may be credited, he died on the 30th of June.

THEODORUS TURQUETUS MAYERNUS, eq.  
aurat. Jacobi I. et Caroli I. Magnæ Britanniæ regum,  
archiater, *ad tabulam in pinacotheca R. Mead, M.D.*  
*asservatam. P. P. Rubens p. I. Simon del. et sc. h. sh.*  
*mezz.*

Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, is perhaps the only instance of a physician who was retained in that character by four kings ; namely Henry IV. of France,† James I. of England, and the two Charleses. His reputation was deservedly great in his profession ; and he may be justly considered as one of the reformers of the art of physic ; as he was among the first that introduced the chymical practice, which time and experience have fully established.‡ He died of the effects of bad wine ; a *slow*, which the weakness of old age rendered a *quick*, poison. He foretold the time of his death to his friends, with whom he had been moderately drinking at a tavern in the Strand ; and it happened according to his prediction. The library at the College of Physicians was partly given to that society by Sir Theodore Mayerne, and partly by the Marquis of Dorchester. There is a catalogue of his works, in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," among which is a book of receipts in cookery. It is to be wished, for the good of mankind, that other skilful physicians would write receipts of this sort ; but not altogether according to Cheyne's aphorism, which is, "That the

\* Biographia.

† General Dict.

‡ The famous Petitot owed the perfection of his colouring in enamel to some chymical secrets communicated to him by Sir Theodore Mayerne. See "Anecdotes of Painting," p. 450. 2d edit.

most insipid things are the most wholesome." *Ob.* March, 1655, *Æt.* 83. Some valuable papers by Sir Theodore, written in elegant Latin, are now in Ashmole's Museum.\* They have been read by Dr. Smyth, an eminent physician of Oxford, who says that they contain many curious particulars; they especially shew the state of physic in this reign, and discover the first invention of several medicines. See the *Interregnum*.

**SIR MATTHEW LISTER**, *knt.* doctor of physic,  
1646. *P. Van Somer sc.*

This is a manuscript inscription, under the head. See the article of Sir **MARTIN LISTER**, *Class VIII.*

The following short account of Sir Matthew Lister was sent me, with other anecdotes of the Lister family, by Mr. Edward Gregory, an ingenious young gentleman, of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose ancestors were nearly related to it.

"Dr. Matthew Lister was a younger son of a family of that name, which had a large estate at Craven, in Yorkshire; and was bred to the science of physic, in which, as I was informed by Sir Edward Wilmot, he made great improvements; his recipes being at this time prescribed, almost without alteration, in cases to which they are applicable. He never published any thing. Sir Hans Sloane had in his possession these receipts of his, which are now much esteemed by the faculty." Mr. Wood informs us, that he was physician to Anne of Denmark, and one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles I. that he was president of the college in London, and one of the most eminent of his profession in the kingdom. *Ob.* 1657, *Æt.* 92. See more of him in Kennet's "*Complete Hist.*" ii. 790.

**THOMAS BROWNE**, (afterward Sir Thomas)  
*med. doctor; small h. sh.*

There is a portrait of him, and of many other eminent physicians, in the anatomy school, at Oxford; and at Devonshire-house are

\* King James sent him into France in 1618, but being suspected that his visit was to disturb public affairs, he was commanded to retire out of the kingdom of France by the king's council.—*LORD HAILES.*

the portraits of Sir Thomas, his wife, his two sons, and as many daughters, in one piece, by Dobson.

Dr. Thomas Browne was author of the "Religio Medici," a paradoxical piece, written with great spirit, and translated into almost every language of Europe. This book has been heavily censured by some, as tending to infidelity, and even atheism; others, with much more reason, have applauded the piety, as well as the parts and learning of the author.\* In his "Pseudo-doxia Epidemica," &c. he has clearly refuted a great number of popular errors, taken upon trust, and propagated and confirmed by tradition and custom. This book, which is his principal work, was first published in folio, 1646. There is an edition of his works in fol. Lond. 1686, but this does not contain all his posthumous pieces.

see vol v page 215 for portraits.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. *Æt.* 80, 1632.  
*H. H. invt. Marshall sc. In the engraved title to his translation of Xenophon's "Cyropædia," fol.*

PHILEMON HOLLAND; *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

Philemon Holland, commonly called the "Translator General of his age," was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was, for many years, a schoolmaster at Coventry, where he practised physic. He translated "Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals, Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and Camden's *Britannia*," into English; and the geographical part of Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain," into Latin. "The *Britannia*," to which he made many useful additions, was the most valuable of his works. It is surprising that a man of two professions, could find time to translate so much; but it appears from the date of the

\* Among other peculiarities in this book, he speaks of the ultimate act of love, as a folly beneath a philosopher; and says, that he "could be content that we might procreate like trees, without conjunction." But after the writing of it, he descended from his philosophic dignity, and married an agreeable woman.† It was said that his reason for marrying was, "because he could discover no better method of procreation."

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† The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,  
Sink in the soft captivity together.—ADDISON'S Cato.



"Cyropædia," that he continued to translate till he was 80 years of age. Ob. 1636, Æt. 85. He made the following epigram upon writing a large folio with a single pen :

With one sole pen I writ this book,  
Made of a grey goose quill,  
A pen it was when it I took,  
And a pen I leave it still.

DR. BASTWICK; *in complete armour, holding a shield with his right hand, and a Bible in his left; on the shield is inscribed, "I fight the good fight of faith;" under the print are these verses:*

"Here stands one arm'd, who hath truth's cause maintain'd  
'Gainst error's captains, forces, vaunts, high boasts;  
God's word his weapon, might and strength he gain'd  
To rout them all, from the great Lord of Hosts."

*Frontispiece to "The utter routing the whole army of Independents and Sectaries," 4to. T. Cross sc.*

The next print shews, that he had sometimes recourse to carnal weapons.

CAPT. JOHN BASTWICK, late captain of a foot company; *whole length, 4to.*

CAPT. JOHN BASTWICK, doctor of physic; 8vo. *in oval.*

*Simpson Sculp; in Clarendon. vol. 1. p. 199 - W. 22 of Clarendon*

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. W. Hollar f. a small oval; *series.*  
*under which is an account of his sufferings.*

JOHN BASTWICK, *with an account of his sufferings.*  
J. Berry sc.

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. *four English verses; frontispiece to his "New Discovery of Prelates' Tyranny;" 1641; small.*

Dr. Bastwick seems to have been too intent upon the reformation of government and religion, to attend much to the business of his profession. He was a graduate of the university of Padua, and author of "*Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium*," and several other pieces, written in a furious strain of Polemics. His history is much the same with that of Burton and Prynne, his fellow-sufferers. See BURTON, Class IV.

ABDIAH COLE, a physician of note, flourished in this reign. *There is a portrait of him in a doctor of physic's gown, by T. Cross; in the frontispiece to the translation of Riverius's Works, folio.*

I have met with nothing written by Dr. Cole; but am very credibly informed that he and Culpeper translated several books in conjunction.\*

### SCOTCH PHYSICIANS.

DR. (ALEXANDER) READE; *a small head by Gaywood; in the title to the "Secrets of Art and Nature," fol. 1660.*

Alexander Read, or Rhead, a native of Scotland, was a man of great abilities, and no less success in his profession.† In 1620, he was, by royal mandate, created doctor of physic at Oxford, and afterward elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. He wrote a considerable number of anatomical, and chirurgical books, which were in great esteem. There is a catalogue of them in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*."

GEORGIUS SCHARPUS, Philosophus et Medicus, Natione Scotus, Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius, et in Academia Monspeli Professor et Vice-

\* He was author of the "*Expert Physician*," 1657; 12mo.—BINDLEY.

† See "*Athen. Oxon.*" i. col. 461, 462.

Cancellarius, nec non in Bononiensi Archigymnasio Medicinæ Doctor, Æt. lvii. *J. Bapt. Coriolanus f. 4to.*

In the Bodleian Catalogue, under his name is the following book : "*Institutiones Medicæ*," a Claudio F. editæ Bon. 1638, 4to.

## EMPIRICS.

NICOLAUS CULPEPER, eques; 8vo. *Cross sc.*

He had no more right to the title of knight, than he had to that of doctor.

NICHOLAS CULPEPER, *in a doublet or waistcoat ; a print and a book before him.*

Nicholas Culpeper, was son of Nicholas Culpeper, a clergyman, and grandson of Sir Thomas Culpeper, bart. He was some time a student in the university of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He was soon after bound apprentice to an apothecary, and employed all his leisure hours in the study of physic and astrology, which he afterward professed.\* He was a writer and translator of many books ; and was much resorted to for his advice, which he gave to the poor gratis. He died in 1654, at his house in Spitalfields. The most noted of his works is his *Herbal*, in 8vo. entitled, "*The English Physician*," &c. which has been often printed. In this book, he tells us under what planets the simples grow, and speaks of their good and bad qualities astrologically, as if he had calculated their nativities. This part of the work appears to be his own ; the rest is chiefly taken from Gerard. See the *Interregnum*, Class IX. *vol. iv. page 34.*

\* Astrological doctors have of late been looked upon as little better than homicides. But Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, and other celebrated physicians, in former ages, regarded those as homicides, who were ignorant of astrology. Paracelsus goes farther, and will have a physician to be predestinated to the cure of his patient : and says that his horoscope should be inspected, the plants gathered in a critical moment, &c. See Burton "*Of Melancholy*," p. 227, 6th edit.

DR. MORTON. *Rogerson del. Cross sc. whiskers, peaked beard, &c. a urinal standing by him.*

Morton was a noted practitioner in physic, and had a great deal of what is called "Chamber-pot practice."\*

## A SURGEON.

JOHN WOODALL, master in chirurgie. *G. Glover f. In the engraved title to his "Military and Domestique Surgery," 1639, folio. The book has been reprinted.*

This person, who was of great eminence in his profession, was also author of a "Treatise of the Cure of the Plague," which is subjoined to the book above mentioned; and of the "Surgeon's Mate," 1617.

## POETS.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt. 21. W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Juvenile Poems," 8vo. 1645.*

This was the first head of him ever published: Salmasius, in his "Defensio Regia," calls it *comptulam Iconem*, and says it gave him a more advantageous idea of his person than he ever had before: but it appears from the Greek verses underneath, that Milton himself was not pleased with it.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt. 21. Vandergucht sc.*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt. 21. Vertue sc. Ex pictura archetypa, quæ penes est præhonorabilem Arthurum Onslow, arm. Vertue sc. 1731; 4to.*

\* Alter matulas inspicit, et ubi morbum non invenit, facit. Garth, "Oratio Harveiana."



JOANNES MILTON; *differing from the next above only in the inscription, viz. "Nascuntur poetæ," &c.*

JOANNES MILTON. *Æt. 21. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

JOHN MILTON. *Houbraken sc. 1741. In the collection of Arthur Onslow, esq.*

JOHN MILTON; *drawn and etched by J. B. Cipriani, a Tuscan, from a picture in the collection of Arthur Onslow, esq. This is one of the five heads of him, etched by Cipriani, at the expense of Thomas Hollis, esq. F.R.S. et A. S. S.*

The juvenile productions of Milton, particularly his "Ode on the Nativity of Christ," his "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso," and his "Comus," would alone have perpetuated his fame. In the "Ode," we see the first bold flights of a rising genius. The "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" are highly beautiful in themselves, and more so in their contrast:\* the personification to them is striking:

"Sport that wrinkled care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides," &c.

His "Masque of Comus" was the best that the world had ever seen;† and, as altered for the stage by Mr. Dalton,‡ is one of its highest entertainments at present. See the Interregnum, Class VIII. and IX. and the next reign.

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius alumnus scho-

\* "These are set to music by Mr. Handel:

"From notes so sweet new grace the notes receive,  
And music borrows help she us'd to give."—TICKEL.

† The generality of compositions of this kind are trifling and perplexed allegories: the personages of which are fantastic to the last degree. Ben Jonson, in his "Masque of Christmas," 1616, has introduced "Minced Pye, and Babie Cake," who act their parts in the drama. But the most wretched performances of this kind could please by the help of music, machinery, and dancing.

‡ Since doctor of divinity, and prebendary of Worcester.

læ Westmonasteriensis, *Æt.* 13, (15\*); 1633. *Frontispiece to his "Poetical Blossoms;"* 12mo.

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius Alumnus, &c. *In the title to his "Juvenile Poems;" fol. In the former, there are two angels holding a chaplet of laurel over his head; in this, only one.* *[There is a fine picture of him at Strawberry-hill, by Sir P. Lely. Zinck. Painted on enamel, from which it is engraved by Hall, and prefixed to Bishop Hurd's edition of Cowley.]*

*see vol V.  
page 244.*

ABRAHAM COWLEY, *Æt. sue* 20; *from an original drawing in the possession of Richard Clark, esq. chamberlain of London; engraved by James Basire; folio; in Bray and Manning's "History of Surrey."*

The "Poetical Blossoms" of Cowley, which are an abundant proof of his talent for poetry, were generally regarded as an earnest of that fame to which he afterward rose, and which, in the opinion of some of his contemporaries, eclipsed that of every other English poet. We are even more pleased with some of the earliest of his juvenile poems, than with many of his later performances; as there is not every where in them that redundancy of wit; and where there is, we are more inclined to admire, than be offended at it in the productions of a boy. His passion for studious retirement, which was still increasing with his years, discovered itself at thirteen, in an ode which a good judge† thinks equal to that of Pope on a similar subject, and which was written about the same era of his life. The tenderness of some of his juvenile verses shews, that he was no stranger to another passion; and it is not improbable but Margarita, or one of her successors, might at fifteen, have had a full possession of his heart.‡ See the next reign.

*Vol V. p. 243*

\* Dr. Sprat is mistaken in saying, that the "Poetical Blossoms" came out in the thirteenth year of his age. See the "Biographia," article COWLEY, Note (B.)

† Mr. Jos. Warton, in his "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." The ode here meant, is in Cowley's "Essay on himself."

‡ "Margarita first possess't,  
If I remember well, my breast."

Ballad of his Mistresses.

*see vol V.  
page 243.*

BENJAMIN JONSON was poet-laureat to Charles I. who augmented his salary from a hundred marks, to a hundred pounds; and added a tierce of Canary wine.\* The same salary with the appendage to it, has been continued ever since. See the preceding reign. *vol 2 page 124.*

EDMUND WALLER, esq. *Æt.* 23 ; *own hair ; arms.*

EDMUND WALLER, esq. *B. Reading sc.* 8vo.

EDMUNDUS WALLERUS, *Æt.* 23. *P. Vandrebanc sc.* 8vo.

There is a portrait of him at Hall Barn, the seat of the family of Waller, near Beconsfield, by Cornelius Jansen. It is inscribed, "In the 23d year of his age, and the first of his life."

Edmund Waller, sometimes styled "the English Tibullus," excelled all his predecessors, in harmonious versification.\* His love verses have all the tenderness and politeness of the Roman poet; and his panegyric on Cromwell has been ever esteemed a masterpiece in its kind. His vein is never redundant, like that of Cowley; we frequently wish he had said more, but never that he had said less. His personal qualities were as amiable as his poetical, and he was equally formed to please the witty and the fair. He not only retained all his faculties, but retained much of his youthful vivacity at eighty years of age. *Ob.* 21 October, 1687. See the next reign. See also "Lord Clarendon's Life;" 8vo. p. 47. *vol V. page 245*

*For an account of Waller's Plot see Clarendon vol 3 page 247-8.*

GEORGE SANDYS. *Vertue sc.* a small head in a round. It is in the "Oxford Almanack for 1746," under the head of Erasmus.

GEORGE SANDYS, &c. *W. Richardson.*

\* The verses of Donne, and other poets who flourished before Waller, frequently run into one another, and proceed, without any considerable pause, to the end of a long period; which has been, not unaptly, compared to the running down of a larum.

GEORGE SANDYS; *engraved by George Powle, after the portrait of him by Cornelius Jansen, at Lord Sandys's, at Ombersley, for Dr. Nash's "History of Worcestershire."*

George Sandys, youngest son of Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the most accomplished persons of his time. He merited much for his travels into the eastern countries, of which he has published an accurate account: but still more for his paraphrases and translations, which were excelled by none of the poets of this reign. His principal works are his translation of "Job," his paraphrase on the "Psalms," and his translation of Ovid's "Metamorphosis." His Psalms were set to music by William and Henry Lawes, musicians to Charles I. and his "Ovid" was one of the first books that gave Mr. Pope a taste for poetry.\* Mr. Dryden pronounced him the best versifier of the last age. He was also an excellent geographer and critic.† *Ob.* 1643.

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND. *R. White sc. 12mo. Before his Works, 1653.*

JOHN CLEAVELAND; *a bust crowned with laurel; "Sepultus Colleg. Whittintonii, 1 Maii, 1658."*

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND, *in a clerical habit. Before his Works, 1677.*

This is very probably fictitious; he was never in holy orders.

JOHN CLEAVELAND, *Æt. 32; a medallion. Fuller; J. Basire.*

John Cleaveland, received his education at Christ's and St. John's Colleges, in the university of Cambridge, in the last of which he enjoyed a fellowship; but was, in the civil war, ejected from it for his loyalty. He, soon after his ejection, went to Oxford,

\* Warton's "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope."

† See Mr. Pope's note on *Iliad* xxii. v. 197.



where he was much caressed for his wit, which he exerted in several satirical pieces against the fanatics. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that he went from Oxford to the garrison at Newark; where, upon drawing up certain articles for the royalists, he would needs add this short conclusion, "And we annex our lives as a label to our trust." That gentleman adds, that after the king was beaten out of the field, he came to London, and entered himself at Gray's Inn, where he and Samuel Butler, of the same society, had a club every night.\* He was justly esteemed a man of wit; but his writings abound with strained and far-fetched metaphors, which is a fault objected to Butler himself.† That great poet has condescended to imitate, or copy Cleaveland, in more instances than occurred to Dr. Grey in his notes upon "Hudibras." There are some notices of our author in Thurloe's "Papers," IV. 184. It is there remarked, that he was "a person of great abilities, and so able to do the greater disservice." Mr. Echard hath observed, that "he was the first poetic champion for the king."‡ Ob. 29 April, 1658.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING. *A. Van Dyck p. Vertue sc.*  
1741; *h. sh.*

SIR JOHN SUCKLIN, (SUCKLING). *W. Marshall f.*  
*Before his Works*, 1648; 8vo.

\* MS. in Museo Ashmol.

† There is in the "Spectator," No. 617, a specimen of this kind of writing in prose and verse. The original verses, as the author tells us, were written by "an Italian poet, who was the Cleaveland of his age." They are translated from the Latin, in Strada's "Prolusions," and are an imitation of the style of Camillo Querno, surnamed the Archpoet. This Querno, whose character and writings were equally singular, was poet and buffoon to Leo X. and the common butt of that facetious pontiff, and his courtiers. One of them made this extemporary verse upon him:

Archipoeta facit versus pro mille poetis:§

To which the pope with his usual quickness added,

Et pro mille aliis Archipoeta bibit.

Vide Strada's "Prolus." edit. Oxon. 1745, p. 244, and Bayle's "Dict." artic. LEO X.

‡ P. 735.

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§ Querno is said to have composed this line himself.—LORD HAILES.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING; *in an oval of bays; eight English verses.*

SIR JOHN SUCKLING; *a bust; six English verses.*

SIR JOHN SUCKLING. *Vandergucht* sc. 8vo. *Frontisp. to the last edition of his Works.*

There is a portrait of him in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

Sir John Suckling, a poet of great vivacity, and some elegance, was one of the finest gentlemen of his time. His prose writings, particularly his "Discourse of Religion," addressed to Lord Dorset, are thought equal to the best of his poetical performances. His ballad on a wedding,\* and his "Session of the Poets," are oftener remembered than any of his works. This ballad was occasioned by the marriage of Roger Boyle, the first Earl of Orrery, with Lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. There was a great intimacy betwixt Sir John and the Earl of Orrery, then Lord Broghill.† In his "Session of the Poets," he has given us some traits of the characters of his poetical brethren, and has not forgot Sir William Davenant's nose; which has been the subject of more satirical jokes than any other nose that ever existed.‡ *Ob.* 1641, *Æt.* 28.§ See Class VII.

THOMAS RANDOLPH; *a small bust, in the title to his Works, 1640; 12mo. W. M. (arshall.)*

THOMAS RANDOLPH. *J. Berry* sc.

Thomas Randolph, a celebrated poet, and one of the gayest of Ben Jonson's sons, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. The most generally admired of his works, which consists of poems and plays, is his "Muses' Looking-glass," reprinted in 1757, under

\* "I tell thee, Dick, where I have been," &c.

† See Morrice's "Memoirs of Roger, earl of Orrery," p. 49.

‡ He almost entirely lost this part of his face by the gaieties of his youth.

§ Aubrey, in a manuscript in the Museum at Oxford, has this short anecdote concerning Sir John Suckling: "I have heard Mrs. Bond say, that Sir John's father 'was but a dull fellow; her husband, Mr. Thomas Bond, knew him; the wit came by the mother.'"

the title of "The Mirrour," in which there is a great variety of characters of the passions and vices, drawn with much truth, and interspersed with some strokes of natural humour.—The author of "Remarks on the Plays of Shakspeare," subjoined to the ninth volume of his works; 12mo. Lond. 1714, says, "I would advise a comic writer to study Randolph's 'Muses' Looking-glass' thoroughly, for there, I am apt to believe, he will find the source of all humours that are in nature." There are, perhaps, but very few that will subscribe to this author's opinion. *Ob.* March, 1634, *Æt.* 29.

PHILIPPUS MASSINGER, gen. *T. Cross sc.* 8vo. *Before his "Three New Playes, viz. The Bashful Lover, The Guardian, The Very Woman," &c. small 8vo. London, 1655.*

PHILIPPUS MASSINGER, &c. *W. Richardson.*  
*Another engraved by Grignion: before the new edition of his works.*

Philip Massinger was a poet of great eminence in this reign. He published fourteen plays of his own writing, and had a share with Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, and Decker, in several others. He seems by the following verses, which are part of an encomium on him by a contemporary poet, to have been a very expeditious writer.

"His easy Pegasus will ramble o'er  
Some three score miles of fancy in an hour."

*Ob.* Mar. 1639-40. A correct edition of his works, in four volumes 8vo. was published in 1761, to which is prefixed "Critical Reflections on the old English dramatic Writers," an anonymous piece, addressed to David Garrick, esq. by Mr. Colman, who has given a just encomium of the author.

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS. *Marshall sc.* 1646. *Before his "Poems;" 8vo.*

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS. *G. Phenik (or Phenix) p. Gaywood f. a bust. Before his six plays; viz. "The Brothers," &c. 1652, and 1653; 8vo.*

JACOBUS SHIRLÆUS. *G. Phenik pinx. W. Richardson.*

This nearly resembles his portrait in the Bodleian gallery, at Oxford; the former does not.

James Shirley, an eminent dramatic poet, was patronised by Henrietta Maria, and the Earl of Newcastle, whom he followed to the camp. He was educated at St. John's College, in Oxford, where he was taken great notice of by Dr. Laud, then president of that house. He entered into holy orders; though he was much discouraged from it, by his friend the president, on account of a large mole on his left cheek;\* and was some time a parish priest in Hertfordshire. He afterward turned Roman Catholic, and kept a school at St. Alban's, but soon grew tired of that employment, and going to London commenced poet. He wrote no less than thirty dramatic pieces, some of which were acted with great applause. In the Interregnum, he was necessitated to return to his former profession of schoolmaster; in which he became eminent, and wrote several grammatical books for the use of his scholars. *Ob. 29 Oct. 1666, Æt. 72.*

WILLIAM BOSWORTH, *ætatis 30, 1637. G. Glover sc. 8vo.*

WILLIAM BOSWORTH, *ætatis 30, 1637, copied from the above 8vo.*

William Bosworth, gent. was descended from the ancient and illustrious families† of Bokesworth, Boxworth, or Bosworth, of

\* The canon against personal blemishes in the clergy is well known.

† In his Poems addressed to Aurora, he says,

"O scorne me not, I come of noble line:  
For by the Norman duke our browes were crowned  
With lawrell branches, and our names renowned."



Boxworth, by Harrington, in Cambridgeshire. He was born in 1607, and died sometime between the years 1651 and 1653. This person was author of a book entitled, "The Chast and Lost Lovers, lively shadowed in the persons of Arcadius and Sepha; and illustrated with the severall stories of Hemon and Antigone, Eramio and Amissa, Phaon and Sappho, Deliahason and Verista: being a description of several Lovers smiling with delight, and with hopes fresh as their youth, and fair as their beauties in the beginning of their affections, and covered with bloud and horror in the conclusion: to this is added, the Contestation betwixt Bacchus and Diana, and certain sonnets of the Author to Aurora; digested into Three Poems, by William Bosworth, gent."

———— Me quoque  
Impunè volare, et sereno  
Calliope dedit ire cælo.

London, printed for William Sheares, and are to be sold at the signe of the Bible, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1653.

THOMAS CAREW. *Rodd exc. 8vo.*

*see notes in my intro  
- learned copy.*

Thomas Carew was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy-chamber, and sewer to King Charles I. and died in 1639. His masque, entitled "Cælum Britannicum," was performed before the king at Whitehall, in 1633. His poems were printed in 1640, 12mo. and again in 1772, by Davies.

RICHARD BROME. *T. Cross sc. Before his Works. Six English verses. A. B. 8vo.*

RICHARD BROME; *six English verses. W. Richardson.*

Richard Brome is said to have been put apprentice to Ben Jonson, to learn the art of poetry.\* He is not, however, to be esteemed a mechanical play-wright; as his best performances far

\* See the Lives of the Dramatic Poets at the end of "Scanderbeg," a tragedy.

exceed the worst of his master. Jonson wrote this encomium on him :

“ And you, Dick, do my arts with good applause,  
Which you have justly gained from the stage,  
By observation of those comic laws,  
Which I, your master, first did teach the age.”

THOMAS MIDDLETON; *crowned with laurel, Svo. In “Marshall’s Manner,” scarce; prefixed to two of his plays, small 8vo. 1657.*

THOMAS MIDDLETON, gent. *W. Richardson.*

Middleton, who was a voluminous dramatic author, and, in his day, esteemed a good poet, had the honour of writing in conjunction with Jonson, Fletcher, and Massinger. The pieces which were entirely his own, and those in which he had a share, are, at least, six-and-twenty. He was concerned with Jonson and Fletcher in writing “The Widow,” a comedy; and with Massinger, in writing another comedy, called “Old Law.”

RICHARD LOVELACE; *a bust on an urn, on which is inscribed, “Lucasta, Posthume Poems of R. L. armig.” In memoriam fratris desideratissimi delin. Fran. Lovelace. Hollar sc. 1660, small 8vo.*

RICHARD LOVELACE, *as Orpheus. R. Gaywood.*

RICHARD LOVELACE; *a bust on an urn. W. Richardson.*

The poems, for which the heads were engraved, were first published in 1659: Lucasta, or Lux Casta, is the poetical name of his mistress. As the poems are scarce, the heads are rarely to be met with. *for Lucasta or Lucy SACHIVEREL see post p. 233*

Richard, son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, in Kent, was, when a member of the university of Oxford, the delight and admiration of all that knew him, for the extreme beauty of his per-

son, and the variety of his accomplishments. After having served Charles I. in both his expeditions against the Scots, he entered into the service of the King of France, and had the command of a regiment at Dunkirk, where he was dangerously wounded. This disaster occasioned a report of his death, and was attended with the loss of the beautiful Lucy Sacheverel, his beloved mistress, who, concluding he was dead, married another person. These were not all his misfortunes. Upon his return to England, he was thrown into prison, and afterward reduced to extreme poverty and wretchedness.—A considerable number of his poems were composed during his confinement. Several of his performances were much admired, and part of his “Amarantha,” a pastoral, was set to music by the famous Henry Lawes. His comedy of the “Scholar,” written at sixteen years of age, was acted with applause. *Ob.* 1658.

GABRIEL HARVEY; *wood-cut, in Nash's “Have with you to Saffron Walden,” &c. scarce.*

GABRIEL HARVEY; *small oval. Thane.*

Gabriel Harvey, born about 1545, of a good family, and nearly related to Sir Thomas Smith, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees of arts. He was afterward proctor of the university. Having applied himself to the study of the civil law, in 1585, he took his degree in that faculty, and practised as an advocate in the prerogative court of Canterbury, at London. Towards the latter part of his life, he began to study astrology, and finally turned almanack-maker; in which capacity he was severely ridiculed by Thomas Nash and Robert Green, who, as Wood says, did inhumanly trample upon him, when he lay full low in his grave. Wood says, he was esteemed an ingenious man and an excellent scholar, and one of the best poets for Iambics in his age. Spenser, the poet, was his intimate friend; from whom we learn that he was highly esteemed by the all-accomplished Sir Philip Sidney and Mr. Dye. Mr. Upton is of opinion, that his poem prefixed to the “Fairy Queen,” and signed Hobbinol, would, if he had written nothing else, have rendered him immortal. *Ob.* 1630, *Æt.* 85. See Sir Egerton Brydges's “Restitutor,” for several curious works relating to Dr. Harvey.

SIR ROBERT STAPYLTON, *knt. frontisp. to his translation of the "Sixteen Satires of Juvenal," 1647; 8vo.*

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONIUS. *Lombart sc. Frontisp. to his translation of "Juvenal," in folio, with cuts by Hollar, 1660.*

The head is placed here, because, as Mr. Wood justly observes, it represents him too young for the time in which it was published.\*

Sir Robert Stapylton, son of Richard Stapylton of Carleton, in Moreland, Yorkshire, esq. was educated in the Roman Catholic religion, and was some time a member of the college of English Benedictines at Douay, in Flanders. But the solitude of a cloister ill suiting the gaiety of his disposition, he quitted it, and coming into England, turned Protestant, and was made a gentleman of the privy-chamber, to Prince Charles. He published, in this reign, a translation of Pliny's "Panegyric," of "Musæus," and of the "Sixteen Satires of Juvenal." In the time of the Interregnum, he translated "Strada de Bello Belgico;" and after the restoration, published several plays. His translation of "Juvenal" is thought to have the advantage of that of Barten Holyday; but they both follow their author too close, and, as Mr. Dryden observes, sometimes *tread upon his heels.*† *Ob.* 11 July, 1669. See the Interregnum.

FRANCIS QUARLES, *Æt.* 52. *W. M. (William Marshall) sc. 8vo. four Latin and four English verses.*

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontisp. to his "Boanerges and Barnabas;" 12mo. (Marshall.)*

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontispiece to his "Enchiridion;" 12mo.*

\* See "Fasti Oxon." ii. col. 23.

† Preface to "Dryden's Juvenal," edit. 1713, p. 138. It should be observed, that Barten Holyday's notes upon "Juvenal" make ample amends for his version.



FRANCISCI QUARLES, *Ætatis suæ* 52. *Cross sc.*  
*Four English verses, "What heere wee see is but a*  
*graven face," &c. Al. Ross.*

FRANCIS QUARLES; to his "*Enchiridion*," 1652;  
 12mo.

Francis Quarles, who was some time cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, secretary to Archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London, had, at this time, a very considerable reputation as a poet; but he merited much more as an honest and pious man. His "*Emblems*," which have been serviceable to allure children to read, have been often printed, and are not yet forgotten. We sometimes stumble upon a pretty thought among many trivial ones in this book; and now and then meet with poetry in mechanism in the prints.\* He has borrowed a considerable part of this work from the "*Emblems of Hermannus Hugo*." His "*Feast for Worms*," and many other poems, have been long neglected, and are now literally worm-eaten. In the time of the civil war, a petition full of unjust accusations was preferred against this worthy man, by eight persons, of whom he knew not any two, but by sight. The news of this had such an effect upon him, that he declared "it would be his death;" which happened soon after, according to his prediction.† He is said to have had a pension, in consideration of

\* Mr. Pope, in one of his letters to Bishop Atterbury, in which he incidentally mentions the vanity of the world, speaks thus of our poet: "*Tinnit, inane est*, with the picture of one ringing on the globe with his finger, is the best thing that I have the luck to remember, in that great poet Quarles (not that I forget the Devil at Bowls; which I know to be your lordship's favourite cut, as well as favourite diversion). But the greatest part are of a very different character from these: one of them, on '*O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death*' represents a man sitting in a melancholy posture, in a large skeleton. Another on '*O that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears*,' &c. exhibits a human figure, with several spouts gushing from it, like the spouts of a fountain."—This reminds me of an emblem, which I have seen in a German author, on Matt. vii. 3, in which are two men, one of whom has a beam almost as big as himself, with a peaked end sticking in his left eye; and the other has only a small mote sticking in his right. Hence it appears, that metaphor and allegory, however beautiful in themselves, will not always admit of a sensible representation.

† See his *Life*, by Ursula Quarles, his widow, before his "*Poetical Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes*,"‡ which is the best of his works.

Rom. vii.  
24.  
Jerem.  
ix. 1.

‡ The portrait by Marshall is before this book. The print is scarce.

his writings, from Charles I. *Ob.* 8 Sept. 1644, *Æt.* 52. He was father of eighteen children by one wife.

JOHN OGILBY, a dancing-master, first applied himself to learning in this reign, and made a wonderful progress. The occasion of it was the spraining of his leg in cutting a caper, which was much the practice in dancing, in the time of Charles I. To this accident we owe many royal folios. See the succeeding reign.

ROBERT HERRICK, esq. *a bust; two angels bringing chaplets of laurel, Pegasus on Parnassus, Helicon, &c. frontispiece to his Works, a thick octavo, entitled, "Hesperides," &c. Lond. 1648. Marshall sc. Eight Latin verses, "Tempora," &c.*

ROBERT HERRICK; *a bust, &c. W. Richardson.*

Robert Herrick was author of a great number of poems, many of which are of the lyric and epigrammatic kinds. His "Christmas Carol," and his "New Year's Gift," were set to music by Henry Lawes, and performed before the king. Several are addressed to Endymion Porter, a great friend and patron of poets, and one to "Mrs. Katherine Bradshawe, the lovely, that crowned him with laurel." But Philips gives us to understand, that he was inspired by his maid Prue only.\* It appears from the effects of her inspiration, that Prue was but indifferently qualified for a tenth muse. He was, perhaps, the first of the numerous translators of the "Dialogue betwixt Horace and Lydia," which may be seen among his works. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," where his "Divine Poems" are particularly commended.

SIR FRANCIS WORTLEY, of Wortley, in the county of York, knt. and baronet; deceased prisoner in the Tower of London, 1652. *A. Hertochs f. trophies, books, &c. h. sh.*

\* See "Theatrum Poetarum," by Edward Philips.

SIR FRANCIS WORTLEY, &c. *in an oval, trophies, books, &c. 4to. W. Richardson.*

SIR FRANCIS WORTLEY, &c. *C. Hall sc.*

Sir Francis Wortley, son of Sir Richard Wortley, of Wortley, in Yorkshire, exercised his pen and his sword in the cause of Charles I. He, at his own expense, raised a troop of horse for the service of that unfortunate prince; and being afterward promoted to the rank of a colonel, he converted his house into a garrison. He lost a great part of his estate by plunder and sequestration, and was several years a prisoner in the Tower. He was numbered among the poets of this reign. His principal work is his "Characters and Elegies," Lond. 1646, 4to. The elegies are, for the most part, on the royalists who lost their lives in the civil war.—Anne, his daughter and heir, married the honourable Sir Sidney Montagu, second son of the first Earl of Sandwich, who took the name of Wortley. The present Countess of Bute is descended from him. See a further account of this author in "Athen. Oxon."

GEORGIUS WITHER, &c. *12mo.*

GEORGIUS WITHERUS; *in a large hat; four English verses. W. Richardson.*

GEORGE WITHER. *J. Berry sc. 8vo.*

GEORGIUS WITHERUS, poeta. *J. P. (John Payne) sc. four English verses. This is by much the best head of Wither: it is in his book of "Emblems," folio, after the preface. There is a curious account of him, in the "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," vol. iii. p. 190, 263, 2d edit. The ingenious song, beginning with*

" Shall I wasting in despair,  
Dye, because a woman's faire," &c.

was, as Dr. Percy informs us, written by him. See the reign of JAMES I.



ROBERT BARON, *Æt.* 17; *without his name.*

" Vultus Apellinea pictus Barone tabella est;

Totus Apollinea pingitur arte liber.

John Hobart, Gent."

*W. Marshall sc. This print, which was originally prefixed to his "Cyprian Academy," 1648, 8vo. was also, as I have been informed, placed before his Poems, 1650, 8vo.*

ROBERT BARON; "*Vultus Apellinea*," &c. *W. Richardson.*

Robert Baron, who received part of his education at Cambridge, and was a member of Gray's Inn, when he published his "*Cyprian Academy*," was regarded as a genius of great expectation. He dedicated this work to his uncle, James Howell, esq.\* and to all the ladies and gentlewomen of England, among whom he had many admirers. The first fruits of his studies seem to have gained him a much greater reputation than his latter productions.† Certain it is,

\* Howell, soon after the receipt of his book, wrote him a letter, of which this is a part:

" To Mr. R. Baron, at Paris.

" Gentle Sir,

" I received and presently ran over your '*Cyprian Academy*,' with much greediness and no vulgar delight; and, Sir, I hold myself much honoured for the dedication you have been pleased to make thereof to me, for it deserved a much higher patronage. Truly, I must tell you, without any compliment, that I have seldom met with such an ingenious mixture of prose and verse, interwoven with such varieties of fancy and charming strains of amorous passion, which have made all the ladies in the land in love with you."—Howell's "*Letters*," book iii. No. 17.

† His "*Pocula Castaliæ*," poems written by him on several occasions, and published in 1650, when he was only nineteen years of age, at p. 66, is a ballad upon a wedding, much in the style and manner of the celebrated ballad on a similar subject, by Sir John Suckling.

He was the author of "*An Apologie for Paris, for rejecting of Juno and Pallas, and presenting of Ate's Golden Ball to Venus*," with a discussion of the reasons that might induce him to favour either of the three, occasioned by a private discourse, wherein the Trojan's judgment was carped at by some, and defended by R. B. gent. anno ætatis 18." London 1649, duodecimo.

A high flown dedication to my noble lady, E. R. is subscribed, at length, Robert Baron from Graye's Inne.—BINDLEY.



that, in his dramatic pieces, both in tragedy and comedy, he never rose above mediocrity : of these, "Mirza" is esteemed his best.

GEORGE WHARTON was an adventurer in poetry; but appears to have had no great talent that way: he is, however, mentioned among the poets of this reign, and is styled "a waggish poet" by Mr. Anthony Wood. See the Interregnum.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, gent. *T. R. sc. chaplet of laurel; in two states, the head of one is larger, and the laurel more distinct.*

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Nathaniel Richards was author of one tragedy, called "Messalina," acted with general applause, by the company of his majesty's revels, and printed in 8vo. 1640. He was also author of "Poems, sacred and satirical," 12mo.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WEAVER, *a man in a cloak, with gloves in his hand, within an oval of laurel and palms; W. M. (Marshall) sc. Under the oval are six English verses, the two last of which signify, that as the print is the image of his person, so his mind is the image of heaven. It is inscribed T. W. gent. copied by W. Richardson. He was author of a poem, called "Plantagenet's Tragical Story," 1649, 8vo.*

There is a print of HUMPHRY MILL, under whose name, in the Bodleian Catalogue, occurs, a poem, called "A Night's Search, concerning Night-Walkers and their Associates," Lond. 1640, 8vo. This has been several times printed. His Poems, Lond. 8vo. 1639, are mentioned in the Sion Catalogue. His

head has been prefixed to, at least, one of the editions of the "Night Search."

H. MILL, &c. *W. Richardson. plate 179.*

### SCOTCH POETS.

ARTURUS JOHNSTONUS. *M. Rysbrackius Marm. sc. G. Vertue æri incidit: frontisp. to his "Psalmi Davidici;" 4to. 1741.*

ARTHUR JOHNSTON. *Vandergucht sc. 4to. This is after the bust by Rysbrack, but better executed than the former. There is another, by Vandergucht, in 8vo.*

The bust, from which Vertue and Vandergucht did the heads, belonged to William Benson, esq. auditor of the imprests.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, *in the title to his "Paraphrase on the Psalms." G. Jamesone pinx. R. Cooper sc.*

ARTHUR JOHNSON, *inscribed John Johnston, M. D. from the original in the King's College, Aberdeen, in "Iconographia Scotica."*

ARTHUR JOHNSTON; *a small head, in the frontispiece to his Poems, printed at Middleburg.*

There is a fine head of him, by Jameson, in the college at Aberdeen.

Arthur Johnston was physician to Charles I. and one of the most celebrated Latin poets among the moderns. His capital work is his translation of the "Psalms," of which an elegant edition was published by William Benson, esq. in 4to. 1741, with an interpretation and notes for the use of his late majesty when prince; another edition was printed about the same time, in 8vo. Mr.

Benson also published a Dissertation on Johnston's Version of the "Psalms," in which he, without scruple, gives it the preference to Buchanan's.\* As the former has used elegiac measure in all the Psalms, except the 119th which is lyric, some of the most sublime, especially the 104th, appear at a disadvantage in comparison with Buchanan's, as the pentameter verse is anti-climacterical.† Mr. Pope seems not to have read "Johnston's Psalms;" as he certainly mentions him with much less respect than he deserves. Speaking of Benson he says:

"On two unequal crutches propt he came,  
Milton's on this, on that, one Johnston's name."

Johnston was an early proficient in poetry, and was laureated at Paris, when he was about twenty years of age. There is a complete edition of his works, including his Version, of the "Psalms," and the "Book of Job," his "Parerga, Epigrams," &c.

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND; *de Hawthornden*;  
*C. Johnson p. Finlayson f. mezz. h. sh.*

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, &c. *Gaywood f. 1654*;  
*4to.*

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, &c. *Gaywood f. 12mo.*

WILLIAM DRUMMOND; *folio.*

\* Mr. Benson, in his dissertation, expresses a particular fondness for alliteration in poetry. He is said to have been much pleased with these verses on Cardinal Wolsey, when repeated to him by Mr. Pitt, the translator of the "Æneid:"

"Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,  
How high his honour holds his haughty head?"

† In the 23d Prelection, "De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," the author‡ has introduced Johnston's version of the 42d Psalm, in this manner: "Recitabo eum vobis ex metaphrasi Arthuri Johnstoni, satis elegantis et fidi interpretis, nisi et rerum et verborum pondera metri genere a sublimitate alienissimo sæpe fregisset: in materia autem elegiaca, ut par est, res ei feliciter plerumque videtur procedere."

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‡ The learned Dr. Lowth, late bishop of London.

William Drummond was a man of a fine natural genius, which he assiduously improved with all the advantages of arts, languages, and travel. He was universally esteemed one of the best poets of his age, and stands in the first rank of modern historians. He, for his excellence in telling a story, and interesting his reader in what he relates, is thought to be comparable to Livy. His poems consist chiefly of love-verses, epigrams, and epitaphs: his history is of five kings of Scotland of the name of James. Ben Jonson went, on purpose to visit him, to Hawthornden, where he spent several months, which he esteemed the happiest part of his life. In Drummond's works, the best edition of which was printed at Edinburgh, in 1711, fol. are some very curious particulars that passed in conversation betwixt him and Jonson. The news of the beheading of Charles I. so shocked him, that it quickly hastened his death. *Ob.* 1649.

GULIELMUS, comes de STERLIN (Sterling), *Æt.* 57. *W. Marshall sc.* Frontispiece to his "*Recreation of the Muses*," fol. 1637. *The print is very scarce, as it is rarely found in any of the copies: it is one of Marshall's best performances.*

*There is another print of him, in Marshall's manner, with this motto, "Aut spero, aut sperno," prefixed to his Tragedies, in 8vo. 1616. He is there called Sir William Alexander.*

GULIELMI, comitis de STERLING; 4to. *W. Richardson.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, earl of Sterling. *Bocquet sc.* In "*Noble Authors*," by Mr. Park.

William Alexander, earl of Sterling, was a very eminent poet and statesman, in the reigns of James and Charles I. His poetry, which for purity and elegance, is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived, recommended him to James, who gave him the grant of Nova-Scotia, where he had projected a plan of making a settlement. He seems to have been no



less a favourite with Charles, who instituted an order of baronets for the encouragement of this new colony.\* His works consist chiefly of sonnets, and of four tragedies in alternate rhyme. *Ob.* 12 Feb. 1640, *Æt.* 60. See Class III.

### MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS IN DIVINITY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, NATURAL PHILO- SOPHY, &c.

JOANNES PRICEUS, Anglo-Britannus. *Hollar f.* 1644; 8vo.

John Price was deservedly famous for his great knowledge in divinity and philosophy. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

LUCIUS CARY, viscount Falkland, was author of "A Discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome," which is the most considerable of his works. It is written in an easy and familiar style, without the least affectation of learning. We are told by Dr. Swift, that, in some of his writings, "when he doubted whether a word were perfectly intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's chamber-maids (not the waiting-woman, because it was possible she might be conversant in romances), and by her judgment, was guided whether to receive, or to reject it."† *Ob.* 20 September, 1643; *Æt. circ.* 33. See Class III.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, esq. of Lincoln's Inn; *a very small head; Glover sc.*

WILLIAM AUSTIN, &c. *holding a lute; arms, sepulchral lamps, and skeletons; Glover sc. small oval.*

This gentleman was author of "Hæc Homo, or, the Excellency of Women," 12mo. He appears to have borrowed some hints in

\* There is a list of the Nova-Scotia baronets at the end of the "Baronetage," &c. by Arthur Collins, esq.

† Swift's "Letter to a Young Gentleman, lately entered into Holy Orders."

this book, from Cornelius Agrippa “De Nobilitate et Præcellentia Fæminei Sexûs,” usually printed at the end of his treatise “De Incertitudine et Vanitate omnium Scientiarum, &c.” He was also author of a book of Meditations on the principal Fasts and Festivals of the Church, published after his decease in folio, 1637. This work gives us a high idea of the piety of the author. The two heads above mentioned are in the engraved titles to these books; that in the latter, is the best.\*

William Austin wrote his own sermon from Isaiah, chap. xxxviii, verse 12, “Mine age is departed,” &c. Speaking of his first wife and children, he says, “The fellow of my bed, the play-fellow of my house, the joy of my heart, and comfort of my life, are either clean gone, or much impaired,” &c. He died Jan. 16, 1633, and lies buried in St. Mary Overie’s church.

**WILLIAM HODSON**, esq. without his name;  
*Marshall sc. neat.*

The print which is prefixed to his “Tractate on the eleventh Article of the Apostle’s Creed,” in 8vo. 2d edit. 1636, is known by this distich :

“Materia peccat, non peccat imago figura,  
Vultum aliquis, mentem fingere nemo potest.”

William Hodson, who was educated at Peterhouse, in Cambridge, was also author of “The Divine Cosmographer, or a brief Survey of the whole world, delineated in a Tractate on the 80th Psalm.” To this is subjoined, “Sancta Peccatrix,” at the end of which are several copies of verses from his friends. The print, which represents him with an open and ingenious countenance, was probably engraved from a painting of Vandyck.

**WALTER MOUNTAGUE**; *whole length in a title*,  
*4to. Marshall.*

\* There is also by him a translation of “CATO MAJOR, or the book of Old Age,” first written by M. T. Cicero, and now excellently Englished by WILLIAM AUSTIN of Lincoln’s Inn, esquire, with annotations upon the names of men and places; 2d edition, Lond. 1671.—The above inscription is also contained in an engraved title, with emblems of mortality, &c. by J. Goddard, a name that occurs more rarely than almost any other, in this class of Artists.—BINDLEY.

Walter Montague, a younger son to Henry, earl of Manchester, was born in the parish of St. Botolph, without Aldersgate; was educated in Sidney College, Cambridge; travelled, and returning with an unsettled mind after he had been into France about public concerns, gave a farewell to his country, and religion; and settling himself in a monastery, wrote a letter in justification of his change. The queen-mother of France made him abbot of Nantveil, &c. and he was one of her cabinet council and a promoter of Mazarine. He is said to be of a most generous and noble spirit, and of great piety. He wrote "The Sheppard's Paradise." Lond. 1629. "Miscellanea Spiritualia," 1648. 1654. He died about 1669. See Ant. Wood.

**D. GERTRUDE MORE**, *a nun*; "*Magnus Amoris Amor.*" *R. Lochon sc.* 12mo.

**GERTRUDE MORE**; anno Dom<sup>i</sup>. 1633, *Æt.* 28. *Jac. Neeff's sc.* *Standing before a crucifix: large 8vo.*

Gertrude More was author of "Spiritual Exercises, and the Confessions of a loving Soul to Almighty God." They were published at Paris, in 1658, with an approbation by "Fr. Walgravius, Doct. Theol. Monachus et Prior Benedictinus," in which he styles her, "the late deceased Dame Gertrude More, religious of the English convent at Cambray, of the holy order of St. Bennet, pious offspring of that noble and glorious martyr Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England. She died in August, 1733."

**EDWARD**, lord Herbert, of Cherbury. His portraits described in Class III. *vol 2. p. 318.*

Lord Herbert was author of "The Life and Reign of Henry VIII." which has been ever esteemed one of the best histories in the English language: but there is not in it that perfect candour which one would wish, or expect to see, in so celebrated an historian. He has given us a much juster portrait of himself, than he has of Henry. He appears to have laid open every foible or

defect in his own character,\* but has cast the monstrous vices of that merciless tyrant into shade, and has displayed to great advantage, his gallantry, magnificence, and generosity.—His books “De Veritate,”† and “De Religione Gentilium,” are well known. He was also author of a book of poems, published after his decease by his son. *Ob.* Aug. 1648. See Class III.

JOHANNES SPEED, &c. *sitting, and drawing a map. Savery sc. h. sh. in second edition of his Works*

1627. *Illustr. See Harwood*  
JOHN SPEED; *from his monument in St. Giles's church, Cripplegate. J. T. Smith, 1791. pl 51 of his Antiquities.*

The print, which represents him old, was done in this reign. It was taken from a painting in the possession of his immediate descendant, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Speed, formerly of New

\* In his “Life,” written by himself, a small quarto of one hundred and seventy pages. Strawberry-hill, 1764. There were only two hundred copies of the first edition of this book printed, which were equally divided betwixt the Earl of Powis, and Mr. Walpole, who distributed them among their friends. I am very credibly informed, that it sold at an auction for three pounds twelve shillings, and have particular reason to believe that I could have had more for a copy in my own possession.

† Being in great debate with himself whether he should publish his book “De Veritate,” or not, he tells us, that he addressed the following prayer to God, to know his will in relation to the publication of it. His words are these: “Being thus doubtful in my chamber, one fair day in the summer, my casement being opened towards the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book ‘De Veritate’ in my hand; and kneeling on my knees, devoutly said these words:

“O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations: I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make; I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book ‘De Veritate;’ if it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it.

“I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise, came from heaven (for it was like nothing on earth), which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded; whereupon also I resolved to print my book: this (how strange soever it may seem), I protest before the eternal God is true, neither am I any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the serenest sky that ever I saw, being without all cloud, did to my thinking see the place from whence it came. And now I sent my book to be printed at Paris, at my own cost and charges,” &c.—“Life of Lord Herbert,” p. 170, 171.



College, and usher of Winchester school. It is observable, that the historian does not appear to be so large a man in the picture, as he does in the print.

John Speed, who was bred a tailor, was, by the generosity of Sir Fulk Grevil, his patron, set free from a manual employment, and enabled to pursue his studies, to which he was strongly inclined by the bent of his genius. The fruits of them were his "Theatre of Great Britain," containing an entire set of the maps drawn by himself; his "History of Great Britain," richly adorned with seals, coins, and medals, from the Cotton collection; and his "Genealogies of Scripture," first bound up with the "Bible," in 1611, which was the first edition of the present English translation. His maps were very justly esteemed; and his "History of Great Britain," was, in its kind, incomparably more complete, than all the histories of his predecessors put together. He died the 28th of July, 1629, having had twelve sons, and six daughters, by one wife.\*

**SIR RICHARD BAKER, knt.** *Sherwin sc. small.*

*In the engraved title to his "Chronicle;" fol. Ro. D. 29. 26*

Sir Richard Baker was the noted author of "A Chronicle of the Kings of England;" a book formerly in great vogue; but which was ever more esteemed by readers of a lower class, than by such as had a critical knowledge of history. The language of it was, in this reign, called polite; and it long maintained its reputation, especially among country gentleman.† The author seems

\* The Countess de Viri, wife of the late Sardinian ambassador, is lineally descended from him. Such was the friendship betwixt the late Lord Viscount Cobham, and Colonel Speed, her father, that upon his decease, he esteemed her as his own child, brought her up in his family, and treated her with a paternal care and tenderness. Her extraordinary merit recommended her to the Viscountess Cobham, who left her the bulk of her fortune. This lady, who is eminent for her wit and accomplishments, is celebrated by the ingenious Mr. Gray, in his "Long Story."‡ We are, indeed, in some measure indebted to her for that elegant performance; as it was written chiefly on her account.

† Sir Richard's own encomium of his "Chronicle," in his preface to that work, is supposed to have recommended it to many of his readers. He says, that it is "collected with so great care and diligence, that if all other of our chronicles were lost, this only would be sufficient to inform posterity of all passages memorable, or worthy to be known."

‡ See the first edition of his Poems.

to have been sometimes more studious to please than to inform ; and with that view, to have sacrificed even chronology to method. In 1558, Edward Philips, nephew to Milton,\* published a third edition of this work, with the addition of the reign of Charles I. It has been several times reprinted since, and is now carried as low as the reign of George I.† Sir Richard was also author of many books of divinity, and translated Malvezzi's "Discourses on Tacitus," and Balzac's "Letters." Most of his books were composed in the Fleet prison, into which he threw himself to avoid his creditors. He died in his confinement the 18th of February, 1644-5.

**SIR EDWARD WALKER** ; *in the print with Charles I. B. Reading sc. small folio.*

Sir Edward Walker was some time domestic servant to Thomas, earl of Arundel, who made him his secretary at war, in the expedition to Scotland, 1639. He was successively rouge croix pursuivant, Chester herald, norroy, and garter king at arms ; in which last office, he was succeeded by Sir William Dugdale. He was author of the "Historical Discourses," &c. fol. which contain many curious and useful particulars relative to the civil war, to a great part of which he was an eye-witness. Lord Clarendon had the greatest helps from his papers, in writing the military part of his admirable history. † See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died, the 19th of Feb. 1676, being then one of the clerks of the privy council to Charles II. His portrait, which is in the book above mentioned, is with that of Charles I.

**THOMAS**, lord **FAIRFAX**, has written memorials of himself: and it is much to be wished that every great general had

\* Author of the "Theatrum Poetarum," in 12mo. 1675. Milton had the care of his education.

† Mr. Daines Barrington, speaking of this history observes, that "Baker is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be ; it is believed," says that author, "that the ridicule on this Chronicle arises from its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverley's hall."—"Observat. on the Statutes," p. 97, edit. 3.

‡ Echard, p. 925.

done the same; though he had not, like Cæsar, been equally dexterous at using the pen and the sword. He versified the Psalms of David, and other parts of the Scripture, but it is probable that they were never thought worth printing. *Ob.* 12 Nov. 1671, *Æt.*

60. See Class VII. *ante pag.* 64

**JOSIAH RICRAFT**, Londinensis mercator, 1646; *Faithorne f.* 8vo. *Before his* "Alphabets, or Characters;" *it is also before his* "Survey," &c. and is very scarce.

**JOSIAH RICRAFT**; *twelve English verses.* *W. Richardson.*

Mr. Wood, who styles him "a bigoted Presbyterian," informs us, that he was author of "a canting book," entitled, "A Survey of England's Champions, and Truth's faithful Patriots" &c. 1647, 8vo.

This book, which has been mentioned before, has in it an account of twenty-one persons, who distinguished themselves in the civil war, with short encomiums in verse prefixed, and a head of each person. He also published a book of alphabets, entitled "The peculiar Characters of the Oriental Languages, and sundry others, exactly delineated, for the benefit of all such as are studious in the Languages and the choice Rarities thereof, and for the Advancement of Language Learning in these latter Days. Published by Josiah Ricraft, of London, merchant, and approved by the most learned of the kingdom of England and other foreign Nations."

In the "Irish Compendium," (by Francis Nichols) we are informed, that the grandfather of Richard Child, viscount Castlemain, married the daughter of — Roycroft of Westonwick, in the county of Salop, esq. (which family came from Abbeville, in Normandy), and that by her he had a son named Josiah, who was a great East-India merchant. It is possible that Josiah Ricraft might be grandfather, or otherwise nearly related to the famous Josiah Child. Quære.

**CAPTAIN THOMAS JAMES**, *Æt.* 40, 1632; a small oval.

*Read No 37*



He made, in 1631, a very perilous voyage to discover a North West passage; an account of which was soon after published, and it has been reprinted among the collections of voyages and travels.

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, eques auratus.  
*Gul. Faithorne sc. h. sh. A fine impression is scarce; it was used in Stukeley's "Itinerarum," 1724, and 15 engraved at the top right hand corner; it has lately been copied by H. Cook, for Mr. Sotheby, in a manner to deceive the best judges.*

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, &c. *R. White sc. copied from Faithorne. Before his Posthumous Works; fol. 1698.*

*T.S.B. vol iv  
page 42 A.* There is a whole length portrait of him in the hall of Trinity College, in Cambridge.\* It was copied from some other portrait, by Isaac Whood, a disciple of Richardson.

This learned and industrious antiquary, to whom every writer of English history, since his time, is indebted, was one of the Antiquarian Society in the reign of James I. and the intimate friend of Camden and Sir Robert Cotton. He was not only well skilled in the learned languages, but was also a great master of the Saxon tongue; of which he is justly esteemed a chief restorer, and for which he settled a lecture in the university of Cambridge. His principal works, which are in Latin, will last as long as the language in which they are written: of these his "English Councils," and his "Glossary," hold the first place. A complete edition of the "Councils of Great Britain and Ireland," was published in four vols. folio, by Dr. David Wilkins, in 1737; and his "Glossary" was completed by Sir William Dugdale, and printed also in folio. Dr. Gibson, who merited so much for his edition of Camden's "Britannia," merited also the thanks of the learned world for his edition of the English works of Sir Henry Spelman, which was published in folio, 1695. This great antiquary died full of years, and of literary and virtuous fame, in 1641.

*See also T.S.B. vol ii page 63.*

GULIELMUS SOMNERUS. *M. Burghers sc.*



*"Moribus Antiquis;"* 8vo. This print, which is before his *"Portus Iccius,"* was probably done from an original, painted in this reign, as the hair hangs very low on the forehead.

William Somner was one of the greatest masters of the Saxon language in his own time, and was careful to convey the knowledge of it to posterity, by compiling, with infinite labour, his valuable *"Saxon Dictionary."*\* He was also very inquisitive into all the other ancient, as well as modern languages of Europe; especially such as were most useful to him in his researches into the antiquities of his own country. In 1640, being then in the thirty-third year of his age, he published his *"Antiquities of Canterbury;"*† which gained him a great, and deserved reputation. He had actually planned and collected materials for a history of Kent; but was, by several avocations, prevented from finishing it. His treatise of the Roman ports and forts, in that county, is supposed to have been drawn up for his intended work. He composed, in this reign, his excellent treatise of *"Gavelkind,"* which was printed in 4to. in 1660. Mr. Edmund Gibson, afterward bishop of London, translated his *"Portus Iccius"* into Latin, and published it in 8vo. 1694. He died the 30th of March, 1660. His books and manuscripts were purchased by the dean and chapter of Canterbury.‡

\* Wood says that the *"Vocabularium Saxonicum,"* compiled by Lawrence Nowell, was of use to him in this work. See *"Athen Oxon."* i. col. 186. White Kennet, in his *Life of Somner*, where he speaks of his *Saxon Dictionary*, says, "For this, indeed, is a farther honour to the work and the author of it, that it was done in the days of anarchy and confusion, of ignorance and tyranny, when all the professors of true religion and good literature were silenced and oppressed. And yet Providence so ordered, that the loyal suffering party did all that was done for the improvement of letters, and the honour of the nation. Those that intruded into the places of power and profit, did nothing but defile the press with lying news and fast sermons, while the poor ejected churchmen did works of which the world was not worthy. I appeal to the Monasticon, the Decem Scriptores, the Polyglot Bible, the London Critics, the Council of Florence, and the *Saxon Dictionary*."

† It was first published in quarto, but was reprinted in folio, with cuts. The folio edition was revised and enlarged by the editor, Nicholas Battely; to which he added, of his own composition, the second part.

‡ Every reader of English history must have observed, that nothing was more common, than for old historians and antiquaries to bury their subject under a heap of quotations, transcripts, instruments, and records: Somner first introduced the practice of throwing things of this kind into an appendix at the end of the book.

JOHANNES WEEVER, *Æt.* 55, *A.* 1631. *T. Cecill sc. four English verses. Frontispiece to the book mentioned in his article. This print has been copied for a new edition of the same book.*

John Weever, a native of Lancashire, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He was author of the "Funeral Monuments," a book of great utility to antiquarians and historians, but which would have been of much more, if it had not been egregiously deficient in point of accuracy, especially in the numeral letters and figures. He died in, or about the year, 1632, aged 56, and lies buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, London.

RICHARD BUTCHER, *antiquary. Clamp sc. 4to.*

This antiquary published in 4to. "The Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford, in the County of Lincolne, with an Account of its ancient Foundations, Grants, Privileges, and several Donations thereunto belonging. Also a List of the Aldermen's Names, and the time when they were chosen; with the Names of the ten Lord Mayors (of the Hon. City of London) borne in the forsaid county of Lincolne: written by Richard Butcher, gent. sometime Towne-clerke of the same Towne." Printed at London by T. Forcet, 1646.

In the dedication, which is dated Stamford the 1st of January, 1646, Butcher calls that place his native town.—A republication of this piece was expected, with numerous additions, by Mr. Foster, rector of St. Clement Danes, a native of Stamford, and sometime warden of Brown's Hospital, in that town; who had long promised it, though it does not appear that he left any thing of consequence behind him preparatory to such a work. He began to revise in 1706; and afterward formed a design of a new work; but an inveterate palsy in his head prevented him from digesting his extensive reading.

In 1717, Butcher's "Survey," &c. was reprinted in 8vo. without so much as the continuation of the list of aldermen. To this edition were appended, "A Brief Description of the Towne of Tottenham Highcrosse in Middlesex," and "The Turnament of Tottenham," both reprinted from the 4to. 1631.

Two folio volumes, MSS. in St. John's College, Cambridge, marked H. 3. 4. are entitled "Antiquity revived, in three parts,

setting forth the ancient and primary Habitations, Originals, and Descents, of the Nobility, Barony, and Gentry of Great Britain, and the Islands which lay within the British Ocean, according to the several Compilers, with other Notes and Observations of Antiquity, by Richard Butcher." With a drawing of him, *Ætatis suæ* 61, *ano. Dom.* 1648.

**JAMES YORKE**, of Lincoln, blacksmith; *a small head. In the engraved title to his book, folio, 1641. T. R. (awlyns) fecit.*

James Yorke was author of the "Union of Honour," a treatise of English heraldry, which is inscribed to the king, and dedicated to Henry Howard, baron Moubay, and Maltravers. The writer, who was unfortunately under a necessity of beating the anvil, employed his leisure hours to good purpose. He was eighteen years in making his collections for this laborious and ingenious work. In his dedication, he says, "Long was I in forging and hammering it to this perfection, and now present it to your lordship, not yet matched by any of my trade." The book contains the achievements of the kings and nobility of England, from the Conqueror to James I. to each of which is subjoined a concise genealogical history; next follow the arms of the gentry of Lincoln, collected by Yorke; and lastly an account of all the battles "fought or maintained by the English, in England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Wales," from the Norman conquest, to the reign of James I. The work is spoken of in high terms, by several persons of considerable note, whose commendatory verses are prefixed to it. Among others, are the names of Richard Brathwait, George Buck, and Thomas Heywood.\*

**WILLIAM FOSTER**; *his left hand on a sphere; 8vo.*

This portrait is not genuine. See that of WEEVER.

\* Thomas Knight, a late shoemaker at Oxford, was noted for his extensive knowledge in heraldry, in which branch of science he made considerable collections. He, on sight of an achievement, rarely failed of telling immediately to what nobleman's or gentleman's family it belonged. He also blazoned, drew, and added elegant ornaments to arms. This man by the force of an heraldical genius, which, if duly cultivated, would have qualified him for a king at arms, sunk, in a few years, from a shoemaker, to a cobbler. He died in November, 1767.



William Foster was instructed in the mathematics by the celebrated Oughtred, under whom he made a very considerable proficiency. He translated from a Latin manuscript, into English, his Master's "Horizontal Instrument," together with his "Circles of Proportion;" 4to. 1630, which he dedicated to Sir Kenelm Digby. An improved edition of this book was published in 1660, by Arthur Haughton another disciple of Oughtred.

KENELMUS DIGBY, &c. *Vandyck p. Voerst sc. h. sh.*

KENELMUS DIGBY, &c. *Stent; a copy from the above.*

KENELMUS DIGBY. *Vandyck p. Larmessin sc. 4to.*

SIR KENELM DIGBY. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1748; from a fine original in the palace of Kensington.*

In Lord Oxford's collection was a family-piece of Sir Kenelm, his lady, and two children, by Vandyck.

KENELMUS DIGBY. *Burghers sc. In the frontisp. to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library."*

SIR KENELM DIGBY, *in a cloak; 12mo. There is a small foreign print, inscribed "Kenelmo Georgio Digby, Caval. Inglese, 1621," 8vo. Qu. if genuine.*

SIR KENELMUS DIGBY. *R. Gaywood sc. 4to. prefixed to the "Immortality of the Soul," 1645.*

SIR KENELM DIGBY. *R. Cooper sc. from the original of Vandyke, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

This eminent person, was, for the early pregnancy of his parts, and his great proficiency in learning, compared to the cele-



brated Picus de Mirandola, who was one of the wonders of human nature. His knowledge, though various and extensive, appeared to be greater than it really was; as he had all the powers of elocution and address to recommend it. He knew how to shine in a circle of ladies, or philosophers; and was as much attended to when he spoke on the most trivial subjects, as when he spoke on the most important. He was remarkably robust, and of a very uncommon size, but moved with peculiar grace and dignity. Though he applied himself to experiment, he was sometimes hypothetical in his philosophy; and there are instances of his being very bold and paradoxical in his conjectures: hence he was called the "Pliny of his age for lying."\* It is said that one of the princes of Italy, who had no child, was desirous that his princess should bring him a son by Sir Kenelm, whom he esteemed a just model of perfection.† His book of "Bodies," and that of "The Nature of Man's Soul," are reckoned among the best of his works. He sometimes descended to much humbler subjects, and wrote "Directions for Cookery," &c. *Ob.* 11 June, 1665.—The curious reader may see a paper concerning him published by Hearne at the end of "Walt. Hemingford," p. 581: it is worth remarking, as it disagrees with Wood's account; but the facts mentioned by the latter are sufficiently proved in the article of Sir Kenelm Digby in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 1709, note (L). See Class VII. *pag. 58 ante, and vol V p. 234, (one port only)*

JOHANNIS PARKINSONI, pharmacopæi Londinensis effigies, LXII. ætatis annum agentis, a nato Christo, 1629; before his "*Paradisus Terrestris*."

This print was cut in wood by Christopher Switzer.

\* There are traditional and hypothetical errors to be found in the works of all the philosophers, who wrote before natural science was ascertained by experiment; from the age of Aristotle to that of Charles I. The great Lord Bacon himself was not exempt from them. But there is a wide difference betwixt errors of this sort, and falsehoods evidently imposed upon mankind.—The above reflection upon Sir Kenelm, was made by Henry Stubbe, who is not always to be relied on for his characters.

† Lloyd's "Memoirs," p. 580.

JOHN PARKINSON; *a small oval: in the title of his "Theatre of Plants."* W. Marshall.

JOHN PARKINSON; *oval.* W. Richardson.

John Parkinson, apothecary to the king, was author of the "Paradisus Terrestris, or Garden of Flowers," 1629; and the "Theatre of Plants," 1640; both in folio. The latter, which is a work of merit, was intended as a universal history of plants. It contains a great variety of articles, not to be found in any of the botanical writers who went before him. He, for the most part, follows the celebrated Caspar Bauhinus. He has omitted many species which were well known in his time, and has given us repeated descriptions of others. See more of him in the Bodleian Catalogue, under the article of Lobel.—In this reign, flourished another botanist of considerable note, namely, William Cole, author of "Adam in Eden, or the Paradise of Plants," folio. His "Art of Simpling," a small duodecimo, may be of use to direct the unexperienced botanist to the places where some plants are naturally produced. See a Summary of the History of Botany and Botanical Writers, in Tournefort's "Isagoge in Rem Herbariam," prefixed to his "Institutiones," &c.

SIR HENRY WOTTON, *knt.* W. Dolle *f.* Before his "Remains," 8vo.

SIR HENRY WOTTON. Lombart *sc.* Before his "Remains," 12mo.

SIR HENRY WOTTON, *sitting in a chair, Æt. 72; frontispiece to his "State of Christendom," 1657; fol.*

SIR HENRY WOTTON. T. Cheesman *sc.* 1816; from the original of Cornelius Janssen, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."

Dolle's and Lombart's prints are after the original picture in the Provost's Lodge, at Eton College.

Sir Henry Wotton, a gentleman of many natural and acquired accomplishments, was employed in several embassies by King James I. Towards the latter end of that king's reign, he was made provost of Eton College; a station well suited to his studious and philosophic turn of mind. He enjoyed his privacy the more for having been much in public life; and was more a philosopher for having been a statesman. Books in the ancient and modern languages, were his constant employment, and angling\* was his usual diversion. His writings, some of which are in verse, are on variety of subjects; but his capital work is his "Treatise of Architecture," which has been translated into Latin, and bound with "Vitruvius," and Freart's "Parallel," translated by Evelyn.† In this book, he has treated of the principles of the art, and its useful and ornamental branches. Though he was justly esteemed an elegant scholar, and an able critic, his works abound with exotic idioms; nor has he escaped censure for his pedantry. But it should be considered that he wrote in an age, when, to write like a pedant, was to write like a gentleman; or, to speak more properly, like a king.‡ He was a good judge of the arts, and collected abroad several pictures, and other curiosities, for Prince Charles, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Arundel. Mr. Boyle, who was personally acquainted with him, says, that "he was not only a fine gentleman himself, but was very well skilled in the art of making others so."§ Ob. Dec. 1639, *Æt.* 72.

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, esq. *Frontispiece to his "English Gentleman, 4to. 1630. R. Vaughan sc.*

RICHARD BRATHWAIT; *a head in an oval, by Marshall. In the engraved title to his "Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry," 1638, 4to.*

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, esq. *Evans exc.*

\* See Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler."

† This book is entitled "A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern, in a Collection of ten principal Authors who have written upon the five Orders, by Roland Freart," fol. The cuts were engraved by Hertochs, but they are without his name.

‡ James I.

§ Birch's "Life of Boyle," p. 23, 8vo. edit.



Richard Brathwait, (or Brathwayte) was a man of polite learning, and genteel education. He wrote many things in prose and verse, of which the most considerable was his "English Gentleman," which was thrice printed in this reign. He has lately, through the researches of Mr. Haslewood, been discovered as the author of "Drunken Barnaby's Journey." See the 7th edition, published by J. Harding, 1818. He died May 4, 1673, and was buried at Catherick, in Yorkshire; leaving behind him the character of a well-bred gentleman, and a good neighbour. See his article in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." *See notes & queries for 31 March 1888.*

JOHN HALL, *Æt.* 19, 1646; "*Olim Majora.*" *W. Marshall sc.* 12mo. in an oval of bays.

JOHN HALL; in an oval of bays, *Æt.* 19, 1646. *W. Richardson. plate 170*

John Hall, a native of Durham, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; where he was esteemed the brightest genius in that university. In 1646, being then but nineteen years of age, he published his "Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes," a sufficient proof of his abilities: his Poems came out the same year. He translated from the Greek, "Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras;" before which is an account of the ingenious translator and his works, by John Davis of Kidwelly. *Ob.* 1656, *Æt.* 29.

*There is a print of two men sitting and writing, with some probability supposed to represent SIR CHARLES and SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, his son. Before "Essayes, by Sir Wm. Cornwallyes the Younger, Knt."* 1632. *Cecill sc.* small octavo.

Sir Charles Cornwallis, second son of Sir William Cornwallis, was a man of distinguished abilities. He was by James I. sent ambassador into Spain, where he resided several years in that character. It is worthy of remark, that Francis, Lord Cottington, was trained to business in his service. He was afterward treasurer of the household to Prince Henry, whose life he hath written with ele-



gance. He had two sons, William and Thomas, the former of whom is the subject of the next article.

Sir William Cornwallis was the author of the *Essays* just mentioned, of which the completest edition was published in 1632, after his decease. He, like Montaigne, who was one of his favourite authors, writes frequently in a desultory manner, and takes every occasion to speak of himself; and is, indeed, never more apt to fix the attention, than when he is, without reserve, engaged in this delicate subject. It is probable, that every one of his readers will think the egotism his choicest flower of rhetoric. Though he understood the learned, and some of the modern languages, he read but few authors with any relish, and those he thoroughly digested. Plato and Tacitus were his selectest favourites; and he seems to have had an eye on the latter in his short essays, in which his style is rather too concise and figurative to be perspicuous. Though he appeared to great advantage in the society of gentlemen, his mind was always open, and on the watch to receive new ideas, however coarsely conveyed by the meanest of the people; as he well knew, that a ploughman, as such, frequently reasons much better than a philosopher. He was attracted by every trivial book or pamphlet that came in his way: of these he carried numbers with him to the privy, and tore them to pieces before he rose from his seat. Though he esteemed a life of learned leisure by far the happiest, he endeavoured, by speculation, to qualify himself for action, and sometimes, in his melancholy moments, anxiously desired to display his talents in public; and so far regretted his being lost in the shade of retirement as to wish himself out of the world.

LUDOVICUS ROBERTS, civis et mercator  
Londis. natus in Bellomarisco, in insulâ Monâ, 1596.  
*G. Glover f.* 1637; 4to.

Lewis Roberts was author of "*The Merchant's Map of Commerce*," which has been several times printed in folio. The best edition was published in 1700: he was also author of "*The Treasurer of Traffick*," 1641; 4to. His principal work gained him a great reputation, as he was the first systematic writer upon trade in the English language. A few years since was published "*A Dictionary of Trade and Commerce by Postlethwayt*," and another by Rolt; the former was translated from the French of Mons. Savary.

JACOBUS STANIER, Mercator Londinensis,  
Anno 1643. *H. Garret delin. W. Hollar f.*

James Stanier was a merchant of London, and translator of Ovid's Epistles.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SALTONSTALL, *Æt.* 29,  
*&c. Marshall sc.*

Charles Saltonstall was author of "The Navigator, or the theoretic and practic Principles, of the Art of Navigation," Lond. 1642; 4to. His head is prefixed to this book.

SIR THOMAS UTQUHART, (or Urchard) *knt.*  
*Glover del. ad vivum, 1645; whole length, small 4to.*  
*scarce.*

SIR THOMAS URCHARD, knight; *whole length. W.*  
*Richardson.*

There was one of the same name and title, a Scotsman,\* who, about the year 1645, published a Treatise of Trigonometry in 4to. dedicated to his lady mother. There is before the book, a portrait of the author, at full length, in armour. His Translation of part of Rabelais is much esteemed, as almost equalling the spirit of the original.

There is a book of Epigrams by him, in 4to. 1641. He is said to have been a laureated poet at Paris, before he was three-and-twenty years of age. The most singularly curious of all his performances is, "The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets, the Day after the fight," &c. 8vo. 1652. It contains chiefly the praises of such Scotsmen as have been famous in arms and arts, since the year 1600. This, as I learn from Mr. Horace Walpole, who has read the book, is one of the strangest rhapsodies, that ever was tacked together.

\* "Biog. Brit." artic. ALEXANDER, note (C.)

Vera Effigies THOMÆ NIGELLI, Armigeri, Warnfordiensis. *W. Marshall* sc. 12mo. *From John Maire's "Life of Erasmus," in Latin, printed in Holland, 1642.* It is dedicated to Thomas Neale, or Nele, esq. whose Latin name is *Nigellus*, as Nelson is *Nigelli filius*. There is a book, entitled "Directions to Travel," 1643, by Sir THOMAS NEALE, *with his print, by Marshall.*

THOMÆ NIGELLI, Armigeri, &c. *W. Richardson.*

MR. (GERVASE) MARKHAM; *a small oval; in the title to his "Perfect Horseman;" 8vo.*

MR. (GERVASE) MARKHAM; *enlarged from the above. B. Reading* sc. 8vo. *T. Rodd* exc.

Gervase Markham was son of Robert Markham, of Cotham, in the county of Nottingham, esq. He bore a captain's commission in the civil war, and was justly reputed a man of courage.\* He was a practitioner in horsemanship and husbandry, for at least fifty years, and composed several treatises on both these subjects. His books of Farriery have given place to those of Gibson, Soleysell, Bourdon, and Bracken; but they are still in the hands of farriers in the country. We see Markham's, Aristotle's, and several other "Master Pieces," in almost every list of chapmen's books. He was author of a tragedy, entitled, "Herod and Antipater," 1621, of a book of angling.† The "Art of Archerie," and the "Soldier's Exercise."

\* In the "Biographia Britannica," article Holles, note (C.) is a remarkable story of a duel betwixt a person of both his names, and John Holles, esq. afterward earl of Clare. It is there said, that "Gervase Markham was a great Confidant, or as the phrase now is, The Gallant of the Countess of Shrewsbury, and was usually in those days termed her Champion." It appears in the conclusion of the story, that he was, by an event of the duel, totally disqualified for gallantry. This may very probably be another Gervase Markham; but we are told that "he lived after to be an old man; but never after eat any supper nor received the sacrament, which two things he rashly vowed not to do, until he were revenged."

† Entitled, "The whole Art of Angling," in 4to, 1656. The author very gravely

JOHANNES BATE. *G. Giffard fecit; small 4to.*

John Bate was author of "The Mysteries of Nature," in four parts. 1. Of water-works. 2. Of fire-works. 3. Of drawing, washing, limning, and engraving. 4. Of sundry experiments. 2d edition, 4to. 1635. The head is before his book.

JOHANNES BABINGTON, *Æt.* 31. *J. Droeshout sc. a small oval, scarce.*

John Babington was author of "Pyrotechnia, or a Discourse of artificial Fire-works for Pleasure," &c. He was a great improver of this art, and was also a considerable proficient in practical mathematics. There is subjoined to his "Pyrotechnia," a short Treatise of Geometry, with the Extraction of the square and cubic Roots. His portrait is in the engraved title to his book, fol. 1635.

NATHANAEL NYE, mathematician, *Æt.* 20. *Hollar f. 1644; 12mo. in an oval.*

In the catalogue of the library at Sion College occurs "The Art of Gunnery; shewing how to make Gunpowder, Match, to shoot," &c. by Nat. Nye, 8vo. 1647. There is an edition of this book, printed in 1670, in the title to which he is styled "Master Gunner of the city of Worcester." To this is subjoined a "Treatise of artificial Fire-Works." The print is prefixed to his "Art of Gunnery."

JOHN LILBURNE, *Æt.* 23, 1641. *G. Glover f. 8vo. several English verses.*

*The same head, within a prison-window; altered when he was in confinement.*

tells us, in this singular book, that an angler should "be a general scholar, and seen in all the liberal sciences; as a grammarian to know how to write, or discourse of his art, in true and fitting terms. He should have sweetness in speech to entice others to delight in an exercise so much laudable. He should have strength of argument to defend and maintain his profession against envy and slander." He also enumerates several virtues as essential to this amusement, and gives us to understand that a complete angler must be a complete scholar and philosopher.



JOHN LILBURNE, &c. *Hollar f.* Under the print is an account of his sufferings (for printing libels), in pursuance of a sentence of the Star-chamber; a small oval.

JOHN LILBURNE. *Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

JOHN LILBOURNE, with his arms. *Bullfinch del. R. Cooper sc.* from the original in the collection of Earl Spencer.

JOHN LILBURNE, with an account of his sufferings. *J. Berry sc.*

John Lilburne, commonly called "Freeborn John," was the most hardened and refractory of all the seditious libellers of his time. Dungeons, pillories, and scourges, seem to have had no effect upon him. He was still contumacious, and continued to be the same turbulent incendiary that he was at first. He dared to oppose every government under which he lived; and thought he had as good a right to liberty, in its utmost extent, as he had to the element that he breathed. He looked upon all ordinances in religion as the worst kind of bonds and shackles, and the effects only of ecclesiastical tyranny. Being determined to enjoy the utmost "Christian Liberty," he turned Quaker, and died in that communion. See the Interregnum, and Granger's "Letters," p. 274.

It is probable, that most, or all of the following persons were authors; but I cannot find any mention of their works in the Bodleian, and other Catalogues, which I have examined.

SIR JOHN KEDERMINSTER, of Langley. *T. Cecill sc.* 1638.

*Rodd n<sup>o</sup> 39*

JOHANNES THOMPSON, *Æt.* 27. *Gowry del. Hollar f.* 1644; 12mo. in an ornamental oval; scarce.

JOHANNES THOMPSON, 8vo. *W. (Marshall) anon.*  
*"Ingenio, non ætate sapientia acquiritur;" in an oval.*

"JOHN DETHICK, of West Newton, in the county of Norfolk, esq. was born the 23d of Octob. 1567, and deceased the 31st of Octob. 1651." *P. Lombart sc. 4to.*

JOHN DETHICK, of West Newton, in the county of Norfolk, esq. *copied from the above for a new edition of Blomefield's "Norfolk;" 4to.*

I find that John Dethick, lord mayor of London, was knighted by Cromwell the 15th of Sept. 1656. He was probably a son of the former, who is conjectured to have been a herald, as were several of his family.

HUMPH. CURSON, de Stanhow, in Norfolk. *falling band; 12mo.*

This may, perhaps, belong to the next reign; as may also the following.

THOMAS MANLEY. *An anonymous portrait, Æt. 21; black cap, hair, sash, and shoulder-knot; four verses, "The pencil can no more," &c. T. Cross sc. 8vo.*

### AN AUTHORESS.

SARAH GILLY. (*Lely*); *W. Faithorne; prefixed to his "Receipts," 1662, 8vo. She died 1659, Æt. cir. 48.*

The name of Hannah Woolley appears on the later impressions: see Woolley.

## AN ASTROLOGER.

JOHN EVANS, the ill-favoured astrologer of Wales; *from the original drawing in the collection of the Right Honourable Lord Cardiff. Godfrey sc.*

JOHN EVANS; in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons;"* 8vo.

John Evans was one of those professors of astrology and magic, vulgarly styled fortune-tellers, or cunning men, who gulled the credulous and ignorant, by pretending to resolve questions, recover stolen goods, and predict future events, from certain positions of the planets; a study much in vogue, as late as the time in which he lived, and in the pursuit of which many well-meaning persons so besotted their understandings as to become dupes to their own visionary absurdities.

Very little is known of this man except what is related by William Lilly, his pupil, who tells several very extraordinary stories concerning him, but on the whole, from the character given of him, he appears to have been more knave than fool. His countenance which was scarcely human, seems to have been admirably calculated to strike an awe into his superstitious consulters. "It happened on one Sunday, 1632 (says Lilly), as myself and a justice of peace's clerk were, before service, discoursing of many things, he chanced to say, that such a person was a great scholar, nay so learned, that he could make an almanack, which to me then was strange. One speech begot another, till, at last he said, he could bring me acquainted with one Evans in Gunpowder-alley, who had formerly lived in Staffordshire, that was an excellent wise man, and studied the black art. The same week after we went to see Mr. Evans; when we came to his house, he having been drunk the night before, was upon his bed, if it be lawful to call that a bed whereon he then lay; he roused up himself, and after some compliments, he was content to instruct me in astrology: I attended his best opportunities for seven or eight weeks, in which time I could set a figure perfectly: books he had not any, except Haly de Judiciis Astrorum, and Orriganus's Ephemerides; so that as often as I entered his house, I thought I was in the wilderness.—

Now something of the man. He was by birth a Welshman, a master of arts, and in sacred orders; he had formerly had a cure of souls in Staffordshire, but now was come to try his fortune at London, being in a manner enforced to fly for some offences very scandalous, committed by him in those parts where he had lately lived; for he gave judgment upon things lost, the only shame of astrology: he was the most saturnine person my eyes ever beheld, either before I practised or since; of a middle stature, broad forehead, beetle-browed, thick shoulders, flat-nosed, full lips, down-looking, black curling stiff hair, splay-footed; to give him his right, he had the most piercing judgment, naturally upon a figure of theft, and many other questions, that I ever met withal; yet for money he would willingly give contrary judgments, was much addicted to debauchery, and then very abusive and quarrelsome, seldom without a black eye, or one mischief or other. This is the same Evans who made so many antimonial cups, upon the sale whereof he principally subsisted: he understood Latin very well, the Greek tongue not at all; he had some arts above, and beyond astrology, for he was well versed in the nature of spirits, and had many times used the circular way of invoking, as in the time of our familiarity he told me. Two of his actions I will relate, as to me delivered.

“There was, in Staffordshire, a young gentlewoman that had for her preferment married an aged rich person, who being desirous to purchase some lands for his wife’s maintenance; but this young gentlewoman, his wife, was desired to buy the land in the name of a gentleman her very dear friend, but for her use; after the aged man was dead, the widow could by no means procure the deed of purchase from her friend; whereupon she applies herself to Evans, who, for a sum of money, promises to have her deed safely delivered into her own hands; the sum was 40*l*. Evans applies himself to the invocation of the angel Salmon, of the nature of Mars, reads his Litany in the Common-Prayer Book every day, at select hours, wears his surplice, lives orderly all that time; at the fortnight’s end Salmon appeared, and having received his commands what to do, in a small time returns with the very deed desired, lays it down gently upon the table, where a white cloth was spread, and then being dismissed, vanished. The deed was, by the gentleman who formerly kept it, placed among many other of his evidences, in a large wooden chest, and in a chamber at one end of the house; but upon Salmon’s removing and bringing away the deed, all that



bay of building was quite blown down, and all his own proper evidences torn all to pieces. The second story followeth. Some time before I became acquainted with him, he then living in the Minorities, was desired by the Lord Bothwell and Sir Kenelm Digby, to shew them a spirit. He promised so to do: the time came, and they were all in the body of the circle, when lo, upon a sudden, after some time of invocation, Evans was taken from out of the room, and carried into the field near Battersea Causeway, close to the Thames. Next morning a countryman going by to his labour, and spying a man in black clothes, came unto him, and awaked him, and asked him how he came there; Evans, by this, understood his condition, inquired where he was, how far from London, and in what parish he was, which when he understood, he told the labourer he had been late at Battersea the night before, and by chance was left there by his friends. Sir Kenelm Digby and the Lord Bothwell, went home without any harm, and came next day to hear what was become of him; just as they in the afternoon came into the house, a messenger came from Evans to his wife to come to him at Battersea. I inquired upon what account the spirit carried him away; who said, he had not, at the time of invocation, made any fumigation, at which the spirits were vexed.

“ It happened, that after I discerned what astrology was, I went weekly into Little Britain, and bought many books of astrology, not acquainting Evans therewith. Mr. A. Bedwell, minister, of Tottenham High-cross, near London, who had been many years chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, whilst he was ambassador at Venice, and assisted Pietro Soave Polano in composing and writing the council of Trent, was lately dead, and his library being sold in Little Britain, I bought amongst them my choicest books of astrology. The occasion of our falling out was thus: a woman demanded the resolution of a question, which when he had done, she went her way; I standing by all the while, and observing the figure, asked him why he gave the judgment he did, since the signification shewed quite the contrary, and gave him many reasons; which when he had pondered, he called me boy, and must he be contradicted by such a novice? but when his heat was over, he said, had he not judged to please the woman, she would have gave him nothing, and he had a wife and family to provide for; upon this we never came together after.”

## CLASS X.

## ARTISTS, &amp;c.

“MARCUS GARRARDUS pictor, illustrissimis et serenissimis principibus, beatæ memoriæ, Elizabethæ, et Annæ, &c. Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, reginis, servus ; et præstantissimo artifice Marco Garrardo Brugensis Flandriæ filius, ubi natus erat. Ob. Londini, Jan. 19, 1635, Æt. 74.” *Hic ipse Marcus depinxit, Ao. 1627. Hollar f. 1644 ; 4to.*

See a further account of him in the reign of Elizabeth, Class X.

DANIEL MYTENS. *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont (or Pontius) sc. h. sh.*

DANIEL MYTENS. *Bannerman sc. copied from the former. In the “Anecdotes of Painting.”*

DANIEL MYTENS. *A. V. Dyck ; P. de Jode.*

Daniel Mytens painted many portraits in England, in this, and the former reign, which were very deservedly admired. Several of them are at Hampton-court : and, at St. James’s, is that of Jeffrey Hudson, the king’s dwarf, on whom Sir William Davenant wrote a poem, entitled, “Jeffreidos,” which describes a battle betwixt him and a turkey-cock. This artist grew out of vogue upon the arrival of Vandyck. He studied the works of Rubens, and his landscapes on the back grounds of his pictures are in the excellent style of that painter. He was living in Holland, in 1656. Ob. 1688, Æt. 52.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, eques, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. sh.*

## Artists and Musicians.

OF ENGLAND.

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PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, &c. *a copy of the former, by Gaywood; h. sh.*

PETER PAUL RUBENS. *Vandyck p. Woollett sc. large 4to.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, 1630. *Pontius sc. large h. sh.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. *Hollar f. h. sh.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. *Pelham f. h. sh. mezz.*

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS. *Worlidge f. 5½ inches, by 3¾.*

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS. *Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

RUBENS'S *family by himself; engraved by Mac Ardell, after the original at Blenheim; sh. mezz.\**

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENIUS, &c. *Guil. Panneels, 1630.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. *V. Dyck; Boulonois.*

PETRUS PAUL RUBENS; *mezz. Rubens; W. Dickenson.*

PETRUS PAUL RUBENS, with Van Dyck. *P. Pontius.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS; *4to. S. Savory exc.*

\* The engraver told me that this print, which sold for six shillings in England, sold for three guineas at Paris. The French are great admirers of our best mezzotintos.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. *V. Dyck; J. Visscher.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. *Wallresch sc. In Sandrart.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. *V. Dyck; A. Lutma; scarce.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS. *Van Dyck; Ficquet sc.*

RUBEN'S FAMILY, *by W. Dickenson; mezz.*

RUBEN'S FAMILY, *after Jordains. Watson sc. mezz. In the Houghton Collection.*

Peter Paul Rubens came into England in the reign of Charles I. who employed him to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, for which he was paid 3000*l.* He, like Titian, excelled in almost every branch of his art; but his greatest excellence was in history and landscape. There is more grandeur than simplicity in his works;\* but his meanest performances are generally pleasing, from the strength and beauty of his colouring.† He painted beasts of the savage kind better than any other painter, and his landscapes are not inferior to those of Titian. It appears from the paintings of this artist, and many others, that the ideas of feminine beauty in the Low Countries and in Greece, were as different as the climates.‡

\* Richardson, speaking of his manner of painting, says, that "he lived and died a Fleming, though he would fain have been an Italian." See Richardson's Works, p. 292.

† The ingenious Mr. Webbe is of opinion, that Rubens did not understand the clare obscure as a principle in the art of painting. If he did not, it must be allowed that he had the luckiest pencil that ever artist was blessed with.§ De Piles has, in his "Balance of Painters," placed him two degrees higher, as a colourist, than Correggio.

‡ This will appear by comparing the women in the prints after Rubens, and the fat Venus by Diepenbeke, in the "Temple of the Muses," with the Venus of Medicis.

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§ See the "Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting," p. 94.



His greatest work was the history of Mary of Medicis, in the Luxemburg gallery, at Paris; and his best easel piece, the Assumption of the Virgin, in the collection of the elector palatine, at Dusseldorf; there are prints of both. The Duke of Marlborough has no less than sixteen pictures by his hand. *Ob.* 1640. See the Appendix to this reign. *page 275*

ANT. VANDYCK; *a bust on a pedestal; ipse f. aqua forti.*

ANTH. VANDYCK, eques, &c. *se ipse delin. Hollar f. 4to.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *looking over his shoulder; chain about his neck. L. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

ANTOINE chevalier VANDYCK. *P. Pontius sc. h sh.*

ANTONIO VANDYCK. *Feretti delin. X. G. e A. Pazzi sc. h. sh. One of the set of Heads of Painters, done by themselves, in the Grand Duke of Tuscany's gallery at Florence.*

The set is in the "Museum Florentinum."

ANTONIUS VANDYCK, &c. *Gaywood f. h. sh.*

ANT. VANDYCK, eques, pictor. *Vandyck p. J. Vander Bruggen f. 1682; h. sh. mezz.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *his arm held up, the hand declined; 4to.*

The Duke of Grafton has a whole length of him, from which this print was probably done. It was painted by Vandyck, and represents him younger than any of the prints above described.

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK. *Vandyck p. Bannerman sc. From an original in the collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole, from which the Duke of Grafton's picture was painted. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

SIR ANT. VANDYCK. *Worlidge f. 5½ inches, by 3¾.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK; *in the manner of a drawing. J. le Blon.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK. *Bolswert.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK; *mezz. P. P. Rubens; W. Dickenson.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK; *a bust. fol. Neeffs.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK; *mezz. W. Vaillant.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK; *in Sandrart.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK. *Van Dyck pinx. Dolgorgue sc. in Musée Napoleon.*

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK, with Rubens. *P. Pontius.*

This illustrious disciple of Rubens did not only excel his master in portrait, but every other painter of his age; and there is no artist, of any age, that stands in competition with him but Titian. There is a truth and delicacy, in his best works, that surpass those of all his contemporaries as much as he surpassed himself. It is recorded of him, that he frankly confessed to one of his friends, that in the former part of his life he painted for fame, and in the latter for his kitchen.\* His price was 40*l.* for a half, and 60*l.* for a whole length. His best portrait in England is the Earl of Strafford, with his secre-

\* See De Piles's "Principles of Painting," p. 176, 177.

tary, at the Marquis of Rockingham's, at Wentworth-house: and the best abroad, is that of Cardinal Bentivoglio, in the Grand Duke of Tuscany's collection, at Florence. Mr. Richardson tells us, that "he never saw any thing like it; that he looked upon it two hours, and came back twenty times, to look upon it again."\* There is a good etching of it by Morin, but it is not common. *Ob.* 1641.

GERARD SEGHERS, of whom there are several prints, is said, by the French author of the "*Abregé*," to have been here after the decease of Rubens and Vandyck, and to have softened his manner, which was originally harsh, like that of Manfrede, whom he imitated. Though he studied in Italy, there is too much of the Dutch style in his works. Bolswert has engraved some of his historical pieces.

GERARDUS HONTHORST, (vel HONDTHORST) Hagæ Comit. pictor humanarum figurarum majorum. *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. h. sh.*

GERARD HONTHORST, &c. *Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

GERARDUS HONTHORST; 4to. *G. Honthorst; P. de Jode.*

Gerard Honthorst, who was esteemed one of the best painters of his time, was invited into England by Charles I. He had before been employed by the Queen of Bohemia, whose family he taught to design: of these the Princess Louisa, afterward abbess of Maubuisson, and the Princess Sophia, were his most distinguished disciples. He painted history and portraits, but excelled most in his night pieces, of which Rubens was a great admirer. Though he stayed here but six months, the king presented him with three thousand florins, a service of plate for twelve persons, and a horse, *Ob.* 1660.

\* Richardson's "Account of Statues, &c. in Italy," p. 72, 2d edit.

PALAMEDES PALAMEDESSSEN, præliorum pictor, in Hollandia. *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. sh.*

This ingenious painter, whose surname was Staevarts, or Stevers, was son of a Flemish jeweller and goldsmith, who, for his excellence in his art, was invited into England by James I. Palamede was born in London, in 1607. He studied in Holland, and paid particular attention, to the works of Esaïas Vandervelde, to whom he was much superior. He painted battles and encampments with great truth, nature, and spirit; and with unusual harmony and delicacy of colouring. His pictures are very scarce, as he was cut off in the prime of life. Sir William Musgrave has a painting of this artist, who seems never to have been employed in England; but is numbered with the eminent painters of the city of Delft.\* *Ob.* 1638, *Æt.* 31.

HORATIUS GENTILESCIUS, pictor humanarum figurarum in Anglia. *Vandyck p. L. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

HORATIO GENTILESCHI. *T. Chambrars sc. copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Horatio Gentileschi, a native of Pisa, having distinguished himself in Italy and France, came into England by invitation of Charles I. who assigned him a considerable salary, and employed him in painting ceilings. He made some attempts at portrait painting, but with little success. Nine pieces of his hand, which were formerly in the royal palace at Greenwich, are now in the hall at Marlborough-house. He also did the history of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, at Hampton-court. He died in England in the 84th year of his age. His daughter Artimesa, was perhaps the most celebrated paintress of her time. She was equal to her father in history and excelled him in portrait.

GULIELMUS DOBSON, pictor; *ipse fecit in aqua forti; sold by Rowlet; small h. sh.*

\* See "Pilkington's Dictionary."



GULIELMUS DOBSON. *Stent*; 4to.

WILLIAM DOBSON; *ipse p. G. White f. h. sh. mezz.*

DOBSON. *Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

His head, by himself, is at Earl Paulet's.

WILLIAM DOBSON; *a spirited etching. Jos. English fecit. 4to.*

William Dobson, called by Charles I. "The English Tintoret," was an excellent painter of history and portraits. He was brought out of his obscurity by Vandyck who found him working in a garret. The patronage of that great artist instantly raised his reputation, and he was, upon his decease, appointed serjeant-painter to the king, and groom of the privy-chamber. He seems to have been intoxicated with his good fortune: he grew idle and dissolute, was involved in debt, and thrown into prison; and died, soon after his enlargement, at the age of thirty-six. His works, which have much of the character and merit of Vandyck, are to be seen at Oxford, Wilton, and many other places; but his best performance is at Blenheim. Some will have this to be a family-piece of Lilly the astrologer, and others of Francis Carter an architect, disciple of Inigo Jones. See "Anecdotes of Painting." Oct.  
1646.

ADRIAN HANNEMAN. *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

ADRIAN HANNEMAN. *Tange sc.*

ADRIAN HANNEMAN. *V. Dyck.*

Adrian Hanneman, a native of the Hague, was sixteen years in England. He studied the works of Vandyck, and was, by Vertue, thought the best imitator of the airs of his heads. He was the favourite painter of Mary, princess of Orange, daughter to Charles I. A considerable number of his works are to be seen in England;

but his principle performances are abroad: he painted in the chamber of the States, at the Hague. *Ob. circa 1680.*

FRANCESCO CLEYN. *T. Chambrars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

There was a picture of Cleyn, his wife, and several children, in the possession of Mr. Crawley, of Hemsted, in Hertfordshire.

Francis Cleyn, a native of Rostock, in Germany, studied in Italy, and was some time in the service of Christian IV. king of Denmark. He came into England in the latter end of the reign of James I. and was employed in the tapestry works at Mortlake. A fine suit of tapestry in grotesque, after his designs, is at Petworth, in Sussex; and at Holland-house is a most beautiful ceiling by him, which Mr. Walpole says "is not unworthy of Parmegiano." He designed many of the plates for Ogilby's "Virgil," and "Æsop;" the former of which were so much approved of by the king of France, that he ordered them to be copied for the fine edition of "Virgil," printed at the Louvre. He is said to have received fifty shillings a-piece for these drawings. He painted little or nothing in oil. *Ob. circ. 1658.*

JOANNES LIVENS, Pictor humanarum Figurarum majorum. *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh. He is represented in a very characteristic attitude, as if listening to something.\**

John Livens, a celebrated painter, of Leyden, came into England, in 1630,† where he drew the portraits of most of the royal family, and several of the nobility. He stayed here but three years. A Dutch painter, of both his names, and, I believe, the same person, was deservedly famous for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, of whom he was a scholar. His principal pieces are specified towards the end of the catalogue of the works of that artist, printed for T. Jefferys, 1752, 12mo. They are sometimes added to the works of Rembrandt.

\* This circumstance is an improvement of the portrait, as it relates to a remarkable event in his life. See Richardson's "Theory of Painting," p. 99.

† See the Appendix to the third volume of the "Anecdotes of Painting."

DAVIT (David) BECK, peintre, &c. *ipse p. Coget sc. Meyssens exc. 4to.*

DAVID BECK. *P. Clowet.*

David Beck, a native of Arnheim, was a disciple of Vandyck, and in favour with Charles I. whose sons, the prince, and the dukes of York and Gloucester, he taught to draw. His rapidity of execution was so great, that the king said he could paint riding post. He afterward passed successively into the service of the kings of France and Denmark, and was at last appointed painter to Christina, queen of Sweden, for whom he painted most of the illustrious persons in Europe.

Once, as he was travelling through Germany, he was suddenly taken ill; and appearing to be dead, was treated as such. His servants, who watched the corpse after it was laid out, endeavoured to console themselves for the loss of their master with the bottle. When they grew intoxicated, one of them proposed to give him a glass, though he were dead, as he was far from having a dislike to it when he was alive. This was accordingly done; and the consequence was, that he recovered and lived many years.

HENRY VANDER BORCHT, peintre. *Hollar f. 1648. Meyssens exc. 4to.*

Henry Vanderborcht was son of a Flemish painter of the same Christian name, who collected pictures and other curiosities, especially medals, for the Earl of Arundel. The son, who was also employed in collecting for him in Italy, and was retained in his service as long as he lived, was both a painter and engraver; and drew and etched many things in the royal and Arundelian collections. He was afterward retained by Prince Charles. It is probable, that the civil war occasioned his return into his own country, as he is known to have died at Antwerp.

HENRY STONE. *Lely p. Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

HENRY STONE; *holding a carved head. Vandyck p. J. Van Somer f. mezz.*

Henry Stone, son of Nicholas, travelled into Holland, France, and Italy. He carried on the business of a statuary, after his father's death; but was best known as a painter, and particularly excelled in copying Vandyck. He is called "Old Stone," to distinguish him from his younger brother John. At Burghley-house, is a good copy by him of the celebrated portrait of Charles I. painted by Vandyck, which was burnt at Whitehall, in 1697, and which was esteemed the best likeness of him.\* Ob. 24 Aug. 1653.

HENRICUS STEENWYCK, &c. *Van Dyck p. Paul du Pont sc. h. sh.*

HENRY STEENWYCK; in the "*Anecdotes of Painting*," copied from the above; 4to.

Henry Steenwyck was a good painter of architecture, portraits, and history; but he was not equal, in the first of these branches, to his father, who had scarce a rival. He was employed in England by Charles I. and we are informed, that in France are the portraits of that king, and his queen, "with a front of a royal palace on the back ground," by his hand. Descamps says, "that this picture is more carefully laboured than any work of Vandyck, and equal to the most valuable of Meiris."†

ABRAHAM VAN DIEPENBEKE, (vel Diepenbeck). *Pontius sc. Meyssens exc. 4to.*

Abraham Diepenbeke, who is esteemed one of the best disciples of Rubens, was employed both in Flanders and England, by William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, for whom he drew portraits, *managed* horses, and views from nature. Many of these works are still remaining at Welbeck. He was also employed by the abbé de Marolles, for whom he did the mythological histories, which have been engraved in the elegant book, entitled "The Temple of the Muses," which were executed by C. Bloemart and Mattham, and re-engraved by, and under the direction of Picart. He de-

\* MS. catalogue of the pictures at Burghley.

† "*Anecdotes of Painting*," ii. 113, 2d edit. Notes.



signed several of the prints in Ogilby's "Homer." In the early part of his life, before he entered the school of Rubens, he was employed in painting on glass.

FRANCIS WOUTERS. *F. Wouters p. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

FRANCIS WOUTERS; 4to. *P. de Jode.*

Francis Wouters, a disciple of Rubens, came into England, with the emperor's ambassador, in 1637, and was retained as painter to the Prince of Wales. He chiefly practised in landscape, with small naked figures, such as Cupids, &c. and did a ceiling in one of the palaces. His works were esteemed by the Emperor Ferdinand II. and Charles I. *Ob. 1659.*

ADRIANUS STALBENT, pictor ruralium prospectuum Antverpiæ. *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. h. sh.*

Adrian Stalpent was regarded as a capital artist among the Flemish painters of landscape, who were never excelled by those of any age or country. He was, for his superior merit, invited into England by Charles I. He painted various rural scenes, but his view of Greenwich was the most distinguished, if not the most excellent of his works. *Ob. 1660, Æt. 80.*

CORNELIUS POLEMBURG; *ipse p. T. Chambers sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

CORNELIUS POLEMBURG. *V. Dyck; P. de Jode.*

Cornelius Polemburg, disciple of Abraham Bloemart, was deservedly celebrated for his very beautiful and high-finished landscapes, adorned with no less beautiful figures. He frequently embellished his pieces with buildings and ruins; and sometimes finished them to so high a degree, that they had all the lustre and tenderness of enamel. He, for some time, painted in the style

of Elsheimer, which he abandoned for another of his own. He painted at Rome, and at Florence, where his works were highly esteemed. He was strongly solicited to enter into the service of the Grand Duke, which he declined; but accepted of an invitation from Charles I. to come over to England. He sometimes painted the figures in Steenwycks's perspectives. The scarcity of his works; added to their intrinsic merit, occasions their being valued as so many jewels.—He died at Utrecht, 1660.

EDWARD PIERCE, sen<sup>r</sup>. *Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Edward Pierce, sen. was noted for history, landscape, and architecture; and did a great number of ceilings and altar-pieces in churches, which were burnt in the fire of London. He was employed under Vandyck; and bred his son John a painter, and Edward a statuary, both of whom became eminent in their professions. The most considerable of the father's works, now remaining, are at Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire. He died a few years after the restoration.

JOHN TORRENTIUS. *Bannerman sc. oval; with several other heads in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

JOHN TORRENTIUS; *Æt. 39. 1628. Holstein.*

John Torrentius, a native of Amsterdam, was an admirable artist, but a detestable character. He was not only a profligate, but impious; and avowedly prostituted his pencil, which he employed on small figures, to the purposes of lewdness and debauchery. He came into England in this reign; but his talents and his morals were better suited to the seraglio of a Tiberius, or the court of the second Charles, than that of Charles the First. He died in 1640, in the fifty-first year of his age.\* See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

\* By the hands of the executioner, for writing heretical books.

**ABRAHAM VANDERDORT.** *Dobson p. Chambers sc. from the original at Houghton; in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

**ABRAHAM VANDERDORT.** *Dobson pinx. V. Green; in the Houghton collection, by mistake inscribed Dobson's Father.*

Abraham Vanderdort, a Dutchman, who had been for some time in the service of the Emperor Rodolph II. came into England in the reign of James I. where he met with great encouragement from Prince Henry, who had a good taste for the arts. He was, in this reign, made keeper of the royal cabinet of medals, with a salary of forty pounds a year; and had the same salary appointed him for furnishing drawings for the king's coins, and superintending the making of puncheons and dies: he had also an allowance of five shillings and sixpence a day, board-wages. He was remarkably excellent at modelling in wax. He hanged himself in despair, because he could not find a drawing by Gibson, which he had laid up for the king.\*

**JOHN VAN BELCAMP.** *Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Van Belcamp, a Dutchman, was employed under Vanderdort, in copying pictures in the royal collection. The whole lengths of Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the doors, in one of the anti-chambers at St. James's, are said to have been copied by him.† These portraits more nearly resemble each other, than any of the prints I have seen of them. The whole length of Edward IV. over the chimney, in another anti-chamber, was also painted by him; the face is supposed to have been done from some ancient original. His copies are thought to be well executed. *Ob. 1653.*

\* The original catalogue of Charles the First's collection of pictures, and other curiosities, drawn up by Vanderdort, is in the Ashmolean Museum.

† I, under the articles of EDWARD and his son, in the first volume, have from misinformation, mentioned these portraits, by Belcamp, as ancient paintings.

JACOPO BACKER. *J. Backer ; Bailleu sc.*

A Dutch painter born at Harlington in 1609. His chief residence was at Amsterdam, where he was encouraged as a painter of history and portraits. Such was his facility that Houbraken asserts that he finished the half length portrait of a lady, dressed in troublesome drapery and loaded with jewels, in one day. His last judgment said to be a grand composition, correctly drawn, and finely coloured, is in the cathedral of Antwerp. *Ob.* 1651, aged 42.

HENRY VANDERBORCHT. *Hollar f.* 1648; 4to.

Henry, son of Henry Vanderborcht, a painter at Frankendale in the Palatinate was employed by the Earl of Arundel to collect curiosities for him in Italy. He continued in the earl's service as long as he lived, and drew and etched many things in his and the royal collection. After the death of his patron, he was preferred to the service of the Prince of Wales, afterward Charles II. He died at Antwerp.

BALTHASAR GERBIER. *Vandyck p. Meyssens exc.* 4to. *one of the set of Heads of Artists, published by Meyssens.*

SIR BALTHASAR GERBIER. *Vandyck p. T. Chambars sc.* *In the "Anecdotes of Painting;"* 4to.

BALT. GERBIERUS, *Æt.* 42, 1634. *Vandyck p. P. S. excud.*

There is a neat print of him before "*Les Effets pernicious de meschants Favoris,*" *A la Haye*, 1653, 12mo.

His portrait, by Dobson, in the same piece with that painter and Sir Charles Cotterel, is at Northumberland-house.

Sir Balthasar Gerbier was a retainer to the Duke of Buckingham, and much in his favour. He studied painting and architecture,



and had a superficial knowledge of other arts and sciences. He painted small figures in distemper; and did a picture of the infant, which was sent from Spain to James I. He owed his fortune more to his favour with the Duke of Buckingham than to his merit as an artist. We are informed that he, at his own house, entertained the king and queen with a supper, which is supposed to have cost him 1000*l*.\* See Class V. and the next reign, Class IX.

NICHOLAS LANIERE, an Italian, was, for his various talents, greatly esteemed by Charles I. He practised music, painting, and engraving; but his greatest excellence was music. His own portrait, painted by himself, is in the music school at Oxford. He etched a considerable number of plates for a drawing-book. He was a connoisseur in pictures, and had the art of giving modern paintings an air of antiquity, and putting off copies for originals.† See the division of Musicians.

GELDORP. *Bannerman sc. a small oval, in the same plate with Van Belcamp.*

Though we see the name of Geldrop to the portraits of several persons in this reign, it is certain that he seldom drew a picture himself, but painted upon sketches made by others. This painter, whose christian name was George, was a countryman and friend of Vandyck, who lodged at his house, upon his first coming to England.

SIR TOBIE MATTHEW, who was in Spain with Charles I. when prince, and the Duke of Buckingham, did a portrait of the

\* "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 61, notes, 2d edit.

† It is well known that this art is much improved since Lanieri's time. Mr. Knapton, the painter, observed at an auction in Italy, that one Paris, a Frenchman, gave very good prices for bad copies; upon which he is said to have accosted him in this manner: "Sir, as I have had some experience in pictures, I take the friendly liberty to inform you, that I think you give too much for such as you buy." Paris thanked him for his kind admonition, and said that he was not altogether without experience himself; but as he frequently met with such as had none at all, and yet had a good opinion of their judgment, he was sure of getting considerably by his purchases. The honourable person, who told me this, informed me, that a near relation of his, who was long resident in France, laid out 6000*l*. in pictures at Paris, which after his death, sold only for what the frames cost him.

infanta, and sent it to England. There is no doubt but he attempted, at least, to paint the beautiful Countess of Carlisle, who, as Mr. Wood tells us, was "the goddess that he adored."—See Class IV. See also the "Anecdotes of Painting."

JOHN PETITOT; *oval; Bannerman sc. In the same plate with Sir Toby Matthews and Torrentius, in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

John Petitot, a native of Geneva, who was never equalled in enamel, not even by Zincke, was patronised by Charles I. and Lewis XIV. His most celebrated performance is the whole length of Rachel de Rouvigny, countess of Southampton, copied from a painting in oil by Vandyck. This, which is in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, is styled by Mr. Walpole "the most capital work in enamel in the world." Several of his English works in this collection, have much greater merit than those which he did in France. *Ob.* 1691, *Æt.* 84.

## PAINTRESSES.

ARTEMISIA GENTILESCHI, Romana, famosissima Pittrice, &c. *Adem p. H. David sc.*

"En Picturæ Miraculum invidendum facilius quam imitandum;" *8vo.*

Artemisia Gentileschi is said, by Graham,\* to have "drawn portraits of some of the royal family, and many of the nobility of England." He does not inform us how long she lived in this country, where her father, a native of Pisa in Italy, spent the latter part of his life. Though she is styled *Romana*, in the inscription of the print, it is certain that she may rather be called a Neapolitan, as she resided chiefly at Naples, where she lived in

\* See his "Essay towards an English School."

such splendour as could never be maintained by the profits of her pencil. Her talents in history and portrait, and the gaiety of her character, were equally known throughout Europe. She seems to have been the most celebrated paintress of her time.

The Princess LOUISA, daughter of the King of Bohemia, and niece to Charles I. was justly celebrated as an artist. I shall only observe here, that in Lovelace's "Lucasta," is a poem "On the Princess Louisa drawing." See Class I.

## A MEDALIST.

### JEAN VARIN. *N. Edelinck.*

John Varin, or Warin, was an eminent medalist in France, but appears by some works to have been in England, or at least to have been employed by English agents. In the collection of the late Mr. West were, 1. Guil. fil. Rob. Ducey, mil. et baronet, æt. suæ 21, 1626. 2. Philip Howard,\* S. R. E. Card. Norfolk. 3. Endymion Porter, æt. 48, 1635. 4. And Marjareta, uxor, æt. 25, 1633. —Warin was exceedingly fond of money; and having forced his daughter, who was beautiful, to marry a rich and deformed officer of the revenue, she poisoned herself a few days after the wedding, saying "I must perish, since my father's avarice would have it so." See Lord Orford's "Painters," &c.—Warin died 1675.

## STATUARIES.

### HUBERT LE SOEUR. *Vandyck p. Vansomer f.* *4to. mezz.†*

(HUBERT) LE SOEUR. *Bannerman sc. 4to. In the*  
*"Anecdotes of Painting."*

This admirable artist, who was a disciple of the famous John Boulogne, came into England about the year 1630, and was em-

\* Purchased by the Duke of Norfolk for 10*l.* 15*s.*

† This seems to be the same print as HENRY STONE.

ployed by the king and the nobility. All that now remain of his works, but they alone are sufficient to transmit his name with honour to posterity, are the brazen statue of William, earl of Pembroke, at Oxford, and the equestrian figure of Charles I. at Charing-cross. The pedestal of the latter, was executed by the famous Grinlin Gibbons.

NICHOLAS STONE, jun<sup>r</sup>. *a small oval. T. Chambers sc. In the same plate with Nicholas Stone, sen<sup>r</sup>. See the former reign, Class X.*

Nicholas, son of Nicholas Stone the statuary, was bred up under his father, and afterward went to Italy to improve himself in his art, in which he promised to make a very considerable figure. Several of his models, done abroad after the antique, have been mistaken for the works of Italian masters. Mr. Bird, the statuary, had the "Laocoon" and Bernini's "Apollo" by him. He died in 1647.

EDWARD PIERCE, jun<sup>r</sup>. *small; in the same plate with Edward Pierce, sen<sup>r</sup>.*

Edward, son of Edward Pierce the painter, was a very noted statuary and architect. The statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III. in the Royal Exchange, and several busts, particularly those of Milton and Sir Christopher Wren, were done by him. The former was in the possession of Vertue the engraver; the latter is, or was, in the picture gallery at Oxford. He assisted Sir Christopher in several of his works, and built the church of St. Clement under his direction. The four dragons on the monument, were carved by him. *Ob.* 1698.—See "Anecdotes of Painting."

## ARCHITECTS.

IGNATIUS JONES, Mag. Brit. architectus generalis. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. Before his "Most notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stonehenge," &c. a pot folio, 1655.*



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INIGO JONES. *Vandyck p. Spilsbury f. h. sh. mezz.*  
*This is unlike all the other prints of him. Quære if*  
*genuine.*

INIGO JONES. *Van Vorst (or Voerst) sc. large 4to.*

INIGO JONES. *Gaywood f. 24to.*

INIGO JONES. *Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of*  
*Painting ;" 4to.*

INIGO JONES, "architector" *Magnæ Britannix.*  
*F. Villamoena f. h. sh.*

INIGO JONES ; *4to. P. Rothwell sc. In Malcolm's*  
*"Lives of Topographers ;" 4to.*

His head, by Vandyck, is at Houghton.

Inigo Jones, who, as an architect, would have done honour to any age or nation, had a true taste for whatever was great or beautiful in his art. His talent for design began to display itself early, and recommended him to the notice of the Earl of Arundel,\* who sent him to Italy to study landscape. In that ample theatre of the arts, his genius, with which himself had been unacquainted, was soon awakened by architecture. His progress in his beloved study was suitable to the strength of his parts, and the vehemence of his inclination ; and he, in a few years, saw himself at the head of his profession, and in possession of its highest honours.—The Banqueting-house at Whitehall, which is his capital work, was erected in the late reign. This has been pronounced, by judicious foreigners, the most finished of the modern buildings on this side the Alps;† and is itself a study of architecture. Of private houses, the Grange, in Hampshire, is one of his completest structures. He has written a book to prove that Stone-Henge was a

\* Some say that William, earl of Pembroke, was his patron.

† This was the opinion of Mons. d'Azout, a famous French architect, who was seventeen years in Italy, at different times, to improve himself in the knowledge of architecture. He was in England about the year 1685. See Lister's "Journey to Paris," p. 99.

Roman temple, as Dr. Stukely has done to prove it a temple of the Druids; future writers will, probably, start new hypotheses, founded upon as much, or as little probability, as the arguments of either. *Ob.* 21 July, 1651.

## A CHASER AND MODELLER.

THEODORE ROGIER. *Vandyck p. P. Clouet sc. One of the set of Heads after Vandyck; h. sh.*

Theodore Rogiers chased some fine pieces of plate with poetic stories, for the king. There is a print by James Neeffs, of a magnificent ewer which he modelled for him, after a design of Rubens; it represents the judgment of Paris.

## ENGRAVERS.

LUCAS VORSTERMANS (vel VORSTERMAN), chalcographus, in Geldria natus. *Ant. Vandyck f. aqua forti. This is one of the valuable etchings done by Vandyck's own hand. I think there are, at least, sixteen of them.*

LUCAS VORSTERMANS. *Vandyck p. L. Vorstermans, junior, sc. h. sh.*

Luke Vorsterman,\* an admirable Dutch engraver of history and portrait, was about eight years in England. He engraved a considerable number of historical pieces after Rubens and Vandyck, and much in the style of these great masters. One of his best performances, which was done after a painting of the latter, is the Virgin supporting the dead body of Christ. The original, which was lately purchased by the Earl of Exeter, is at Burghley-house: it is about the same size with the print. The finest English portrait that I have seen of Vorsterman's engraving, and which I believe is exceeded by none of his numerous works, is that

\* He sometimes spelt his name Vosterman, as it was pronounced.

of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, with the staves of earl-marshal and lord-treasurer, after a painting of Hans Holbein. He had a son of both his names, who was an engraver; but he was inferior to his father.

ROBERTUS VAN VOERST (vel VORST), chalcographus. *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sh.*

ROBERT VAN VOERST. *Vandyck p. T. Chambers sc. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

ROBERT VAN VOERST. *G. Barratt sc.*

Robert Van Voerst was an excellent engraver of portraits; and, in this branch of his art, the rival of Vorsterman, but somewhat inferior to him. His large head of the Queen of Bohemia, engraved from a painting of Gerard Honthorst, by command of Charles I. was esteemed his best work. His own portrait, above described, which is among those of the artists by Vandyck, is finely executed.

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR, *Æt.* 40, 1647; *ipse f. small 4to. His coat of arms underneath.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR. *Meyssens p. Hollar f. 4to. Among the Heads of the Artists published by Meyssens.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *ipse f. small.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *a small oval, engraved by Vertue, in the title to the Catalogue of his Works, compiled by the same hand. Lond. 1745; 4to.*

To this catalogue is subjoined an account of his life.

This excellent engraver has perpetuated the resemblance of a thousand curiosities of art and nature, which greatly merit our attention. We, in his works, seem to see buildings rising from their ruins; and many things now in a state of decay, or dissolution,

appearing in all their original beauty. He has enriched the "Monasticon" with a great variety of elegant engravings of our ancient cathedrals and ruins of abbeys. We have the inside and outside of the old church of St. Paul by his hand; we seem to walk in that venerable structure; and, with a pleasing melancholy, survey its tombs, and dwell on their inscriptions, and are led to the thoughts of our own mortality.—His perspective views and his portraits are the most numerous, his muffs and insects the most remarkable for the beauty of the engraving, and his shells the scarcest of his estimable works. The merit of this ingenious and industrious artist was never sufficiently valued in the reign of Charles II. He died as poor as if he had lived in a country of Barbarians, in the year 1677. But it should here be remembered that, though Hollar was a good engraver when he took pains, a great number of his performances are but very slightly executed. The Dutchess-dowager of Portland has a complete collection of his etchings in twelve volumes folio. There is also a very valuable collection of them in the King's Library, which belonged to William III. The author of a late "Essay upon Prints" has, by no means, done justice to Hollar in the first edition of his book: see what he says of him in the preface to the second edition.

### SIR EDMUND MARMION. *Gifford sc.*

Sir Edmund Marmion was a gentleman of fortune, who sometimes engraved for his amusement. The author of the essay, mentioned in the foregoing article, informs us, that "he etched a few portraits in the manner of Vandyck, and probably from him, in which there is great ease and freedom, and that he has put his name only to one of them." This appears to be that of George Tooke, esq. of Popes, in Hertfordshire. See TOOKE, Class VIII.

### MUSICIANS.\*

HENRY LAWES; *two angels holding a chaplet over his head; 8vo.*

\* I have placed musicians, who belong to one of the liberal arts, after engravers, as method requires that the arts which depend upon design should go together.



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HENRY LAWES. *Faithorne f.* 8vo.HENRY LAWES; *in a circle; C. Grignion; in Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music."*HENRY LAWES. *W. Richardson.*

Henry Lawes, who was the Purcell of his time, was servant to Charles I. in his public and private music. He set some of the works of almost every poet of eminence, in this reign, to such music as pleased the most judicious ears. Several of the Lyrics of Waller and the "Comus" of Milton were set by him; and both these poets have paid him due honour in their verses. In the time of the rebellion, he taught ladies to sing,\* and, upon the restoration, was restored to his places. He composed a considerable number of psalm tunes in "Cantica sacra," for three voices and an organ. Many more of his compositions are to be seen in "Select Aires and Dialogues," in "The Treasury of Music," and the "Musical Companion." *Ob.* Oct. 1662.—William Lawes, his brother, was, by some, thought even his superior. He was a scholar of Giovanni Coperario, a famous Italian musician; and, as Dr. Fuller tells us, made above thirty several sorts of music for voices and instruments; neither was there any instrument, then in use, but he composed to it so aptly, as if he had studied that only.† He was a commissary under General Gerard in the civil war; and, to the great regret of the king, was killed at the siege of Chester, the 26th of Sept. 1645.—In the music school, at Oxford, are two large manuscript volumes of his works in score, for various instruments. In one of them are his original compositions for masques, performed before the king, and at the inns of court. In the same school is an original portrait of his brother Henry.

NICHOLAS LANIERE. *J. Lyvius p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

\* Manuscript Account of Musicians, by A. Wood, in Ashmole's Museum.

† "Worthies," in Wilts, p. 157.

NICHOLAS LANIERE. *J. Lyvvyus p. Chambars sc.*  
*In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to. Copied from*  
*the above.*

At the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of the Henleys was a fine portrait of him by Vandyck. It was the sight of this picture that determined the king to employ that excellent painter.

Nicholas Lanier, who has been mentioned under a former division of this Class, was one of the private music to Charles I.\* He, together with Ferabosco, another Italian, composed the symphonies to several of the masques performed at court, which were written by Ben Jonson, the laureat. He also set to music several songs and hymns by the poets of this time; particularly a vocal composition for a Funeral Hymn on the King, his much-lamented master, written by Thomas Pierce. Several of his works are in the "Select Aires and Dialogues," Lond. 1653.†

JAMES GOUTER; *holding a double lute in his left hand.*—The print is thus inscribed: "Jacobus Goutero, inter regios Magnæ Britanniae Orpheos et Amphiones, Lydiae, Doriae, Phrygiae testudinis Fidi-

\* In the reign of James I. he was employed, both as a composer and a performer, in the grand masque exhibited in the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, at the Earl of Somerset's wedding. The masquers were of high rank; namely, the Duke of Lenox, the Earls of Pembroke, Dorset, Salisbury, and Montgomery; the Lords Walden, Scroope, North, and Hayes; Sir Thomas, Sir Henry, and Sir Charles Howard: the queen herself bore a part in the performance, under her state, being addressed by the name of "Bel Anna." There is a particular description of this masque in print.‡ He painted the scenes, and composed the music, for a masque performed at the house of the Lord Hay, for the entertainment of the French ambassador, 1617.

† Upon the death of Robert, the second earl of Northampton, who died in 1772 unmarried, the family house and estate were sold, as was the collection of pictures, by public auction; when Lanier's portrait, and Vandyck's sketch of the procession of the knights of the Garter, mentioned under his article in the "Anecdotes of Painting," were both disposed of; the latter had been previously engraved by subscription, by Mr. Richard Cooper, drawing-master to the queen.—BINDLEY.

‡ The curious reader may see "Passages at the Marriage of the Earl of Somerset," p. 12, &c. of "Finetti Philoxenis; some choice Observations of Sir John Finett (Finet) Knight, and (Assistant) Master of the Ceremonies to the two last Kings, touching the Reception, &c. of foreign Ambassadors in England," 1656, 8vo. This book was published by James Howell.

cini, et Modulatorum Principi: hanc e penicilli sui tabula, in æs transcriptam effigiem, Joannes Lævini\* fidæ amicitiae monumentum consecravit." *Joannes Livius f. et exc. h. sh.*

The excellence of Gouter's hand on the lute appears from the above inscription. But he was, perhaps, not superior to Dr. John Wilson, a gentleman of the king's chapel, and one of his musicians in ordinary; who, on that instrument, excelled all the Englishmen of his time. He frequently played before Charles I. who usually "leaned, or laid his hand on his shoulder," and listened to him with great attention.† See Wood's "Fasti," II. Col. 41. See also the reign of CHARLES II.

**WILLIAM HEYTHER.** Mus. Doc. *J. Caldwell sc. a circle; in Hawkins's "History."*

William Heyther was a member of the choir of Westminster, and a gentleman of the chapel royal. He was the intimate friend of the celebrated Camden, who some time previous to his death, determined to found a history lecture on the university of Oxford. Mr. Heyther was commissioned to wait on the vice-chancellor with the deed of endowment. This gentleman, having been very assiduous in the study of music, expressed a desire to be honoured with a musical degree, and accordingly that of doctor was conferred upon him in May, 1622. He was executor in Camden's will, and upon his death came in for a considerable life estate. *Ob.* 1627, and was interred in the broad or south aisle adjoining to the choir of Westminster Abbey.

\* Sic Orig.

† Music was looked upon at this time, as almost an indispensable qualification of a gentleman. Sir John Hawkins, editor of Is. Walton's "Complete Angler," tells us, that "formerly a lute was considered as a necessary part of the furniture of a barber's shop, and answered the end of a newspaper, the now common amusement of waiting customers; which it could never have done, if music had not been generally known and practised." The editor applies this observation to the illustration of a passage in Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman." Morose, in Act iii. Scene 5. of that play, after he had discovered that his supposed wife could talk, and that to the purpose too, cries out on Cutbeard; "That cursed barber! I have married his cittern, that's common to all men."

JOHN HILTON. *J. Caldwell sc. a circle; in Hawkins's "History."*

John Hilton, bachelor of music, of the university of Cambridge, was organist of the church of St. Margaret, Westminster. He was the author of a *Madrigal* in five parts, and in 1652, published a valuable collection of catches, rounds, and canons for three and four voices, under the quaint title of "*Catch that catch can*," containing some of the best compositions of the kind. He died during the usurpation, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

### WRITING-MASTERS.

RICHARD GETHINGE, writing-master; *six English verses. J. Chantry sc.*

RICHARDUS GETHINGE; *in a sheet of penmanship; six English verses; scarce.*

Gethinge, a native of Herefordshire, and a scholar of John Davies, the famous writing-master of Hereford, was thought to surpass his master in every branch of his art. Dr. Fuller speaks thus of these dexterous artists: "Sure I am, that when two such transcendant pen-masters shall again come to be born in the same shire, they may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring universe."\* See DAVIES in the former reign.

THEOPHILUS METCALF, master in the art of short writing; *12mo.*

His essay on this art, which is said to have passed thirty-five editions, had never, in reality, more than one. The editions, as they are called, are only small numbers taken from the same plates at different times, and the dates as often altered in the title. The

\* "Worthies," in Herefordshire, p. 40.



first book of short-hand published in England was by Dr. Timothy Bright, of Cambridge: it was entitled "Characterie, an Art of short, swift, and secret Writing, by Character;" printed by J. Windet, &c. 12mo 1588, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Bales was a great adept in the art of secret writing by dashes. John Willis, a clergyman, who flourished in the reigns of James and Charles I. originally struck out the method of short-hand, which has been followed, more or less, by our writers, ever since. Edmund Willis, in his "Abbreviation of Writing by Character," 1618, is said to have improved greatly upon John. Bishop Wilkins, in the epistle dedicatory to his "Real Character," printed in 1668, says, that short writing was invented about sixty years since; he might have said eighty. This art is, in a manner, our own; it was very little known or practised, at this time, in any other country. Mr. Ashby, president of St. John's College, in Cambridge, has, I believe, the completest list of short-hand writers extant.

THOMAS SHELTON, *Æt.* 46; 12mo. *T. Cross sc.*

Thomas Shelton was thought to have improved upon Metcalf, in the art of short writing. His "Tachygraphy," and "Zeiglography," were several times printed; the former was translated into Latin, for the use of foreigners; it is entitled, "Tachygraphia; sive exactissima et compendiosissima breviter scribendi Methodus," &c. Lond. 8vo. 1671. See the Interregnum.

"ELIAS ALLEN, apud Anglos, Cantianus, juxta Tunbridge natus, mathematicis instrumentis ære incidendis sui temporis artifex ingeniosissimus. Ob. Londini, mense Martii, 1653." *H. Vanderborcht p. W. Hollar f. h. sh.*

Elias Allen, who was sworn servant to Charles I. about the year 1627, was employed by the most eminent mathematicians of his time. We are informed that he made a horizontal dial, under the direction of the famous Oughtred, to present to the king.\*

\* "Biographia," artic. OUGHTRED.

“JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS, pater, rerum selectarum insignem supellectilem, in reconditorio Lambethiano prope Londinum, etiamnum visendam, primus instituit ac locupletavit.” *Hollar f. 12mo.*

JOHN TRADESCANT, with his Son, and their Monument. *J. T. Smith, 1793.*

“JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS, filius, genii ingenique paterni verus Hæres, relictum sibi rerum undique congestarum Thesaurum, ipse plurimum adauxit, et in museo Lambethiano, amicis visendum exhibet.” *Hollar f. 12mo.\**

JOHN TRADESCANT, with his Father, &c. *J. T. Smith.*

In the Ashmolean Museum are the original paintings of the father and son, who were both physic gardeners at Lambeth. The portrait of the former was done in his lifetime, and also after his decease. I saw a picture, at a gentleman's house in Wiltshire, which was not unlike that of the deceased Tradescant, and the inscription, which was strictly applicable to it.

Mortuus haud alio quam quo pater ore quæsti,  
Quam facili frueris nunc quoque nocte doces.

Both these heads are prefixed to the “Museum Tradescantianum,” 1656, 12mo. which is digested under the following heads: 1. Birds with their eggs, &c. 2. Four-footed beasts. 3. Fish. 4. Shells. 5. Insects. 6. Minerals. 7. Fruits, drugs, &c. 8. Artificial curiosities. 9. Miscellaneous Curiosities. 10. Warlike instruments. 11. Habits. 12. Utensils, and household stuff. 13. Coins. 14. Medals. To this is subjoined a catalogue of his plants, and a list of his benefactors.

John Tradescant, who was either a Fleming or a Dutchman, and gardener to Charles I. travelled over a great part of Europe, and into the eastern countries; chiefly with a view of improving

\* This head may be placed in the Interregnum.

himself in natural science. He was the first man, in this kingdom, that distinguished himself as a collector of natural and artificial curiosities, and was followed by his son in the same pursuit. He, as Parkinson informs us, introduced a considerable number of exotic plants into England, and made it appear that, with due care and cultivation, almost any vegetable of the known world may be taught to thrive in this climate.\*

John Tradescant the son and his wife joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend Mr. Ashmole was entitled to this collection, after the decease of the former.† It was accordingly claimed by him; but the widow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled by a decree of the court of Chancery. She was soon after found drowned in a pond, in her own garden.‡

The late Mr. James West told Mr. Bull, that one of the family of Roelans, of which there are four or five prints by Hollar, lived a long while at Lambeth, in the house that afterward belonged to John Tradescant, to whom he sold it. *Under the head of JAMES ROELANS, are ornaments of fruits and flowers denoting his love of gardening.* Granting Mr. West's assertion to be a fact, I should conclude that this is the person. His head was done at Antwerp, in 1648.

**WILLIAM STOKES.** *G. Glover f. a small oval, under which are eight Latin verses. Copied by W. Richardson.*

This man was a rope-dancer, and author of "The Vaulting Master, or the Art of Vaulting reduced to a Method, comprised under certain Rules," &c. to which is prefixed his portrait, with many curious prints, representing his different feats on horseback, which appear very extraordinary.

**THOMAS CECILL;** *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. William Oldys. § R. Grave, jun. sc. 8vo.*

\* See this, and more, in Dr. Ducarel's curious letter to Dr. Watson, in vol. lxiii. of "Philos. Transact." where, in tab. iv. and v. p. 88, are views of his tomb.

† See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 36.

‡ See Sir John Hawkins's edition of Walton's "Complete Angler."

This very interesting and curious drawing, contains twelve neatly executed



Mr. Evelyn, speaking of the English engravers, says of Cecill, that he engraved heads, from the life, and was little inferior, for the excellence of his "burin," or graver, and happy design, to any of the greatest Italian, French, or Flemish artists. In the present instance, Mr. Evelyn, after having spoken of the most celebrated engravers of the age in which he lived, and of Nanteuil, in particular, must be said to have decided too hastily at least; when he added, that in "excellency of the burin" Cecill was little inferior to him, or any of those masters he had mentioned before. The art of engraving was certainly at this period very low in England; whilst, on the continent, it flourished in its meridian splendour.

Cecill's plates in general are very neatly executed, the best of which are his portraits, some of which possess great merit, particularly *See Walpole (2 x W), page 875*

Thomas Curle, bishop of Winchester; a small upright plate.

Thomas Kederminster, of Langley; small 8vo. dated 1628.

John Weaver; prefixed to his Funeral Monuments, 1634.

Sir John Burgh, who was killed at the Isle of Rhee; small quarto, the scarcest of his performances.

**SIMON DE PASSE**; *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. William Oldys'. R. Grave, jun. sc. Octavo.*

Simon de Passe was the third son of Crispin de Passe a celebrated engraver, a native of Utrecht, and learned the art of engraving from his father, and imitated his style with great success. He was employed by Nicholas Hilliard to engrave counters of the royal family. His portraits constitute the best and largest part of his engravings; but we have also some devotional subjects, frontispieces, and other book plates by him, which are very neatly executed. According to Vertue, he resided in England about ten

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miniature portraits of early engravers, with the following inscription in the centre: "In memory of the most considerable Gravers, and Gravers of English heads, from the most early practice of that art in this nation to the Revolution, this table of their lively Portraitsures, from private Paintings, Public Prints, and traditional Descriptions, is humbly contributed to the celebrated Collection of Mr. William Oldys, by Lew s, delineator, 1724."



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years, and afterward went into the service of the King of Denmark, and probably died abroad. His earliest works executed in England are dated 1603; the following are reckoned among his most estimable prints, chiefly from his own drawings.

James the First seated in a chair; whole length, a half-sheet print.

Anne, queen to James the First, on horseback, with a view of Windsor in the back ground; a small half-sheet print.

Prince Henry, with a lance; a whole length, a small half-sheet print.

Robert Carr, earl of Somerset; in an oval, a small folio print.

Frances, countess of Somerset; the same.

George Villiers, duke of Buckingham; the same.

Count Gondamor; the same.

Sir Walter Raleigh; the same.

Sir Thomas Smith; the same.

Also a variety of other portraits relative to England, and several fine foreign portraits, particularly that of Fred. Henry, prince of Orange, with emblems; a whole sheet print, entitled, *Liberum Belgium*.

MAGDALEN DE PASSE; *quarto; very rare.*

MAGDALEN DE PASSE; *a copy from the above; 8vo.*

This ingenious lady was the daughter of Crispin de Passe, from whom she learned the art of engraving, and practised it with great success, though her works are not equal to those of her brothers. She worked with the graver only, in a neat but laboured style. In two or three small subjects, which she has engraved from Elsheimer, she has attempted the style of Count Gondt; but she has not produced the same neatness of colour, and forcible effect; they however possess great merit. The principal works, from her hand, are,

Catherine, marchioness of Buckingham, with a feather-fan in her hand; a small quarto print.

The four Seasons; small upright plates, from designs by her father.

Cephalus and Procris, Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, dated 1623, and Latona changing the Lycian peasants into frogs; with some

other subjects, from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; small plates, lengthways, from Elsheimer, Pinas, and other masters.

A set of Landscapes; middle-sized plates, lengthways, from Rowland Savery, and A. Willeres, among which is a Storm with a Shipwreck.

JOHN PAYNE; *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. William Oldys'. R. Grave sc. Svo.*

Payne was a scholar of Simon Pass, and the first Englishman that distinguished himself by the graver. Had his application been equal to his genius, there is no doubt but he would have shined among the first of his profession; but he was idle, and though recommended to King Charles, neglected his fortune and fame, and died in indigence before he was forty. There is a thin volume in octavo, called "*Good-Friday*," containing meditations on that day, and printed in 1648; to which are annexed some poems, under the title of *Calanthe*, by T. Rawlins. Among them is an epitaph on John Payne, then lately deceased; "*Yet had we a Payne for his ship*," some heads from the life, especially that of Dr. Alabaster, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, and several others. The ship was a print of the Royal Sovereign, built in 1637, by Phineas Pett. It was engraved on two plates joined, three feet long, two feet two inches high. The head of Dr. Alabaster truly deserves encomium, being executed with great force, and in a more masterly style than the works of his master. It was taken from a painting by Cornelius Jansen.

From this artist's hands, we have the following portraits:

Alderman Leate; an oval, with verses.

Roger Bolton; an oval, with four Latin verses, 1632.

Hugh Broughton; six Latin verses.

Sir Edward Coke, chief-justice, 1629.

Mr. Hobson, with eight English verses.

Christian, duke of Brunswick, &c. trophies; four English verses.

Robert Devereux (2d) earl of Essex, hat and feather, J. P. neat little square print.

Henry Vere, earl of Oxford, in the middle of a larger print by W. Pass, in which, at top, bottom, and sides, are soldiers exercising, or holding banners, with mottos.

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Carolus Ludovicus, princeps elector; a mere head, without even the neck.

Algernon, earl of Northumberland; in the same manner.

Elizabeth, countess of Northumberland.

Dr. Smith, of St. Clement's Danes, M. D.

Henry VII. Henry VIII. Count Mansfield, Bishop Hall, Bishop Lake, Bishop Andrews, Sir James Ley, chief-justice, George Withers, the poet, Richard Sibbs, Ferdinand of Austria, Shakespeare, John Preston, Mr. Arthur Hildersham, William Whitaker, Francis Hawkins, a boy; and these particular title-pages, to the Guide to Godliness; to the Works of John Boys; to Christian Warfare; to God's Revenge against Murder, and to La Muse Chrestienne, du Sieur de Rocquigny, 1634.

**G. GLOVER**; *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. William Oldys'. R. Grave, jun. sc. 8vo.*

Glover was a native of England, whose labours as an engraver were chiefly confined to the booksellers. We have a sufficient number of portraits, drawn and engraved by him, which, though possessed of no superior excellence in themselves, have been thought valuable, as conveying the resemblance of many illustrious personages, who flourished in his time. And, indeed, his portraits are the best part of his works. If he be not one of the best, he is certainly far from being one of the worst, of our early English artists. He worked entirely with the graver, in a bold, open style, without much taste. His shadows are not properly harmonized with the lights; which give his engravings a dark, heavy appearance. When he departed from the portrait line, and attempted fancy figures, he failed prodigiously. Of this sort are some of his frontispieces, and the cardinal virtues, half figures, a set of small upright plates apparently from his own designs; his chief portraits are,

John Lilburne; a small upright plate.

Lewis Roberts; a quarto print, dated 1637.

Sir Thomas Urquhart; a small whole length quarto.

Sir Edward Dering; from C. Jansen, quarto, 1640.

John Fox the martyrologist; small folio.

**WILLIAM MARSHALL**; *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. William Oldys'. R. Grave, jun. sc. 8vo.*

William Marshall was one of those laborious artists, whose engravings were chiefly confined to the ornamenting of books; and indeed his patience and assiduity is all we can admire, when we turn over his prints, which are prodigiously numerous. He worked with the graver only, but in a dry tasteless style; and from the similarity, which appears in the design of all his portraits, it is supposed that he worked from his own drawings after life, though he did not add the words, *ad vivum*, as was common upon such occasions. But, if we grant this to be the case, the artist will acquire very little additional honour upon that account; for there is full as great a want of taste manifest in the design, as in the execution of his works on copper. As far as one can judge from the portraits, which we have by him, he appears to have begun to engrave early in the reign of James I. and he was employed by the booksellers, for forty years from the year 1634. Portraits constitute the best part of his performances; but we have besides a large number of frontispieces, ornamental title-pages, and other decorations for books, by his hand; his principal prints are,

Alexander, earl of Sterling; an oval, small folio.

Dr. Donne, when young; an octavo.

The Rev. Dr. John Taylor; an oval, quarto.

The Rev John Sym; the same.

Rev. Josiah Shute; an oval, in folio.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, on horseback; a small half sheet.

The Frontispiece to the Arcadian Princess; in octavo, dated 1635.

The Frontispiece to the Evangelical Harmony, printed at Cambridge, in quarto.

The Frontispiece to Virgil's Works, by Ogilby, dated 1649.

**MR. DANIEL KNIVERTON**; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology;" 1665; 8vo.*



MR. DANIEL KNIVERTON ; *enlarged from the print above ; 8vo.*

Mr. Kniverton, who had, previous to the civil war, been a haberdasher in Fleet-street, afterward attended the court held at Oxford, and was retained in the service of the king in quality of a messenger. The king having put forth several proclamations, for the adjournment of the term from London to Oxford, which had been hitherto fruitless, for want of the necessary legal form of having the writs read in court ; so that the judges at Oxford, who were ready to perform their duty, could not regularly keep the courts there ; which else they would have done, sent several messengers, of whom Mr. Kniverton was one, with these writs of adjournment to be delivered in court into the hands of the judges, of which there were three in number, Justice Bacon in the King's Bench, Justice Reeve in the Common Pleas, and Baron Trevor in the Exchequer.—Two of them performed their charges, and delivered the writs to Justice Reeve and Baron Trevor ; who immediately caused the messengers to be apprehended.

The houses being informed of it, gave direction “ that they should be tried by a council of war, as spies ; which was done at Essex-house.” The messengers alleged, “ that they were sworn servants to his majesty for the transaction of those services, for which they were now accused ; and that they had been legally punishable, if they had refused to do their duties ; the term being to be adjourned by no other way. Notwithstanding all which, they were both condemned to be hanged as spies ; and that such a sentence might not be thought to be only *in terrorem*, the two poor men were, within a few days after, carried to the Old Exchange, where a gallows was purposely set up ; and there Kniverton was, without mercy, executed Nov. 27, 1643, dying with another kind of courage than could be expected from a man of such condition and education.—The other, after he had stood some time under the gallows, looking for the same conclusion, was reprieved, and sent to Bridewell ; where he was kept long after, till he made his escape, and returned again to Oxford.

*for extracts from Cartwright see 813 57. page 37.-43*

## ACTORS.

EDWARD ALLEYN; *whole length, in the gown of Master of Dulwich College. T. Nugent sc. In Harding's "Biogr. Mirrour," 1792.*

EDWARD ALLEYN; *oval. J. Wooding sc. In the "Biographical Magazine."*

Edward Alleyn was born in 1566, in the parish of Allhallows, Lombard-street. His mother was daughter of James Townley, esq. of Lancashire. He went on the stage at an early age, and soon acquired great celebrity in his profession, and was considered the Roscius of the day. He was the sole proprietor of the Fortune playhouse, in Whitecross-street, which he built at his own expense, and was also proprietor of a bear garden on the bank-side, which being the fashionable amusement of the time, probably yielded him as much profit as his theatre. He had the office of master of the bears, which he held till his death. After he left the stage he retired to Dulwich, where he built and endowed the college for the maintenance of a master-warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants, and thirty out-members. The building was finished in 1619, under the direction of Inigo Jones. Ob. 1626, aged 60. For a particular account see Lyson's "Surrey." *vol 1. pp. 66 et seq.*

TOM BOND; *from an original picture in Dulwich College. Clamp sc. 4to. In Waldron's "Shakspearean Miscellany."*

Of Bond nothing more is known, but that he acted in Shakerley Marmion's comedy of *Holland's Leaguer*, 1632.

To Chapman's *Bussy D'AMBOIS*, a tragedy, 1641, (first printed in 1607), is prefixed a prologue; in some respects similar to that relating to Perkins, on his attempting the part of Barabas, in which are the following lines:—

“ ----- Field is gone  
 Whose action first did give it name, and one  
 Who came the neerest to him, is denide  
 By his gray beard to shew the height and pride  
 Of D’Ambois youth and braverie ; - - - -  
 - - - - -  
 - - - - - a third man with his best  
 Of care and paines defends our interest ;  
 As Richard he was lik’d, nor doe wee feare,  
 In personating D’Ambois, hee’le appeare  
 To faint, or goe lesse, so your free consent  
 As heretofore give him encouragement.”

It was suggested by the late J. P. Kemble, in whose matchless collection of old plays was the above-mentioned edition of *Bussy D’Ambois* ; and who was no less acute in the study on the stage ; that the above lines allude to, and by the *third man* is meant, the now-so-little-known *Tom Bond*. Mr. Kemble was almost certain that he had met with such information in some old tract, or poem ; but, not having taken a memorandum, he could not refer to it. Should this be the fact, we may conclude that Bond was an actor of some celebrity ; nor, were it otherwise, is it likely that his portrait should have been thought worthy of preservation : had he lived at a later period, we should, no doubt, have had some information concerning him from *Downes* ; but for whose *Roscus Anglicanus* we should have known little or nothing of some celebrated actors ; many such, in the infancy of the English theatre, having *strutted and fretted their hour upon the stage, are heard of no more, not having left a reck behind*.

**RICHARD PERKINS** ; *from an original picture in Dulwich College. Clamp sc. 4to. In Waldron’s “Shakspearean Miscellany.”*

Richard Perkins was one of the performers belonging to the Cock-pit theatre, in Drury-lane. His name is printed among those who acted in *Hannibal and Scipio*, by Nabbes ; *The Wedding*, by Shirley ; and *The Fair Maid of the West*, by Heywood. After the playhouses were shut up, on account of the civil wars, Perkins and Sumner, who belonged to the same house, lived together at Clerkenwell, where they died and were buried. They both died some years before the restoration.

In “The Prologue to the Stage at the Cock-pit,” spoken before

the representation of Marlow's *Jew of Malta*, in which the famous Edward Alleyn had originally performed the character of Barabas, now attempted by Perkins, this apology for him appears :

“ ————— nor is't hate  
 To merit in him who doth personate  
 Our Jew this day, nor is it his ambition  
 To exceed, or equal, being of condition  
 More modest; this is all that he intends,  
 (And that too at the urgency of some friends)  
 To prove his best, and, if none here gainsay it,  
 The part he hath studied, and intends to play it.”

Wright, in his *Historia Histrionica*, says, “Those of principal note at the Cock-pit, were Perkins, Michael Bowyer, Sumner, William Allen, and Bird, eminent actors, and Robins, a comedian.” By this distinction Wright seems to have appropriated the title of *actor* to a performer of tragic characters.

At the conclusion of Webster's *White Devil*, 1631, is the following eulogium on Perkins.

“For the action of the play, 'twas generally well, and I dare affirme, with the joint testimony of some of their owne quality (for the true imitation of life, without striving to make nature a monster), the best that ever became them; whereof, as I make a generall acknowledgement, so in particular, I must remember the well approved industrie of my friend *Master Perkins*, and confesse the worth of his action did crowne both the beginning and end.” There is great intelligence in his countenance, which is very expressive; and, if the face be an index of the mind, we may reasonably suppose that he felt and pourtrayed the passions like another *Alleyn*.

Perkins wrote a copy of verses prefixed to Heywood's “Apology for Actors.”



## CLASS XI.

LADIES, AND OTHERS OF THE FEMALE SEX,  
ACCORDING TO THEIR RANK, &c.

ELIZABETHA (MARIA) VILLIERS, ducissa  
de Richmond et Lenox. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.*  
*There is another small print of her by Hollar, dated*  
1645.

MARY, dutchess of Richmond and Lenox. *Vandyck*  
*p. Bockman f. in the character of St. Agnes, with a*  
*lamb; h. sh. mezz.*

Madame la Duchesse de RICHMONT. *Vandyck p.*  
*Vander Bruggen f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARY, dutchess of Richmond. *Vandyck p. W.*  
*Vaillant f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARY, dutchess of Richmond; *mezz. J. Gole.*

Her portrait is in the famous family-piece, by Vandyck, at  
Wilton. There is another of her at Burghley, a good copy, by  
Ashfield.

Mary, daughter of George Villiers, the first duke of Bucking-  
ham of that name. She was thrice married: 1. to Charles, lord  
Herbert, son of Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; 2.  
to James, duke of Richmond and Lenox; 3. to Thomas How-  
ard, brother to Charles, earl of Carlisle. She left no issue by  
either of her husbands.

ANNA D'ACRES, comitissa Arundeliæ, *Æt. 69,*  
1627; *a patch on her temple; 4to. Hollar f. rare.*

ANNA D'ACRES, countess of Arundel; *profile*; 12mo. *W. Hollar*.

ANN D'ACRES, countess of Arundel; *oval*. *Thane*.

ANNE, countess of Arundel. *Gerimia sc.* In "Noble Authors," by *Mr. Park*, 1806.

Anne Dacre, countess of Arundel, was the eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Thomas, lord Dacre, of Gillesland, who, together with their brother, who died by an accident,\* were wards to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. That nobleman married to his third wife, their mother, Elizabeth Leburne, lady Dacre, and bestowed her three daughters, who were become great heiresses, on his own three sons. This lady was the wife of Philip, earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; having been condemned to death like his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. By him she was mother of Thomas, earl of Arundel, the famous collector, for whom Vorsterman drew her portrait in her old age, and Hollar engraved it.†

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. comitissa Arundelliae et Surriæ, &c. et prima comitissa Angliæ. *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1646; *h. sh. a copy*; 8vo.

ALATHEA TALBOT, with Eliz. countess of Arundel; 2 ovals on one plate. *W. Hollar*; *scarce*.

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. *W. Richardson. 712 11*.

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. in the same plate with the Earl of Arundel. See Class II. *vol ii p 274 n.º 8.*

\* While a boy he was practising to vault on a hobby-horse; he sprung too far, pitched on the ground, and fractured his skull.—*LORD HAILES*.

† The above account is taken from a manuscript inscription under the head, in the collection of the Honourable Horace Walpole.

Ladies

Alathea, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, <sup>7th</sup> earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. The earl was extremely happy in the virtue and amiable qualities of this lady, whose taste was, in some degree, similar to his own. She even entered into his favourite amusements, but was never known to carry them to excess.\*

ELIZABETH, late countess of Kent; *a small oval; wife of Henry, before her "Receipts."* *Grey 8th Earl of Kent*  
*See Collins 1779. vol. 2. p. 518.*

ELIZABETH, countess of Kent; *small oval. Faithorne sc. fine and rare.*

ELIZABETH, countess of Kent; *in an oval of foliage; to "Search in Physic," &c. 1659. (Chantry.) scarce.*

ELIZABETH, countess of Kent; *in a small oval; her hair combed straight on the forehead, broad tucker round her neck. Ferd. Ferd. pinx. W. Hollar. Another in the manner of Gaywood.* *See Parthey page 352. n<sup>o</sup> 1539.*

Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Henry de Grey, earl of Kent. She was sister to Alathea, countess of Arundel, above mentioned. There <sup>7th.</sup> goes under her name, a book entitled "A choice Manuall of rare and select Secrets in Physic and Chirurgery, by the Right Honourable the Countess of Kent, late deceased;" the 12th edit. 1659, 12mo. But her being an author was the least valuable part of her character; she was a lady of uncommon virtue and piety. She *See Collins vol 3. p 26.* died at her house in White Friars, the 7th of Dec. 1651. This lady was a different person from Elizabeth, countess of Kent, who cohabited with Mr. Selden, and left him a considerable fortune. *died 1651.*  
*See text to Lodge vol vii pl. 126. page 10*

\* I scarce ever heard of a lady infected with the pedantry of the "Virtu," or indeed of any thing else. Wycherly, in his "Plain Dealer," has drawn the character of the widow Blackacre, as a great law pedant; but this is supposed to be the character of his own father.

ELIZABETH, nuper comitissa Huntingdon; *two angels holding a coronet over her head. Marshall sc. 4to. There is a neat print of her, by J. Payne, before a Sermon preached at her funeral, by J. F. at Ashby de la Zouch, in the county of Leicester, Feb. 9, 1633.*

ELIZABETHA, nuper comitissa Huntingdon; *two angels holding a coronet over her head. W. Richardson.*

Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando Stanley, earl of Derby. She died the 20th of January, 1633. The Lord Viscount Falkland wrote an epitaph on this excellent lady. The following lines are a part of it:

The chief perfections of both sexes join'd,  
With neither's vice, nor vanity combin'd, &c.

ELIZABETH, countess of Southampton. *Vandyck p. R. Thompson exc. In the collection of the Earl of Kent,\* whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

This lady, styled the fair Mrs. Vernon, and celebrated for her beauty in the curious letters of Rowland Whyte, in the "Sidney Papers," was the daughter of John Vernon, of Hodnet, in Shropshire, esq. She espoused Henry, earl of Southampton, distinguished by his sufferings in adhering to the person and fortunes of the famous Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; having engaged with him in the unhappy insurrection in London, February the 8th, 1601, related at large by Camden, and other historians, and which, but for the clemency of that princess, had cost him his life. Her second son Thomas succeeded to the title of Earl of Southampton, and became lord high-treasurer of England; her eldest son James deceasing in the lifetime of his father. Her three daughters, Penelope, Anne, and Elizabeth, married; the first, William, lord Spencer, of Wormleighton; the second, Robert Wallop, of Farley, in the county of

\* There is an excellent portrait of her by Cornelius Jansen at Sherburn Castle.

*no 344 of the 1866 Port Exh?*

*Penelope. a good portrait of her is at Wolcote. No 147 of the 1877 Catalogue*



Southampton, esq. son of Sir Henry Wallop; and the last, Sir Thomas Estcourt knt. one of the masters of the high court of Chancery.\*

RACHAEL, countess of Southampton. Vandyck p. M<sup>c</sup>. Ardell f. 1758; whole length; sh. mezz. "from the original in the collection of the Lord Royston and the Marchioness Grey." It is now Lord Hardwick's. She is drawn with a globe, sitting in the clouds, and is said to have been mad. Petitot's fine enamel, in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, was copied from this picture of Vandyck. It is allowed to be the most capital work of its kind in the world.

We are informed by Sir William Dugdale, that this lady was of French extraction, and first espoused Daniel de Masseu, baron of Ruigny; after whose decease, she became the consort† of Thomas, earl of Southampton, lord high-treasurer of England, in the reign of Charles the Second. She bore to her lord two sons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters, Elizabeth\*, married to Edward Noel, son of Baptist, viscount Campden; Rachel, first married to Francis, lord Vaughan, son and heir to Richard, earl of Carbery, in Ireland, and afterward to William, second son to William, lord Russell; from whom the present Duke of Bedford is lineally descended; and Magdalen, who deceased in her infancy.‡ See Grosvenor Gallery. Van Dycks, 1887. Nos 123 & 2.

ANNA, comitissa de Bedford. Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. h. sh.

\* This article was communicated by Dr. Campbell, whose excellent biographical writings are well known.

† The daughter of this Elizabeth was married to the first Duke of Portland; and from the same Elizabeth, and her sister Rachel, the Dukes of Portland and Bedford, enjoy the great inheritance of the Earls of Southampton.—LORD ORFORD.

‡ The above account of this lady was also communicated by Dr. Campbell. See what is said of her in Dugdale's "Baronage." See also the Introduction to Lady Rachel Russel's "Letters," p. 61.

In the "Strafford Letters," vol. i. p. 337, mention is made of this lady's introduction at court, with some curious particulars relating to her person and character.

Philips 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Hardwick when Lord Royston married, in Dec 172  
Lady Jennima Campbell daughter of John Earl of Brecknock  
Her mother was Annabel daughter of heir of Henry de 9<sup>th</sup>  
Earl Duke of Kent Lady Jennima became Baroness of  
2<sup>nd</sup> Marquis of Salisbury when Lord Royston became Count

quotations from  
the Engraving

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SB. 89. page 60

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ANNE CARRE, countess of Bedford. *H. Meyer sc.* 1816. *From the original of Vandyke, in the collection of the Earl of Egremont; in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Annè, countess of Bedford, was sole daughter and heir of Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, by Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, who married to her first husband Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, from whom she was divorced. This Lady Anne was wife of William Russell, earl of Bedford, who was created duke 1694;\* but she did not live to partake of that honour. She died the 10th of May, 1684, in the 64th year of her age. I have been informed, that this Countess of Bedford was so ignorant of her mother's infamy as to have called it a calumny, when she accidentally met with an account of it in a book which fell into her hands, after she was a woman grown.

MARGARET (ELIZABETH), countess of Essex; *black feather at her ear. Hollar f. 12mo.*

MARGARET (ELIZABETH), countess of Essex; *oval. W. Richardson.*

Elizabeth, countess of Essex, was second daughter to Sir William Paulet, of Eddington, in Wiltshire, by his lady, Elizabeth,

\* "Marry whom you will," said the old lord to his son, "except a daughter of Somerset." The son saw a lady at court, fell in love with her; he learned that she was Lady Anne Carr, the daughter of Somerset! he resolved never to make his addresses to any other woman, and his father consented to the hated union. The old lord was seized with the small-pox, a disease fatal to the Russel family. His own children fled; his daughter remained with him, caught the distemper, and recovered, but at the expense of her beauty.—LORD HAILES.

In the "Strafford Letters," &c. published by Knowles, at p. 359, vol. i. is a similar account of Lord Bedford's great abhorrence of this match, and at pages 2. 58. and 86, of vol. ii. is a continuation of this courtship, with many curious particulars relating thereto, it being long in hand for the cause above assigned, and partly as it seems from Lord Somerset's want of money to make up a suitable portion for his daughter. At length in 1637, owing in some measure to the king's interposition in favour of the match, and the extreme fondness of the young lord and lady for each other, they were married.—BINDLEY.

daughter to Sir John Seymour, and the Lady Susan Paulet, whose father was the Lord Chedwick Paulet, brother to the Marquis of Winchester. Her great-grandfather was Sir Henry Seymour, brother to the Duke of Somerset, lord-protector.—The Earl of Essex saw this lady at the Earl of Hertford's, where he spent his Christmas, in 1630; and was so charmed with her beauty, and the sweetness of her manners, that he became deeply enamoured with her; and was married to her in the beginning of the following spring. She had cohabited with him about four years,\* when she was accused, and as it appears to me, very wrongfully, of an adulterous commerce with Mr. Udall,† who paid his addresses to her sister, whom he visited at Essex-house. This accusation unfortunately occasioned a separation from her husband: but he acknowledged a son whom she had by him, though he declared, that he was determined not to own him, if she was not brought to bed by the 5th of November. It was thought very capricious in the earl, that he should rest his own and his lady's honour, and that of his posterity, upon the narrow point of a single day; as it required no uncommon reach of understanding to be informed, that a woman's labour might be retarded by a multiplicity of accidents. The child, however, happened to be born on that day; but dying in his infancy,‡ the house of Essex became extinct. Arthur Wilson, who was certainly prejudiced against this lady, seems by no means to have done justice to her character.§ She married to her second husband, Mr. afterward Sir Thomas Higgons, a gentleman of great merit; by whom she had several daughters. This gentleman gives us to understand, that the injuries which she suffered in her reputation were the effects of the spleen and malice of her lord's servants, whom she had highly offended, by introducing order and economy into his family; and moreover of the ill-will of Sir Walter Devereux, the earl's near relation, who had conceived a mortal antipathy against her.||

\* Higgons's "Fun. Orat."

† Or Uvedale.

‡ Higgons, ubi supra.

§ See Wilson's account of his own life, in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," vol. II.

|| The Dutchess-dowager of Portland, who did me the honour to read this work, before it was sent to the press, was pleased, upon the perusal, to procure me a manuscript copy of "A Funeral Oration, spoken over the grave of Elizabeth, countess of Essex, by her husband,¶ Mr. Thomas Higgons, at her interment in the

¶ This is part of the epitaph inscribed on the plain flat stone under which she lies interred: "Oratione funebri, a marito ipso, amore prisco laudata fuit."



*There is a print by Hollar, which is mentioned by Vertue, in his Catalogue of the Works of that artist and called "DOROTHY, countess of Suffolk." She has a white feather at her ear.*

I never heard of any countess of Suffolk of the name of Dorothy. Susannah, countess of Suffolk, daughter of the Earl of Holland, who possessed, with almost every female accomplishment, a strength of mind and memory rarely found in men, is probably the lady here meant. She died on the 19th of May, 1649, and was buried the 29th of the same month, at Walden, in Essex. Her funeral sermon, in which great justice is done to her unaffected piety, as well as her other excellences, was preached by Dr. Edward Rainbow.

FRANCESCA BRIDGES, Exoniæ comitissa dotissa. *Vandyck p. Guil. Faithorne exc. h. sh. This is one of Faithorne's best portraits, and very scarce.*

The original, which represents her aged, and in mourning, is in the gallery at Strawberry-hill. See some curious critical remarks on this fine picture in Richardson's "Essay on the whole Art of Criticism in Painting," p. 59, &c. or at page 184, &c. of his Works.

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cathedral church of Winchester, Sept. 16, 1656, imprinted at London, 1656." As this pamphlet is extremely rare, I conclude that the copies of it were, for certain reasons, industriously collected and destroyed; though few pieces of this kind have less deserved to perish.—The Countess of Essex had a greatness of mind which enabled her to bear the whole weight of infamy which was thrown upon her; but it was nevertheless attended with a delicacy and sensibility of honour which poisoned all her enjoyments. Mr. Higgons has said much, and I think, much to the purpose, in her vindication: and was himself fully convinced from the tenor of her life, and the words which she spoke at the awful close of it, that she was perfectly innocent.—In reading this interesting oration, I fancied myself standing by the grave of injured innocence and beauty; was sensibly touched with the pious affection of the tenderest and best of husbands, doing public and solemn justice to an amiable and worthy woman, who had been grossly and publicly defamed. Nor could I withhold the tribute of a tear; a tribute which, I am confident, was paid at her interment, by every one who loved virtue, and was not destitute of the feelings of humanity. This is what I immediately wrote upon reading the oration. If I am wrong in my opinion, the benevolent reader, I am sure, will forgive me. It is not the first time that my heart has got the better of my judgment.



FRANCES BRIDGES, countess of Exeter. *Van Dyck; John Ogborne; 1777. reproduced in Mrs. Dent's*

Frances Bridges, daughter to the Lord Chandos, was first married to Sir Thomas Smith, of Abingdon, master of the requests, and Latin secretary to James I.\* After his decease, she became the second wife of Thomas Cecil, the first earl of Exeter of that name, who died February the 7th, 1622. After the earl's death, she was falsely and maliciously accused of incest with her son-in-law, the Lord Ross,† who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, whom he slighted. This scandalous accusation was accompanied with that of witchcraft, the great crime of this age, and also with that of an intention to poison her accusers: these were the Ladies Lake and Ross. Sir Thomas, who said "he could not refuse to be a father and a husband," was artfully persuaded to join with them, in a prosecution against the innocent countess. King James took great pains to inquire into the truth of this affair, and discovered such a complication of forgery, subornation, and perjury, as is scarce to be paralleled in history. The king sat in judgment upon them himself, and "compared their crimes to the first plot of the first sin in Paradise; the Lady Lake to the Serpent, her daughter to Eve, and Sir Thomas to poor Adam." Lady Ross, who confessed her guilt in open court, was pardoned. Sir Thomas and his lady were fined 10,000*l.* to the king, and 5000*l.* to the injured countess. The last mentioned lady had only one daughter, who died in her infancy.‡

ELIZABETHA, comitissa Devonix. *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

This belongs to a set which consists of twelve prints.

\* Fuller's "Worthies," in Berks, p. 94.

† Son of Thomas, earl of Exeter, by Dorothy, daughter of Lord Latimer, his first lady. But, according to Bolton, § "son of William, earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Edward, earl of Rutland, his first lady. In right of his mother, Lord Ross." If Bolton be right in this, the Countess of Exeter in question must be Elizabeth, sister and coheir of Sir Robert Drury, of Halsted, in Suffolk, knight.

‡ Lloyd and other historians, who have told this story, have not mentioned the name of this Countess of Exeter, but it seemed to me to be clear from dates, that she was the person. Of this I am now doubtful from the passage just cited.

§ See his "Extinct Peerage," 1769, 8vo. p. 247.

ELIZABETH CECIL, countess of Devonshire. *I. S. Agar sc. from the original of Van Dyck, in the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont; in Mr.*

*Lodge  
vol. 9. p. 171.*

*Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Persons." SB 84A. 74p. 4*

Elizabeth, second daughter of William Cecil, earl of Salisbury and wife of William Cavendish, the third earl of Devonshire, by whom she was mother of the first duke. She had also another son Charles, who died unmarried, about the year 1670; and one daughter, Anne, who first espoused Charles, lord Rich, only son to Charles, earl of Warwick; and afterward John, lord Burghley, who, on the demise of his father, became earl of Exeter. It is remarkable that this lady accompanied her husband twice to Rome. Ob. 1689.

*For her m*

CHRISTIAN, countess of Devonshire. *J. Harding\* delin. Scheneker sc. in Lysons' Environs vol. 1. page 317*

*SB 84. p. 7. from Wolurn picture*

Christian, daughter of Edward, lord Bruce, a relation and chief favourite of James I. by whose recommendation she was married into the noble family of Cavendish. The king was present at the ceremony, and gave her a fortune of 10,000*l*. The countess was distinguished as the patroness of the wits of the age, who frequently assembled at her house; Waller frequently read his verses there, and William, earl of Pembroke, wrote a volume of poems in her praise. Having met with severe domestic losses by the death of her beautiful daughter, Lady Rich, and her second son the brave Charles Cavendish, her thoughts became more devoted to national affairs, and she began to take an active part in the interesting politics of those times. Being in principles a zealous royalist, she entertained many of the king's friends at her house, and concerted measures with them for the restoration. Charles II. on his return to England, shewed the sense he entertained of zeal for his service, by frequently visiting her at Rochampton, in company of the queen-mother, and the royal family, with whom she enjoyed an unusual intimacy till her death, January, 16, 1674-5. She was buried in great state, February 14, at Derby.

*For her monument at Derby see SB 85. page 15. Beauties of E 1 w. Derby. p. 359.*

\* The modern artists have got into a very absurd way, when they make drawings from pictures, of putting their own instead of the painters names.

*a picture at Hamleth Palace. SB. 75 pp. 76 & 77.*

*a full length (Mary of Ailesburg's) at Burlington House in 1801  
No. 143 of the Catalogue. by Van Dyck.*

LUCIA, comitissa de Carlisle. *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

LUCY, countess of Carlisle,\* &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. whole length, large h. sh.*

LUCY, countess of Carlisle. *Gaywood f. small.*

The original, which was in the Wharton collection, was afterward in that of James West, esq.

LUCY, countess of Carlisle. *V. Dyck; C. Bailliu.*

LUCY PERCY, &c. *E. Scriven sc. 1816; from the original of Vandyck, in the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Lucy, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and wife of James Hay, earl of Carlisle. She holds the next place to Sacharissa in the poems of Waller, and appears there to much greater advantage than she does in the portraits of Vandyck. It was not so much the beauty of this celebrated lady, as the sprightliness of her wit, and the charms of her behaviour, that rendered her an object of general admiration. But her greatest admirers could not help seeing her vanity and affectation; yet all were forced to acknowledge, that if ever these foibles were amiable, they were so in the Countess of Carlisle.†—In 1636, she became a dowager. Mr. Waller has addressed an elegant copy of verses to her in mourning.‡ She died in 1660, and was buried near her father, at Petworth.

\* She is erroneously said, in the inscription of the print, to be daughter of Joceline Percy, earl of Northumberland.

† Sir Toby Matthew's fantastic character of her is in Fenton's observations on Waller's poem, entitled, "The Country, to my Lady of Carlisle."

‡ St. Evremont informs us, that from the inmost recesses of Whitehall, she had a great hand in animating the faction at Westminster. He could also have informed us, that she was the reputed mistress of the Earl of Strafford and of Pym. Sir Philip Warwick speaks thus of her, in his "Memoirs:"§ "That busy states-

MARGARITA, comitissa de Carlisle. *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. Her daughter, a child, is standing by her.*

Her portrait is at Woburn-Abbey.

Margaret Russel\* was wife of James Hay, the second earl of Carlisle, and son of the first; by his first wife Honora, daughter of Lord Denny.† The earl, her husband, died in October, 1660, when the title became extinct. In 1661, Charles Howard, descended from a younger branch of the house of Norfolk, was created earl of Carlisle.

ELIZABET, comitissa Warwick. *A. van Dyck pinx. (Pontius.)*

ELIZABET, comitissa Warwick, &c. *W. Richardson exc. 8vo.*

Countess of Warwick. *J. Thane exc.*

Elizabeth Ingram, daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsam, in Com. Ebor. knt. was the first wife to Robert, fifth earl of Warwick and Holland. She had several children by the earl, and died some years before him.

DOROTHEA, comitissa de Sunderland. *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

DOROTHY, countess of Sunderland, &c. *a copy of the above, by Vertue, who engraved another portrait of her, in the quarto edition of Waller's "Poems." It is one of the head-pieces.*

DOROTHY SIDNEY, countess of Sunderland. *W.*

woman, the Countess of Carlisle, who had now changed her gallant from Strafford to Pym, and was become such a *she saint* that she frequented their sermons, and took notes," &c.

\* Daughter to the Earl of Bedford.—LORD ORFORD.

† Dugdale's "Baronage."



*T. Fry; 1816. From the original of Vandyck, in the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

There is, at Hall-Barn, a portrait of her by Vandyck, which she presented herself to Mr. Waller. That at Windsor, which goes under the name of Sacharissa, is of another countess of Sunderland, daughter of George, lord Digby, and daughter-in-law to Dorothy.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, was married to Henry, lord Spencer of Wormleighton, in his minority. The marriage was consummated at Penshurst, the 20th of July, 1639.\* He was created earl of Sunderland the 8th of June, 1643, and killed the same year, at the first battle of Newbury, in the twenty-third year of his age. She espoused to her second husband, Robert Smythe, of Bounds, in the parish of Bidborough, in Kent, esq. whom she survived. She had issue by him, Robert Smythe, governor of Dover Castle, in the reign of Charles II. Henry, son of this Robert, was father of Sir Sidney Stafford Smyth, lord chief baron of the Exchequer.†

This truly amiable lady, who affected retirement, and was never vain of that beauty, which has rendered her fame immortal, was celebrated by Waller, under the name of Sacharissa.‡ When she was far advanced in years, and had outlived every personal charm which had inspired the poet in his youth, she asked him in raillery, "when he would write such fine verses upon her again?" "Oh, madam!" said he, "when your ladyship is as young again."§

\* See an elegant and spirited letter written on this occasion, by Waller, in his "Life," before his works.

† Collins's "Peerage," vol. i. p. 381, edit. 1768.

‡ Fenton, in his observations on Waller, speaking of this name, says, that it "recalls to mind what is related of the Turks, who, in their gallantries, think *Sucar Birpara*, i. e. Bit of Sugar, the most polite and endearing compliment they can use to the ladies."

§ An ingenious correspondent has observed, that Waller's repartee would have been better, if he had said, "When we are both young again:" the reflection upon the lady's age only is very unlike the politeness of Waller.||

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|| Probably Waller meant to mortify her, for the disregard of him when she was young; the time of flattery and being flattered, was gone by in both of them.—  
BINDLEY.

She survived her lord about forty years, and was buried with him in the same vault, at Brington, in Northamptonshire, the 25th of February, 1683-4.

**CHARLOTTE DE LA TREMOUILLE**, countess of Derby. *Nugent sc.*

**CHARLOTTE**, countess of Derby; *fol. Gardiner sc. 4to.*

This lady, a woman of very high and princely extraction, being daughter of Claude, duke of Tremouille in France, by Charlotte, daughter of William, first prince of Orange, and *Charlotte of Bourbon*, was wife of that truly heroic loyalist, James, the seventh earl of Derby, who was cruelly put to death by the rebels in 1651. This lady behaved with great and exemplary prudence, dexterity, and honour, in all affairs of life; and was remarkable for her gallant defence of Latham-house in 1644, when it was besieged by the parliament forces. Sir Thomas Fairfax offered her honourable terms; she answered, *she was under double trust to her king, and to her husband, and that without their leave she could not give it up.* Orders were given by Fairfax for a formal siege: after many sallies of incredible valour, under the countess's orders, which were wonderfully successful, and after a four months' siege, and the loss of two thousand men of the assailants, Colonel Rigby, their commander, sent the countess a rude summons, to which she returned this answer: "*Trumpet, tell that insolent rebel Rigby, that if he presume to send another summons within this place, I will have the messenger hanged up at the gates.*" This incomparable heroine, retired with her husband to the Isle of Man, until it was betrayed by one who had been her own servant; who having corrupted the inhabitants, seized on her, and her children, and kept them prisoners, without any other relief than what she obtained from the charity of her impoverished friends, until the restoration. She died in 1663, and was buried at Ormskirk.

**ANNA SOPHIA**, comitissa de Caernarvon.  
*72. p. 10. Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh. There is a large head of this lady, by Baron, which, from its size, seems to*

*Ladies*

*have been engraved from a tracing,\* taken from Vandyck's picture of the Pembroke family at Wilton. 8th 72. p. 10*

*Brownly vol 1. p. 108.*

ANNA SOPHIA, countess Caernarvon. *V. Dyck; W. Hollar; small.*

ANN, countess Caernarvon. *V. Dyck; Morin sc.*

Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Philip, earl Pembroke, and wife of Robert Dormer, earl of Caernarvon; a nobleman of great hopes, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, the 20th of Sept. 1643. Both their portraits are in the family-piece at Wilton.

FRANCES STUART, countess of Portland. *Van-dyck p. Browne;† h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA (Frances) STUART, &c. *Hollar f. 1650, h. sh. This has been copied, in 8vo. by Gaywood.*

FRANCES, countess of Portland; *fol. V. Dyck; R. Gaywood.*

Frances Stuart, wife to Jerome Weston, earl of Portland, was the youngest of the four daughters of Esme, duke of Richmond and Lenox, who was brother and successor to Lodowick, mentioned in the preceding reign. She was sister to James, duke of Richmond, and the Lords John and Bernard Stuart, of whom I have before given some account. It may not be improper to observe here, that the duke, her brother, had a son named Esme, who succeeded his father, as Duke of Richmond, in 1655, and died young in 1660. He was succeeded by Charles, earl of Lichfield, his cousin-german, who died in 1672; with him the title in this family, which was of the blood royal of Scotland, became extinct.—There is a print of Frances, countess of Portland, after Vandyck, by Gaywood. It is inscribed, by mistake, “Maria Stuart,” &c.

\* An outline, taken by applying oiled or transparent paper to the painting.

† The name of an engraver and printseller, by whom this print was sold, and very probably engraved.

LADY AUBIGNEY; *from a drawing in the King's*

"Clarendon." R. Cooper sc.

*Daughter of Theophilus Howard Earl of Suffolk*

*see Clarendon* Lady Aubigney, was a woman of consummate policy, and greatly  
*vol 3. pp 252-3* in the confidence of King Charles I. in whose cause she adventured  
 so far as to incur the resentment of the parliament, from whom  
 she suffered a long imprisonment under the suspicion of being privy  
 to the design, which had been discovered by Mr. Waller, for which  
 Tomkins and Challoner had been put to death; and she had like-  
 wise suffered herself, had she not made her escape to Oxford. Her  
 husband, Lord Aubigney, was killed at Edge-hill, and she afterward, <sup>1642</sup>  
 with the king's approbation, married the Lord Newburgh; this noble  
 pair found means to correspond with the king while imprisoned in  
 the Isle of Wight, and most of the letters which passed between the  
 king and queen, passed through their hands. They had a cipher  
 with the king, by which they gave him notice of any thing they  
 judged of importance, and had informed him of the intended removal  
 of him from Hurst Castle to London, advising him at the same time  
*Clarendon* to contrive some method to call at the Lodge at Bagshot in his  
*vol V. page 247* way; having planned a mode for his escape, which however could  
*a page 290.* not be effected. Lady Aubigney died at the Hague, soon after the  
 death of the king. *Clarendon vol V. page 292.*  
*see also my sketches from Illustrated Clarendon at Blenheim*

BLANCH, lady Arundel. *Noble sc. from a picture*  
*at Wardour Castle; prefixed to Seward's "Anecdotes,"*  
 1795.

Lady Arundel (daughter of the spirited Earl of Worcester, who nobly defended his castle of Ragland) displayed her father's courage in defence of Wardour Castle, when besieged by Sir Edward Hungerford and Colonel Strode, with a body of men about 1300. When they summoned the castle to surrender, the Lady Arundel (her husband being then at Oxford) refused to deliver it up, and bravely replied, "that she had a command from her lord to keep it, and she would obey his command." Her force was only twenty-five fighting men against their great army; yet she defended the castle for nine days, and then surrendered on honourable terms. *Ob.* October 28, 1649, *Æt.* 66. See an interesting account in Seward's "Anecdotes."



MARY BEAUMONT, countess of Buckingham;  
*from a miniature, in the collection at Strawberry-hill.*  
*Stow sc. 4to.*

This lady, whose maiden name was Beaumont, is chiefly remarkable as the mother of the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated by Felton, at Portsmouth. She was the second wife of Sir George Villiers, knight, and, in compliment to the duke her son, was created countess of Buckingham by letters patent, dated July 1st, 1618. In the Peerages she is called "daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield, in the county of Leicester, esq." but Roger Coke, in his "Detection of the Court of James I." on the authority of his aunt, whose youngest sister was married to John Villiers, viscount Purbeck, the eldest son of Sir George, by Mary Beaumont, throws great doubt on this statement. She had three sons and one daughter by Sir George; and being left a widow in 1606, was afterward twice married; first to Sir William Rayner, and, secondly, to Sir Thomas Compton.

Lord Clarendon, in his noted story of the ghost of Sir George Villiers, has been the means of rendering this lady more known than she otherwise would have been.

The historian concludes his relation in the following terms: "Whatever there was of all this, it is a notorious truth, that when the news of the duke's murder (which happened within a few months after) was brought to his mother, she seemed not in the least degree surprised, but received it as if she had foreseen it; nor did afterward express such a degree of sorrow, as was expected from such a mother, for the loss of such a son."

She died the 10th of April, 1632, at her lodgings at the Gatehouse, Whitehall, which opened to King-street; and was interred with considerable pomp in the abbey church of Westminster, in a vault under a little chapel in the south aisle of the choir.

Y. Countess of Buckingham. Her bust from her monument is engr. Adolphus' "British Cabinet" pl. 8. Engr. E. Hearling Sculp. 1799.

LADY FAIRFAX; an etching in an oval. Claussin  
*fecit; 4to.*

*In Woodburns rare engraved Portraits*

LADY FAIRFAX; *mezz. 4to. Woodburn exc.*

Anne, lady Fairfax, fourth daughter of Lord Vere, was brought up in Holland, and a zealous Presbyterian, but appears to have dis- *Clarinda*  
*Vol. V. page 2*

approved of her husband's conduct towards King Charles the First, at whose trial this lady exclaimed aloud against the proceedings, and the irreverent usage of the king by his subjects; insomuch that the court was interrupted; for, her husband (Lord Fairfax) being called first as one of the judges, and no answer being made, the crier called him a second time, when a voice was heard to say "he had more wit than to be there," which put the court into some disorder, and some murmuring was heard. Presently when the impeachment was read, and that expression used of, "All the good people of England," the same voice, in a louder tone, answered, "No, nor the hundredth part of them;" upon which one of the officers (Col. Axtel\*) bid the soldiers give fire into the box, from whence the presumptuous words were uttered. But it was quickly discerned that it was the general's wife; who was persuaded, or forced, to leave the place. But although she had concurred in her husband's joining the rebellion, she now abhorred the work, and did all she could to prevent him from proceeding any farther in it. *She died 16 October 1665. See Markham's*

*for Sir Thomas Fairfax see ante page 62 Fairfax page 390*  
**FRANCES LADY SEYMOUR**, of Trowbridge;  
*from the collection at Petworth. Platt sc. In Adolphus's*  
 "British Cabinet;" 4to.

Frances, lady Seymour, was daughter and joint-heiress to Sir Gilbert Prinne, of Allingham, in the county of Wilts: she died during the lifetime of Lord Seymour, to whom she bore two children; Charles, who succeeded to the title, and Frances, who married Sir William Ducie, afterward lord viscount Down.

**CATHARINA HOWARD**, excellentissimi ducis Livoxiæ (Lenoxiæ) hæredis conjux. *Vandyck p. A. Lommelin sc. h. sh.*

**CATHARINA HOWARD, &c.** *V. Dyck; P. de Jode.*

Catharine, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk, married first, to George, lord D'Aubigne, son of Esme,

\* This circumstance was particularly urged against Axtel on his trial, and may be said to have cost him his life.

duke of Richmond and Lenox, whom she turned Papist to wed; and secondly to James Levingston, earl of Newburgh.\*

CATHARINA HOWARD, grandchild to Thomas, earl of Arundel, *Æt.* 13. *Hollar f. ad vivum*, 1646; 12mo. *A reverse of the same.*†

LADY CATHARINE HOWARD; *near half length. Hollar f. 4to.*

CATHARINE HOWARD; *anonymous; nearly front face; hair on her neck. W. Hollar*, 1650.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *anonymous; profile. W. Hollar*, 1648.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *very small; an etching; (Hollar) no name or date; scarce.*

Catharine, daughter of Henry, lord Maltravers. She was afterward married to John Digby, of Gothurst, esq. in Buckinghamshire, eldest son of the famous Sir Kenelm Digby.

*There is an anonymous print of a lady in a fur tippet, with a jewel at her breast, by Hollar, after Vandyck. It is dated 1657, and is, as I am informed, called LADY HOWARD, in the second edition of the Catalogue of Hollar's Works, p. 82.*

CATHARINE, daughter of Arthur, eldest son of Sir William Usher, knt. wife of Sir Philip Perceval, knt. (first of that name), married the 16th of October,

\* From the information of Mr. Walpole.

† A reverse, or counter-proof, is taken from another proof, fresh printed, and wet, by passing it through the rolling-press: but, by this means, the strength and beauty of the latter is somewhat impaired.

1626, died the 2d of Jan. 1681-2. *Faber f. 8vo. One of the set of the Perceval family.\**

This lady, who had a numerous issue by Sir Philip, lived to see two generations descended from herself, to all of whom she, from her haughty and litigious temper, gave more or less vexation; and at length broke off all intercourse with the Perceval family. She espoused to her second husband the Earl of Castlehaven. See the "History of the House of Yvery."

JANE, daughter and heiress of Arthur Goodwin, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, esq. married to Philip, lord Wharton, father to the late Marquis of Wharton. *A. Vandyck p. P. Van Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

The original, which was at Winchendon, is now at Houghton. See ARTHUR GOODWIN, Class VIII. *ante p. 95*

Mr. Hogarth, in the preface to his "Analysis of Beauty," has censured this portrait† as thoroughly divested of every elegance," from Vandyck's ignorance of the waving line, or *line of beauty*, as a principle in his art.

PHILADELPHIA, and ELIZABETH WHARTON, the only daughters of Philip, lord Wharton, by Elizabeth, his first lady. *A. Van Dyck p. 1640; P. Van Gunst sc. whole lengths; large h. sh.*

PHILADELPHIA WHARTON; *from the picture in the Houghton Collection. Dunkarton sc.*

The original picture of these two children is in the grand collection at Houghton, and is reckoned among the capital pieces of Vandyck.

In a pedigree of the Wharton family, in Collier's "Dictionary," Elizabeth is said to have been an only daughter of Philip, lord

\* The print may be placed here, as Philip had employments in England.

† It is there, by mistake, called "a print of the Dutchess of Wharton."



Wharton, by his first lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Rowland Wandesford, of Pickhay, in the county of York, attorney of the court of wards, and to have espoused Robert, earl of Lindsey. Philadelphia is there said to have been the youngest of his four daughters, by Jane Goodwin, his second lady; and to have married Sir George Lockhart, a famous lawyer, and president of the session in Scotland, by whom she had a son named George. This account of the family appears to be true, as there is a print inscribed, "Philip Lockhart, esq. son of Sir George Lockhart, &c. by Philadelphia, youngest daughter to Philip, late lord Wharton."

*Nobis Continuation Vol. 1. page 230*

JOAN, lady Hericke. *Ætatis suæ* 54, July 27, 1632. *J. B. (Basire) sc. In Nichols's "History of Leicestershire."*

This lady was daughter of Richard May, esq. citizen of London, and in May, 1596, became the wife of Sir William Hericke. In her picture she is dressed in a close black gown, richly ornamented with lace, and fine ruffles, turned up close over the sleeves; a large twilled ruff; over her head a black hood, closely laced in front, thrown open, yet hiding her hair; a watch in one hand, in the other a prayer-book; and at her side hangs a feathered-fan; on the picture is painted,

" Art may hir outsid thus present to view,  
How faire within no art or tongue can shew."

Of the time of this lady's death, or of the place of her interment, we find no memorial. Her youngest child was born in 1615; and in the year following, being then resident in London at a town-house, and at Richmond as a summer retreat, she wrote some affectionate letters to her husband, whom business had at that time called to Beaumanor. All that we know of Lady Hericke, after this period, is by a letter of her eldest son, April 26, 1619, and another from her niece, Julian Noel, in 1621, and that she was fifty-four when her portrait was painted in 1632.

ELIZABETHA HARVEY, filia domini Harvey, baronis Kedbrook. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1646; h. sh.*

ELIZABETH HERVEY. *R. Gaywood fec.*

This lady married John Harvey, of Ickworth, esq. treasurer to Queen Catharine, consort of Charles II. and died without issue.

**SUSANNA TEMPLE**, lady Thornhurst, lady Lister. *C. Johnson p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

**SUSANNA TEMPLE**, &c. *8vo. W. Richardson.*

Susanna Temple was maid of honour to Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. and esteemed one of the greatest beauties of the court. Whilst she was in that station, the king presented her, with his own hand, to Sir Geoffry Thornhurst; and she was drawn in her wedding habit by Cornelius Jansen. The original portrait is in the possession of George Gregory, esq. at Harlaxton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, offered a considerable sum for this picture, and Lord Wilmington was very desirous of purchasing it, but neither of them could procure it. Lady Thornhurst married to her second husband, Sir Martin Lister, son of Dr. Matthew Lister, physician to Anne of Denmark, and afterward to Charles I. Dr. Martin Lister was the issue of this marriage.\*

**LADY TERESIA† SHIRLEY**; *a chaplet of roses on her head, long hair, part of which is braided, and twined with a rope of pearls; naked breasts, necklace. Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

\* Dr. Martin Lister, who was one of the most distinguished fellows of the Royal Society in the reign of Charles II. was author of several books of medicine, and natural philosophy; and of some occasional pieces in the "Philosophical Transactions." The most valuable of his works is his *Book of Shells*, in two volumes folio; which are chiefly engraved from the drawings of his two daughters, now in the Ashmolean Museum.‡ He has been ridiculed by Dr. King,§ and others, for his attention to this beautiful part of natural history. Jupiter has, for much the same reason, been ridiculed by Lucian, for spending so large a portion of his time in painting the wings of butterflies.

† Her name was Teresia, as appears from Dod's "Church History," vol. ii. p. 366, and also from Herbert's "Travels."

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‡ This book has been republished, with improvements, by the late Mr. William Huddesford, keeper of that museum.

§ See Dr. King's "Journey to London," published under the fictitious name of Sorbier.

LADY TERESIA SHIRLEY. *J. Basire.*

*There is a portrait of Lady Shirley, with a chaplet of roses in a border, inscribed "Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland," &c. Sold by John Overton; scarce.*

The print, which has only the painter's and engraver's names, is extremely scarce. Mr. John Barnard had two of them, one of which he sold to the Dutchess of Portland for three guineas.

There is a portrait of her, in a Persian dress, at Preston-house, near Brighthelmston; and whole lengths of her and her husband, in Persian habits, at Petworth.

This lady, who was wife to Sir Robert Shirley, the famous adventurer, was a relation of the Queen of Persia,\* and is said to have been a Circassian.† She is said to have fallen in love with Sir Robert for his valour, which he signalized in several engagements with the Turks, during his residence in Persia. Dr. Fuller informs us, that her complexion resembled ebony more than ivory (which does not appear from the print), and that she was herself very valiant.‡ In 1612, she came first into England with her husband, who was sent hither in quality of ambassador from the Sophi, and was brought to bed of a child, to whom the queen stood god-mother, and Prince Henry godfather. She must have been quite young at this time: her portrait was done many years afterward by Vandyck.§ *See ante Vol 2. pages 88 & 89. Guttman's Magazine 18 November 473 and December p. 5*

MURIEL LYTTLETON, daughter of Lord-chancellor Bromley; died 1630; oval; in Nash's "*History of Worcestershire*."

Mrs. Muriel Lyttleton, daughter of Lord-chancellor Bromley, may be called the second founder of the family, as she begged the estate of King James when it was forfeited, and lived a pattern of a good wife, affectionate widow, and careful parent, for thirty years, with the utmost prudence and economy, at Hagley, to retrieve the

\* See Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 175, where there is a curious anecdote of Sir Robert Shirley.

† It is well known that the Circassians trade in beauties, and that they supply the seraglios of the Sophi and the Grand Signior.

‡ "Worthies," in Sussex, p. 107.

§ It was, perhaps, copied by Vandyck, from an original by a former painter. Quære.



estate and pay off the debts; the education of her children in virtue and the Protestant religion being her principal employ. Her husband, Mr. John Lyttleton, a zealous Papist, was condemned, and his estate forfeited, for being concerned in Essex's plot, though he seems to have had no design to subvert the government, and was condemned on very slender proofs, amounting to little more than that he was in the Earl of Essex's retinue, which accompanied him from Essex-house in a tumultuous manner into the city, which might have been justly esteemed a seditious riot, but not high-treason.

ANASTASIA (VENETIA) STANLEY, lady Digby. *Hollar f. 1646, see Parthey page 301. n<sup>o</sup> 1387. A.*

LADY DIGBY. *J. Oliver; A. Birrell, 1802.*

There is a portrait of her at Althorp, done after she was dead, by Vandyck. Mr. Walpole has a miniature of her by Peter Oliver, after the same picture. He has also miniatures of eight other persons of the same family. There are two fine busts of her at Mr. Wright's, at Gothurst, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, formerly the seat of Sir Kenelm Digby; one of which was engraved by Basire for Pennant's "Journey from Chester to London," p. 337, and a view of her monument, as it was in Christ Church, Newgate-street, but destroyed in the fire of London, is in the "Antiquarian Repository," vol. ii. p. 195, from a drawing in the curious pedigree book of the Digby family, in the possession of the present noble representative of that ancient family.

Venetia, daughter and coheirress of Sir Edward Stanley, grandson of Edward, earl of Derby, and wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Her beauty, which was much extolled, appears to have had justice done it by all the world. It is not quite so clear whether equal justice were done to her reputation, which was far from escaping censure. The Earl of Clarendon mentions Sir Kenelm's "marriage with a lady, though of an extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary a fame."\* Mr. Skinner has a small portrait of her by Vandyck, in which "she is represented as treading on Envy and Malice, and is unhurt by a serpent that twines round her arm."† Here the his-

\* "Life of the Earl of Clarendon," p. 34.

† "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. 2d edit. p. 102.



torian and painter illustrate each other. This was a model for a large portrait of her at Windsor.

**LADY BLOUNT**, widow of Sir William Mainwaring; *from an original in the possession of the Rev. George Lefroy, of Ash, in Hampshire. Schenker sc. 4to.*

Hesther, daughter and coheir of Christopher Wase, of Upper Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, esq. married, when very young, Sir William Mainwaring, of West-Chester, knt. who unfortunately lost his life in the cause of Charles the First, at the assault of Chester in Oct. 1645, leaving by his lady two daughters, his coheirs; of whom Hesther married Sir Richard Howe; and Judith, the other coheir, was first wife of Sir John Busby, of Addington, in the county of Bucks, knt. but she dying at the age of 19, at her father-in-law's, Sir Henry Blount's seat, at Tittenhanger, left one child who lived to maturity, Hesther, wife of the honourable Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire.

Lady Mainwaring, after the death of Sir William, became, in 1647, the wife of Sir Henry Blount, so well known by his "Travels to the Levant," and other writings; by him Lady Blount had issue, the famous Sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger, bart. born at Upper Holloway, Sept. 12, 1649, the author of the "Censura Anthorum;" and the celebrated Deist, Charles Blount, who is supposed to have been assisted by his father in his well-known book "the Anima Mundi."

*Lady Carey*

**MARGARET SMITH**, married to Sir Thomas Carye, one of the bed-chamber, and brother to Philadelphia, lady Wharton. *Vandyck p. 1636; P. a Gunst sc. whole length; large h. sh.*

This was in the Wharton collection, now at Strawberry-hill. Sold in 1842 at 100 l. on the 20<sup>th</sup> day Nov 87 to Colonel Lytle for £8.15.

**MARGARET SMITH**, vidua Thomæ Cary, et uxor Edvardi Herbert, equitis. *Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sh. This is one of the scarcest and finest of all our English prints.*

see also Pin. Harton's Medallie History Pl. XXI. fig 1 for Warman  
Mr Dallin

**MADAM KIRK.** *Vandyck p. Haywood f. h. sh.*

see extra notes in my interleaved copy

MADAM ANNE KIRK. *Vandyck p. Browne; large h. sh. mezz.\**

MADAM KIRK, *sitting in a chair. Hollar f. h. sh.*

MADAM ANN KIRK; *whole length. Vandyck; J. Becket fecit.*

MADAM KIRK, *sitting; with the Countess of Mor-ton. V. Dyck; Gronsveldt sc.*

Mrs. Kirk was one of the dressers to Queen Henrietta Maria. She stood for this place in competition with Mrs. Neville, to whom she was preferred.† When the king withdrew from Hampton-court, he ordered Col. Whalley to send her the queen's picture. Her portrait in miniature is at Burghley-house.

D. ANNA WAKE. *Van Dyck p. P. Clouwet sc; 4to. Ruff, ruffles, bracelet, &c.*

Anna Wake, daughter of Robert Wake, a merchant of Antwerp. She married James, third lord Savile, and second earl of Sussex. He died in 1671.

Sir William Wake, in a letter to Mr. Bull, which I have seen, says, that it is more than probable that this lady is of his family, as "there appears to have been an Anne, daughter and coheir of Gregory Brokeby, of Frithby, in the county of Leicester, who married Sir John Wake, in the reign of Charles I."‡

\* There is a miniature of her at Burghley.

† See "Strafford Papers," vol. ii. p. 37.

‡ I have often wished for a Campanella at my elbow, to inform me of the characters of several ladies in this Class.§ I pay little regard to what the satirist says, who tells us that,

"Most women have no characters at all."

and that they are,

"Best distinguished by black, brown, and fair."

When I see a pleasing form, I fancy, as others have done before me, that it was attended with many excellences, and adorned by the virtues, as well as the graces.

§ Campanella, a celebrated Italian mimic and physiognomist, is said to have had a surprising talent of conforming his features to the likeness of such as were in any way remarkable, and by virtue of that conformity, of entering into their characters. See an account of him in Spon's "Recherches d'Antiquité."

LUCY SACHEVERAL, *sitting under a tree. P. Lely inv. Faithorne sc. Paris; 1649. In Lovelace's "Lucasta," before a page inscribed to her. This seems to be the invention of the painter, as the inscription intimates. See the article of LOVELACE. ante p. 132*

BATHUSA MAKIN (Makins), Principi Elizab. a Latinis, Græcis, & Hebræis.

Forma nihil, si pulchra perit, sed pectoris alma  
Divini species non moritur a viget.

W. M. (Marshall) *sc. small 8vo.*

BATHUSA MAKIN, &c. *In the Woodburn Gallery.*

She is represented old, without any remains of beauty. I should rather conclude that she never had any, as her figure is remarkably homely.

Mrs. Makins, who was sister to Dr. John Pell,\* one of the greatest linguists and mathematicians of his age, may be justly placed in the first rank of learned ladies. She maintained a literary correspondence with the celebrated Anna Maria Schurman,† who was, perhaps, the only woman comparable to her in the knowledge of the languages.‡

\* Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 265. There is an account of Dr. Pell, in Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. iv. p. 444, &c. and in the "Biographia."

† See preface to Ballard's "Memoirs," p. vii.

‡ It appears from the following notice, that Mrs. Makins continued to exercise her learned talents, long after she had ceased to employ them in the service of royalty. In 1673, was published a quarto pamphlet, entitled, "An Essay to revive the ancient Education of Gentlewomen in Religion, Manners, Arts, and Tongues, with an Answer to the Objections against this way of Education." At the end of which is the Postscript:—If any inquire where this education may be performed; such may be informed, that a school is lately erected for gentlewomen at Tottenham High-cross, within four miles of London, in the road to Ware; where Mrs. Makins is governess, who was sometimes tutoress to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter to King Charles the First; where, by the blessing of God, gentlewomen



MRS. MARY GRIFFITH. *G. Glover sc. Before "Hæc Homo," &c. by William Austin, esq. 12mo. She is represented with a watch in her hand.*

MRS. MARY GRIFFITH; 12mo, *W. Richardson.*

This excellent woman was endowed with many virtues and accomplishments; and was particularly careful in the employment of her time, which she knew to be essential to the attainment of every useful and ornamental qualification. Her business and diversions were usually regulated by her watch, and the latter always with a subserviency to the former.

MARGARET LEMON. *Vandyck p. W. Hollar f. 1646; h. sh. ten French verses.*

MARGUERITE LEMON; Anglaise. *Vandyck p. Gaywood sc.*

MARGARET LEMON. *Vandyck p. Morin sc. octagon; her hair combed back, and adorned with flowers. Her name is not inscribed.*

MARGARETA LEMON. *Lommelin sc. h. sh.*

The picture of her, from which Hollar engraved the print, is at Strawberry-hill, and came from Buckingham-house.

may be instructed in the principles of religion, and all manner of sober and virtuous education; more particularly in all things ordinarily taught in other schools;

as {	Works of all sorts,	} Half the time to be spent in these things;
	Dancing,	
	Music,	
	Singing,	
	Writing,	
	Keeping Accounts.	

the other half to be employed in gaining the Latin and French tongues; and those that please, may learn Greek and Hebrew, the Italian and Spanish; in all which this gentlewoman hath a competent knowledge, &c. &c.

Those that think these things improbable or impracticable, may have farther account every Tuesday at Mr. Mason's coffee-house in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange; and Thursday, at the Bolt and Tun in Fleet-street, between the hours of three and six in the afternoon, by some person whom *Mrs. Makins* shall appoint.

—BINDLEY.



*Ladies.*

Margaret Lemon was mistress to Vandyck, who drew several portraits of her. There is a very fine one in a lower apartment at Hampton-court. This woman was almost as famous in her time as the painter himself, and was said to have been liberal of her favours to several persons besides that artist; particularly to Endymion Porter, groom of the king's bed-chamber.

## SCOTCH LADIES.

ANNA, comitissa de Morton. *Vandyck p. Lombart*  
*sc. h. sh.* *Smith's Cat Rais No 652, Ha*

ANN, countess of Morton; 8vo. *G. Vertue.* *page 190,*

ANN, countess of Morton; *sitting with Madam Kirk. V. Dyck; J. Gronsveltdt.*

ANN, countess of Morton. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; 1806. after Lombart*

Her portrait, by Vandyck, is at Althorp.

Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the great duke of Buckingham; and wife to Robert Douglas, earl of Morton. She was governess to the Princess Henrietta,\* and is celebrated by Waller. Fenton speaks of her as "one of the most admired beauties of this age;" and says, that "the graces of her mind were not inferior to those of her person." In 1646, she conveyed the princess, in disguise, from Oatlands, into France.† She caused a "Book of Devotions"‡ to be composed for her daily use, which was published by M. G. a lady of her acquaintance, to whom she had recommended

\* Afterward Dutchess of Orleans.

† Fenton's Observations on Waller's Poem to Lady Morton. See several letters of Sir Edward Hyde to her in the second volume of the "Clarendon Papers." Some of these letters, which are strongly expressive of the writer's esteem and friendship, are addressed to her under the title of Lady Dalkeith.

‡ It is from this "Manual of Devotions," that Mr. Walpole, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," quotes the remarkable expression of "Lord wilt thou hunt after a flea?"

it. The imprimatur is dated 1665, and the fourteenth edition was published in 24mo. 1689. It appears from the dedication of this book to the Countess of Mareshall, daughter of Lady Morton, as well as from the print, that the author of the "British Compendium" for Scotland, is mistaken in calling her Elizabeth.\*

ANNE, countess of Argyle; *from a picture in the collection of Lady Mary Coke; in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; 1806.*

This lady was the daughter of William, earl of Morton, and the first wife of Archibald, seventh earl of Argyle, who distinguished himself at the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594. Sir William Alexander inscribed his "Aurora," in 1604, to Lady Agnes, countess of Argyle, where he gallantly says of his amatory fancies, "that as they were the fruits of beautie, so shall they be sacrificed as oblations to beautie." The countess collected and published, in Spanish, a set of sentences from the work of St. Augustine. She is said to have died prior to 1638. See "Noble Authors."

The LADY LETTICE, viscountess Falkland, *Æt. 35. Marshall sc. 12mo.*

LETTICE, viscountess Falkland. *W. Richardson.*

The portrait is prefixed to "The holy Life and Death of the Lady Lettice, viscountess Falkland, with the Returns of spiritual Comfort and Grief in a devout Soul, represented in Letters to that honourable Lady, and exemplified in her. By John Duncon,† Parson sequestered, third Edit. 1653;" 12mo. The first edition was printed in 1648. The account of her "Life" is in a letter addressed to the Lady Morison, mother to the viscountess, at Great Tew, in Oxfordshire. It is dated April the 15th, 1647, and seems to have been written soon after her death.

This excellent lady was daughter of Sir Richard Morison, of Tooley Park, in Leicestershire, knt. and relict of the celebrated Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, who was killed in the first battle of

\* "British Compend." p. 135.

† Her chaplain.

Newbury. When that great and amiable man was no more, she fixed her eyes on heaven; and though sunk in the deepest affliction, she soon found that relief from acts of piety and devotion, which nothing else could have administered. After the tumults of her grief had subsided, and her mind was restored to its former tranquillity, she began to experience that happiness which all are strangers to but the truly religious. She was constant in the public and private exercises of devotion, spent much of her time in family prayer, in singing psalms, and catechising her children and domestics. She frequently visited her poor neighbours, especially in their sickness, and would sometimes condescend to read religious books to them, while they were employed in spinning. She distributed a great number of pious tracts. Lord Falkland left her all that he was possessed of by will, and committed his three sons, the only children he had, to her care. *Ob.* Feb. 1646, *Æt.* circ. 35.

MARIA RUTEN (RUTHEN or RUTHVEN), &c. uxor Antonii Vandyck, pict. *Vandyck p. S. a Bolsvert sc.*

MARIA RUTEN, &c. *Vandyck p. Gaywood f. h. sh. copied from the former.*

VANDYCK'S WIFE; *from a picture by Sir Ant. Vandyck, in the collection of Sir Richard Lyttleton. Bartolozzi sc. h. sh.*

MARIA RUTEN, &c. *V. Dyck; W. Faithorne exc.*

MARIA RUTEN; *anonymous. V. Dyck; L. Ferdinand.*

MARIA RUTEN. *V. Dyck; John Meyssens.*

MARIA RUTEN; *an etching; V. Dyck; rare; fol.*

There is an original of her, by Vandyck, in the possession of Sir John Stepney, at Llannelly, in Caermarthenshire.



Vertue, in a manuscript catalogue of heads, which I have, mentions a print of Vandyck's daughter, by Arnold de Jode.

Mary, daughter of the Earl of Gowrye, descended from Lord Methuen, son of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. by Francis Steward, her third husband. Her father was executed for a conspiracy against James VI. of which there are accounts in several of our histories. Bishop Burnet observes, that her issue by Vandyck "stood very near to the succession of the crown."\* She had only one daughter by Sir Anthony, who married Sir John Stepney, a gentleman of Wales.†

### AN IRISH COUNTESS.

ELIZABETH, Castlehaven comitissa. *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

\* "Hist. of his own Time," i. p. 19.‡

† The following account of the Stepney family, which was communicated by the late Sir Thomas Stepney, father to Sir John, the present representative for the county of Monmouth, will rectify some mistakes relative to Lady Vandyck and her descendants.

"John Stepney, of Pendegrest, esq. who descended from Ralph Stepney, lord of Aldenham, in Com. Hert. was created a baronet the 19th of James I. He left three sons, Sir John, Thomas, and Charles. John died without issue-male, by which the title and part of the estate devolved to John Stepney esq. son to his brother Thomas. This Sir John Stepney married Justina, daughter and heir to Sir Anthony Vandyck, by whom he had issue his son and successor, Sir Thomas Stepney, grandfather to the present Sir Thomas. The supposition that Mr. Stepney, the poet and envoy, was descended from the Stepney who married Vandyck's daughter, is erroneous. The pedigree from that period is perfectly clear; the late Sir Thomas Stepney being the only son of that marriage. If I may hazard a conjecture, and a very probable one, Stepney, the poet, was either son or grandson of Charles, third son of the first baronet. Lady Vandyck married to her second husband, Sir Richard Pryse, of Cogethan, in Com. Cardigan."

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‡ This is all erroneous.—Bishop Burnet mistook the daughter of Lord Methuen, by Lady Jean Stewart his second wife, for a daughter by the queen-mother. He was not the first who committed the mistake.

Vandyck's wife was the daughter of Dr. Ruthven, a brother of John, earl of Gowrye, who, after the ruin of the Ruthven family, retired into England and became a physician. His mother, Dorothea, was the daughter of Methuen by a second marriage, and the wife of William, earl of Gowrye.—LORD HAILES.



Elizabeth, countess of Castlehaven, was daughter and coheir of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London.\* She was wife† of the infamous Mervin, earl of Castlehaven, and baron Audley, who was executed the 7th of Charles I. for an unnatural crime, and also for assisting in a rape upon her. James, his eldest son by this lady, was restored to both his dignities, the 19th of the same reign.

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## CLASS XII.

Class XII

### PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

JOHN BRADSHAW, (sergeant at law) president of the pretended high court of justice; *from an original painting. M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. large hat. ‡ plate 57.*

JOHN BRADSHAW; *la. 4to. partly scraped; rare.*

\* B. Barnham was also the father of Alice, viscountess St. Alban's, who afterward married Sir John Underhill.

† Her portrait was painted in her widowhood.

‡ The following inscription is on a copper-plate, belonging to Bradshaw's hat in Ashmole's Museum. The inside of the crown of this hat, which he wore at the trial of the king, is well guarded with iron.

" Galerus ille ipse, quo tectus erat  
Johannes Bradshaw, archi-regicida,  
Dum execrabili regicidarum conventui  
præsideret.

Dignus ut in eodem loco,  
Quo Fauxi laterna,  
collocetur;

Illa papisticæ, hic fanaticæ  
Nequitiae monumentum.

In hoc dispare;

Scilicet id nefas,

Quod illa in tenebris machinata est,

Hic sub Dio perfecit.

Dat. An. Domini 1715; a Tho. Bisse S. T. P."

JOHN BRADSHAW; in *Caulfield's* "*High Court of Justice.*"

Clarendon. Vol. V. page 245  
Grounger vol. iii page  
Clarendon Ports p. 57.  
Bradshaw had the peculiar infamy of being the only man that ever sat in judgment upon his sovereign. His reward for presiding at the trial was as extraordinary as his crime; as the parliament, soon after, made him a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the Earl of St. Alban's, valued at 1000*l.* a year.\* Bradshaw is supposed to have communicated some old evidences to Marchimont Nedham, to be inserted into his translation of Selden's "*Mare Clausum.*"† *Ob.* 11 Oct. 1659. He declared, a little before he left the world, that if the king were to be tried and condemned again, he would be the first man that should do it.‡

CAPTAIN ROBERT DOVER; *on horseback; before the "Annalia Dubrensia, upon the yearly celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games, upon Cotswold Hills," &c. Lond. 1636: 4to.*

CAPTAIN ROBERT DOVER; in *Caulfield's* "*Remarkable Persons.*"

This book consists of verses written by Michael Drayton, Thomas Randolph, Ben Jonson, and many others.§

Robert Dover, an attorney, of Burton on the Heath, in the county of Warwick, was, for forty years, chief director in the annual celebration of the games upon Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire. These games, to which multitudes resorted, were cudgel-playing, wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, throwing the sledge, tossing the pike, and various other feats of strength and activity. Many of the country gentlemen hunted or coursed the hare; and the

\* Walker's "*History of Independ.*" Part ii. p. 258.

† Nicolson's "*Historical Library,*" iii. 124.

‡ See Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa,*" xiv. p. 52.

§ Matthew Walbancke appears to have been the editor of these poems, probably at the request of Dr. Dover, to whom they are dedicated, and "who thought it his duty to perpetuate the memory of that good man his grandfather." This he deserved from a circumstance more extraordinary than his presiding at the games; for though bred an attorney, he never tried but two causes, having always made up the differences.—SIR W. MUSGRAVE.

women danced. A castle of boards was erected upon this occasion, from which guns were frequently discharged. Captain Dover had not only the permission of James I. to celebrate the Cotswold Games, but appeared in the very clothes which that monarch had formerly worn,\* and with much more dignity in his air and aspect. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 812, where the print is particularly described.

ARCHEE (ARCHY), the king's jester; *a whole length, in a long particoloured Tunic; hat and feather.*

"Archee by kings and princes grac'd of late,  
Jested himself into a fair estate;  
And in this book, doth to his friends commend,  
His jeers, taunts, tales, which no man can offend."

The print, which was engraved by T. Cecill, is before his "Jests," in 12mo.†

ARCHEE, the king's jester; in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

ARCHEE; *small whole length; "This is no Muckle John nor Sommers William," &c. prefixed to his "Jests," 1660; Haywood; scarce. Copied by Richardson. № 8*

ARCHEE, with *Archbishop Laud; wood-cut.*

\* They were given him by Endymion Porter, the king's servant.

† There are many jests in this book which were never uttered by Archy, and which are indeed, in general, very unworthy of him. It has been justly observed, that no nation in the world abounds so much in jest-books as the English. Under this head may come Tarlton's Jests, the witty Apophthegms of James I. and the Marquis of Worcester, and some of those of Lord Bacon. We have also the Court and State Jests, in noble drollery; England's Jester; and the Oxford, Cambridge, and Coffee-house Jests. In the reigns of George II. and III. were published the Jests of Ben Jonson, the Earl of Rochester, Tom Brown, Joe Miller,‡ Ferdinando Foot, Mrs. Pilkington, and Beau Nash; and almost every one of these medlies are thought to be intermixed with the No-jests of the compilers. The jests of Quin came forth presently after his death, and they were soon followed by those of Yorick and Shakspeare.

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‡ This book has been much read and studied by the speakers and retailers of GOOD THINGS.



Archy, or Archibald Armstrong, who was a great master of grimace and buffoonery, was jester, or fool to James I. and his son Charles. His famous reply to the former of these princes, relative to his sending the heir of his crown into Spain, is too well known to be here repeated. He had a particular spleen against Bishop Laud, upon whom he was sometimes very sarcastical.\* When the liturgy, which that prelate endeavoured by all means to introduce into Scotland, was absolutely rejected, and great tumults were raised upon that account, he said to him tauntingly, "Who is fool now?"† The king who was much offended at this impudent jest, ordered him to pull off his coat, and dismissed him. He was succeeded by Muckle John,‡ who was the last person that was retained as fool to the English court. Killegrew is said to have been jester to Charles II. but the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Rochester, and Colonel Titus, were as much that king's jesters as he was.

He died 1672, at Arthuret, in Cumberland, the place of his birth, where he retired after his disgrace. See Lysons's "Cumberland," page 13.

MR. HOBSON, &c. *J. Payne f. a purse in his hands; eight English verses; h. sh.*

MR. HOBSON; *eight English verses; 4to. W. Richardson; Mr. Hobson; J. Caulfield.*

His portrait is, or was, at his inn in Bishopsgate-street.

Hobson, the carrier of Cambridge, by the help of common sense, and a constant attention to a few frugal maxims, raised a much greater fortune than a thousand men of genius and learning, educated in that university, ever acquired, or were even capable of acquiring. He was, to use the citizen's phrase, "a much better man" than Milton, who has written two quibbling epitaphs upon him. But if that great poet had never lived, his name would have been

\* He once, when the bishop was present, asked leave to say grace, which being granted him, he said, "Great praise be given to God, and little *Laud* to the devil."

† A stool was thrown at the dean's head, who first read it in the cathedral at Edinburgh. Archy said, it was "the Stool of Repentance."

‡ See "Strafford Papers," ii. 154.



always remembered ; as he took an effectual method of perpetuating his memory, by erecting a handsome stone conduit at Cambridge, supplying it by an aqueduct, and settling seven lays of pasture ground towards the maintenance of the same, for ever.\* He died in the time of the plague, 1630, in the 86th year of his age. There is a poem called "Hobson's Choice," which I have seen printed in a folio pamphlet, together with "The Choice," by Pomfret. See more of him in the "Spectator," No. 509. His will is among Peck's Collections.

OLD PARR; *from an original picture, in the collection of Uvedale Price, esq. Geo. Powle del. et sc. 4to. Etched with the dry needle.† copied in European magazine*

THOMAS PARR. *Vorsterman sc.*

This is mentioned upon the authority of Mr. Gough ; I never saw the print.‡

"The old, old, very old man, or THOMAS PARR, the son of John Parr, of Winnington, in the parish of Alberbury, in Shropshire, who was born in 1483, in the reign of Edward the IVth, and is now living in the Strand, being aged one hundred and fifty-two years, and odd months," 1635. *C. V. Dalen sc. sitting in a great chair, with a bolster behind him, his eyes half open ; 4to.*

THOMAS PARR; *mezz. J. Faber.*

THOMAS PARR; *fol. Habert, 1715.*

THOMAS PARR; *4to. mezz. P. v. S. (omer.)*

THOMAS PARR; *4to.*

\* "Cantabrigia Depicta," p. 10.

† The most delicate kind of etching, which was practised by Rembrandt. It is done upon the bare plate, without aqua fortis.

‡ My grateful acknowledgments are due to this ingenious and communicative gentleman for several favours.

*See numerous notes in my interleaved copy*

THOMAS PARR; *half length. J. Caulfield. from Ashmole.*

THOMAS PARR, &c. who lived in the reigns of ten kings and queens, who now lies buried in Westminster Abbey; 4to.

OLD PARR, *Æt. 151. G. White f. 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait said to be of him, at Belvoir Castle, and another in Ashmole's Museum. The most valuable is in the collection of the Dutchess of Portland.

Thomas Parr seems to have been a man of very different stamina from the rest of mankind; as Dr. Fuller tells us, that he is thus "charactered by an eye-witness of him:—"

" From head to heel, his body had all over,  
A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover."\*

At a hundred and twenty+ he married Katherine Milton, his second wife, whom he got with child; and was, after that era of his life, employed in threshing and other husbandry work. When he was about a hundred and fifty-two years of age, he was brought up to London by Thomas, earl of Arundel, and carried to court. The king said to him, "You have lived longer than other men, what have you done more than other men?" He replied, "I did penance when I was a hundred years old."† *Ob. Nov. 1635.* The fullest account of him extant, is in his "Life," by Taylor, in the "Harleian Miscellany."

YOUNG PARR. *G. White f. 4to. mezz. He is represented very old.*

Young Parr, the supposed son of the former, is said to have lived to a very advanced age. Turner, in his "Wonders of Nature," subjoined to his "History of remarkable Providences,"§

\* "Worthies in Shropshire," p. 11.

† It should probably be a hundred and two, according to Dr. Campbell, in his "Hermippus Redivivus."

‡ Peck's "Collect. of diverse curious historical Pieces," subjoined to his *Lives of Cromwell and Milton.*

§ Chap. xxxii. Sect. 14.

tells us, that old Parr married his first wife at eighty years of age, and in the space of thirty-two years, had but two children by her, who died young; that at a hundred and twenty, "he fell in love with Katherine Milton, and got her with child." If this be true, several of the stories told of young Parr are false.

**JEFFERY HUDSON**; *a small print; before a very small book, entitled, "The New Year's Gift," presented at court, from the Lady Parvula, to the Lord Minimus (commonly called Little Jeffery), her majesty's servant, &c. written by Microphilus.* compare Richardson, pt. 137

**JEFFERY HUDSON**, and the Giant; *from the bas-relief, near Bagnio-court, in Pennant's "London," p. 218, first edition.*

**JEFFERY HUDSON.** *J. Caulfield.*

**JEFFERY HUDSON**; *in the view of "Theobald's." Interior of Ha S. Sparrow, 1800. also in Drummmond's Noble Families under Cecil.*

**JEFFERY HUDSON**; *whole length, with a dog. D. Mytens; James Stow, 1810.*

**JEFFERY HUDSON, &c.** *copied fac-simile from the original print of M. D. (Martin Droeshout), by B. Reading.*

At Petworth is a whole length of Henrietta Maria, with Jeffery Hudson, by Vandyck. There is another in the possession of Lord Milton.

This diminutive creature, when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up to table, in a cold pie, at Burghley on the Hill, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham; and as soon as he made his appearance, presented by the dutchess to the queen, who retained him in her service.\* He was then seven or eight years of

\* The king's gigantic porter once drew him out of his pocket, in a masque at court, to the surprise of all the spectators.



age, and but eighteen inches in height. He is said not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made captain of the royal army. In 1644, he attended the queen into France, where he had a quarrel with Mr. Crofts, whom he challenged. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a squirt. A real duel soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback, with pistols. Crofts was shot dead with the first fire. Jeffery returned to England at the restoration, and was afterward confined in the Gatehouse on a suspicion of being concerned in the popish plot. He died under confinement, in the sixty-third year of his age. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 8, 9, 10, whence the above account is extracted.

In Ashmole's Museum are his waiscoat, breeches, and stockings. The former is of blue satin, slashed, and ornamented with pinked white silk. The two latter are of one piece of blue satin.

**FRANCIS BATTALIA**, an Italian that swallowed stones. *Hollar f.* 1641; *h. sh.*

**FRANCIS BATTALIA.** "The true portraiture of a Roman youth whose strange birth and life cannot sufficiently be admired," &c. &c. *whole length; holding a glass in one hand, and in the other a plate with stones. Caulfield, 1794.*

The following strange account is given us of this person, by Mr. Boyle, and a much stranger by Dr. Bulwer; I shall transcribe them both: "Not long ago, there was here in England, a private soldier, very famous for digesting of stones; and a very inquisitive man assures me, that he knew him familiarly, and had the curiosity to keep in his company for twenty-four hours together, to watch him, and not only observed that he eat nothing but stones in that time, but also that his grosser excrement consisted chiefly of a sandy substance, as if the devoured stones had been in his body dissolved, and crumbled into sand."—Boyle's "Exp. Philos." Part II. Essay III. p. 86.

Dr. Bulwer says, he "saw the man, and that he was an Italian, Francis Battalia by name; at that time about thirty years of age; and that he was born with two stones in one hand, and one in the



other; which the child took for his first nourishment, upon the physicians' advice: and afterward, nothing else but three or four pebbles in a spoon, once in twenty-four hours, and a draught of beer after them; and in the interim, now and then a pipe of tobacco; for he had been a soldier in Ireland at the siege of Limeric; and, upon his return to London, was confined for some time, upon suspicion of imposture." Bulwer's "Artificial Changeling," p. 307. He is said, sometimes, to have eaten about half a peck of stones in a day.

"He took tobacco and drank wine or strong drink till he could neither go nor stand." See Lysons's "Cheshire," p. 563.

**LAZARUS and BAPTISTA COLLEREDO**, the twin brothers; *engraved by Hollar, without his name, 1635; with a long inscription in German.*

*Another; 4to. by M. Haffner.*

**LAZARUS COLLEREDO.** *R. S. Kirby exc. 4to.*

Of the actual existence of this most extraordinary *terror of nature*, Bartholini's account, who saw them at Copenhagen and Basil, is sufficient; and that they were in England, and exhibited as a sight, the following notice cannot but satisfy the most incredulous. Extract from the MSS. of the office-book of Sir Thomas Herbert, master of the revels to Charles I. from which I copied it:—"For six months a licence granted to Lazarus, an Italian, to shew his brother *Baptista* that grows out of his navell and carries him at his side—in confirmation of his majesty's warrant granted unto him to make publique shewe, dated the 4th November, 1637—17. 13s. He hath promist to make it up 10l."

Also in the "Strafford Letter," vol. ii. p. 118, Mr. Gerrard, in a letter to Lord Wentworth, lord-deputy in Ireland, describes them much in the same manner, only speaks of them as from Savoy, mistaking probably, *Geneva for Genoa*, at which place they were certainly born.

It is extremely remarkable that another object of the same kind, though not near so much a double figure, viz. James Poro, who

was seen in London in 1714, should not only be an Italian, but born at Genoa also, as appears by a mezzotinto print of him from the picture in Sir Hans Sloan's collection.

Innocent NAT. WITT; *in a black cap, with two favours on it; he holds a wooden sword in his right hand. Glover del. et sc. Under the print are four verses.*

Innocent NAT. WITT; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Nat. Witt was a poor harmless idiot, who was so unhappy as to be continually teased and provoked by the people in the streets, who were as much worse idiots than himself, as an active is worse than a passive fool.

JOHN BULL and R. FARNAM; *two small portraits, cut in wood; each holds a book.*

" Here Bull and Farnam hold their books laid open,  
Who of the sword and pestilence have spoken :  
And out of witless madness thought to be  
Prophets, though poor silk-weavers by degree."

JOHN BULL and R. FARNAM; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Bull and Farnam, who on several occasions distinguished themselves by their vehemence and vociferation in preaching, as well as by the denunciations of vengeance, and other rant and nonsense in their writings, were regarded by many of the vulgar as men of an apostolic character. Bull was the more attended to, because he, with a bold front, always took the head, bore down every opponent, and roared the louder of the two.

An anonymous head, by Hollar, of a monopolizer of sweet wines; *near him are three barrels, over which is the word "Medium;" he holds another small one under his arm. Sign of the Bell, &c. bush; over the*

sign is inscribed " Good wine needs no bush nor A bell." Under the head are these lines :

" Thou purchas't (Medium) to enrich thyself;  
Thy plot was naught, thou must return thy pelf  
Unjustly got ; besides thou shalt endure  
Far sourer sauce to thy sweet wines be sure."

This is the portrait of Alderman Abell, of London, who, with one Richard Kilvert, was concerned in a fraudulent transaction relative to a monopoly of sweet wines, for which they were severely punished, when the parliament undertook the correcting the illegal patents granted in the reign of Charles I. The particulars may be seen in the parliamentary history of the times, and the subject may be farther illustrated by the following transcript of the title-pages of three curious pamphlets in the possession of James Bindley, esq.

" A dialogue or accidental discourse betwixt Mr. Alderman Abell, and Richard Kilvert, the two maine projectors for wine, and-also Alderman Abell's wife, &c. contayning their first manner of their acquaintance, how they began to contrive the patent itself, how they obtayned it, and who drew the patent. Also in what state they now stand in, and how they accuse and raile at each other with invective speeches, &c. with the manner and fashion how projecting patentees have rod a tilting in a parliament time," &c. Printed also in the same yeare of grace, 1641.

Another, with a wood-cut of them ; the Alderman with a barrel under his arm, and the sign of the Bell over his head, Kilvert holding a parchment scroll, inscribed " Pattent for Wine ;" black letter, 8 pages, 4to. At the end, another wood-cut, representing one of them riding with his face to the horse's tail, which he holds in one hand in ; the other a flag, inscribed " Tara-tan-tara." A man goes before him playing on the tabor, others following with halberts, crowd of spectators, &c.

The copie of a letter sent from the roaring boyes in Elizium, to the two arrant knights of the grape in

limbo, ALDERMAN ABEL and M. KILVERT, the two great projectors for wine, and to the rest of the worshipful brotherhood of that patent. Brought over lately by *Quart Pot*, an ancient servant to Bacchus, whom for a long time they had most cruelly rackt, but hoped shortly to be restored to his ancient liberties. Whereunto is added, the oration which Bacchus made to his subjects in the lower world; published for the satisfaction and benefit of his subjects here; 4to. 1641; a *Poem*.

Two oval wood-cut portraits; KILVERT with his patent in his hand, a glass and a wine measure on a table by him, ABEL with his rebus of a Bell, and cask under his arm, standing by him. The last discourse betwixt Master ABEL, and Master RICHARD KILVERT, interrupted at the first by an angry gentlewoman, who being herself unknown unto the observer of this conference, it was conceived by him afterward to be a certain friend of Mr. Abel's; a wood-cut. *Two men and a woman sitting at a table, on which lies a paper, probably the patent*; 4to. 1641.

*Another curious tract:—*

“Reader here you’l plainly see  
Judgement perverted by these three :  
*A Priest, a Judge, a Patentee.*”

Written by Thomas Heywood. Printed in the happy yeare of grace 1641.

*With wood-cut of Archbishop Laud, Lord Finch, and Abel. Title and six pages.*

An exact legendary, compendiously containing the whole life of ALDERMAN ABEL, the maine pro-



jector and patentee for the raising of wines, &c. &c. before his house (holding his patent), on the top of which is a bell; A. B. on each side; his wife in another compartment sitting on a goose; a sheet; B. L. 1641; rare.

ABEL and KILVERT, two wine projectors. W. Richardson; from a curious wood-cut.

It is well known that monopolies, which were carried to a great height, were also abolished in this reign.

SIR GILES MOMPESSEON. *In three divisions: first, Sir Giles insulting the mistress of the Bell inn, who defends herself with a spit. He holds a patent in his left hand; in the middle he is represented running away for the serjeant at arms, and in the last is walking on crutches, &c. &c. rare.*

Sir Giles Mompesson, a gentleman otherwise of good parts, but for practising sundry abuses in erecting and setting up new inns and alehouses, and exacting great sums of money of people, by pretence of letters patent granted to him for the purpose, was censured by parliament, March 17, 1620-1; was sentenced to be degraded, and disabled to bear any office in the Commonwealth, though he avoided the execution by flying the land; but upon Sir Francis Michell, a justice of peace of Middlesex, and one of the chief-agents; the sentence of degradation was executed, and he made to ride with his face to the horse's tail through the city of London. Vide Baker's "Chronicle."

JOHANNES CLAVEL, *Ætatis suæ 25. Robert Mighan exc. 1628; four English verses. Before "A Recantation of an ill-spent Life, or a Discoverie of the High-way Law, with vehement Dissuasions to all (in that Kind) Offenders. As also cautelous Admonitions how to shun and apprehend a Thief," &c. 4to. The third edition of this pamphlet was published in 1634. It*

is said to have been approved by the king, and published by his express command.

JOHANNES CLAVEL; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

This person, who had a liberal education, appears to have been in great necessity when he first took to the highway. To his recantation, which is written in an humble strain of poetry, are prefixed a great number of dedications, both in verse and prose. They are addressed to the king, queen, privy council, clergy, judges, and others; and, among the rest, to Sir William Clavel, knight banneret, to whom he was heir at law, and whom he had grossly injured. He was condemned with several others of his gang, but found means to procure a reprieve. It appears from his verses to the queen, that she was his intercessor with the king to save his life. He expressed, when under sentence of death, and indeed afterward, the strongest marks of penitence for his crimes. He appears to have been extremely impatient of confinement; and the drift of his dedications was to procure his enlargement. It seems, from the last edition of his "Recantation," published in 1634, that he was then living, and at liberty, and totally reformed.

MALL\* CUT-PURSE; *a masculine woman in a man's dress; an ape, lion, and eagle, by her.*

" See here the presidess o' the pilf'ring trade,  
Mercury's second, Venus's only maid;  
Doublet and breeches, in a un'form dress,  
The female humorist, a kickshaw mess:  
Here's no attraction that your fancy greets;  
But if her features please not, read her feats."

*Duodecimo. Before her Life, 1662.*

MALL CUT-PURSE, &c. *W. Richardson.*

\* A contraction of Mary: it is still used in the west, among the common people. Hence is derived the diminutive *Malkin* (or *Mawkin*, a kind of loose mop, made of clouts for sweeping the oven), a term often applied to a dirty slatternly wench; but it originally signifies no more than little Moll.

MALL CUT-PURSE, &c. in *Caulfield's* "Remarkable Persons."

This notorious woman is mentioned by Butler and Swift, in the following lines:

" He Trulla lov'd, Trulla more bright,  
Than burnish'd armour of her knight :  
A bold virago, stout and tall  
As *Joan of France*, or *English Mall*."—HUD.

" The ballads pasted on the wall,  
Of *Joan of France*, and *English Mall*."

BAUCIS and PHILEMON.

Mary Frith, or Moll Cut-purse, a woman of a masculine spirit and make, who was commonly supposed to have been an hermaphrodite, practised, or was instrumental to almost every crime and wild frolic which is notorious in the most abandoned and eccentric of both sexes. She was infamous as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods :\* she was also concerned with a dexterous scribe in forging hands. Her most signal exploit was robbing General Fairfax upon Hounslow Heath, for which she was sent to Newgate, but was, by the proper application of a large sum of money, soon set at liberty. She well knew, like other robbers, in high life, how to make the produce of her accumulated crimes the means of her protection, and to live luxuriously upon the spoils of the public. She died of the dropsy, in the 75th year of her age, but would probably have died sooner if she had not smoked tobacco, in the frequent use of which she had long indulged herself. It was at this time almost as rare a sight to see a woman with a pipe, as to see one of the sex in man's apparel. Nat. Field, in his comedy, called *Amends for the Ladies*, has displayed some of the "merry pranks of Moll Cut-purse."

JOHN FELTON, *who stabbed the Duke of Buckingham; whole length, standing in a room, a knife in his hand; small quarto.*

This print, which is supposed to be unique, is in the collection of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham-court, near Uxbridge, Bucks.

\* She made this trade very advantageous, having acted upon much the same plan that Jonathan Wild did in the reign of George I.

JOHN FELTON; *a wood-cut, representing his stabbing the Duke of Buckingham.*

JOHN FELTON; *a copy from the same. T. Rodd exc. 8vo.*

John Felton, a person of respectable family, and of good fortune and reputation, in Suffolk, being bred to the army held the commission of a lieutenant of foot, and served under the Duke of Buckingham in the expedition against the Isle of Rhe; in the retreat from which, his captain being killed, he conceived the company by right should have been conferred upon him; but being refused in his suit by the duke, he threw up his commission in disgust, and withdrew himself from the army. About this time the House of Commons had accused the duke of several misdemeanors and miscarriages, styling him an enemy to the public. Felton, who had attended to all the invectives against the duke, some of which had even been delivered from the pulpits in the city, imagined he should do God and his country a service by putting him out of the way, which he effected by stabbing him, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, at Portsmouth, where he had gone to make ready the fleet and army, for the relief of Rochelle, then closely besieged by Cardinal Richelieu. For this murder the assassin was brought to trial, found guilty, and hung in chains at Portsmouth.

RICHARDUS HERST, Fidio Odio suspensus  
Lancastriæ, 19 Augusti, A. D. 1628.

RICHARD HERST. *G. Barrett.*

Richard Herst, or Hurst, whose head has been engraved among the clerical martyrs of the church of Rome, was, as Dod informs us,\* a yeoman of considerable substance, near Preston, in Lancashire. He was executed as the murderer of a pursuivant, who was commissioned to search his house. As this man, like the rest of his brethren, had almost an unlimited power, he behaved himself with such insolence that it excited a scuffle, in which he received a mortal contusion. The blow was said to have been given by a

\* Vol. iii. p. 68.



servant maid. Hurst, as the same author says, suffered death on the 26th of August, 1628.

MATTHEW HOPKINS, *with two witches. One of them, named Holt, is supposed to say, "My impes are, 1. Ilemauzar; 2. Pye-wackett; 3. Pecke in the Crown; 4. Griezzel Greedigutt." Four animals attend: Jarmara, a black dog; Sacke and Sugar, a hare; Newes, a ferret; Vinegar Tom, a bull-headed greyhound. This print is in the Pepysian Library.\**

MATTHEW HOPKINS; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

MATTHEW HOPKINS; *small whole length. Caulfield sc.*

Matthew Hopkins, of Maningtree, who was witch-finder for the associated counties, hanged, in one year, no less than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex.† The old, the ignorant, and the indigent; such as could neither plead their own cause, nor hire an advocate, were the miserable victims of this wretch's credulity, spleen, and avarice. He pretended to be a great critic in *special marks*, which were only moles, scorbutic spots, or warts, which frequently grow large and pendulous in old age, but were absurdly supposed to be teats to suckle imps. His ultimate method of proof was by tying together the thumbs and toes of the suspected person, about whose waist was fastened a cord, the ends of which were held on the banks of a river by two men, in whose power it was to strain or slacken it. Swimming, upon this *experiment*, was deemed a full proof of guilt, for which King James, *who is said to have recommended, if he did not invent it*, assigned a ridiculous reason: "That, as such persons have renounced their baptism by water, so the water refuses to receive them."‡ Sometimes those who were accused of diabolical practices were tied neck and

\* Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography," p. 495, notes.

† See the account of his Commission and Exploits, by himself.

‡ See "The History of Modern Enthusiasm," by T. Evans, p. 51, 1st edit.

heels, and tossed into a pond; "If they floated or swam, they were consequently guilty, and therefore taken out and burnt; if they were innocent, they were *only* drowned."\* The experiment of swimming was at length tried upon Hopkins himself, in his own way; and he was, upon the event, condemned, and, as it seems, executed as a wizard. Dr. Zachary Grey says, that he had seen an account of betwixt three or four thousand persons, who suffered death for witchcraft, in the king's dominions, from the year 1640, to the restoration of Charles II.† In a letter from Serjeant Widdrington to Lord Whitlock, mention is made of another fellow, a Scotsman, of the same profession with Hopkins. This wretch received twenty shillings a head for every witch that he discovered, and got 30*l.* by his discoveries.‡

FLORAM MARCHAND; *whole length; wood-cut; on the back of the title to the "Fallacie of the great water drinker discovered, fully representing what the ingredients that provoke him to so wonderful a vomit, and by what art one glass seemeth to be of one colour and another of another; and what he doeth when he taketh*

\* "Universal Spectator," No. 388.

† Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 11. Dr. Grey supposes, with great reason, that Hopkins is the man meant in the following lines of Butler.

Has not the present parliament  
A ledger to the devil sent,  
Fully empower'd to treat about  
Finding revolted witches out?  
And has not he, within a year,  
Hang'd threescore of 'em in one shire?  
Some only for not being drown'd:  
And some for sitting above ground  
Whole days and nights upon their breeches,  
And feeling pain, were hang'd for witches;  
And some for putting knavish tricks  
Upon green geese and turkey chicks,  
Or pigs that suddenly deceast  
Of griefs unnat'ral as he guest,  
Who after prov'd himself a witch,  
And made a rod for his own breech.

Hud. Part ii. Canto iii.

‡ Whitlock's "Memorials," p. 424.

*the rose water and the angelica water: by Mr. Thomas Peedle and Mr. Thomas Corbie, who brought him over into England from Tours in France; and after Wednesday next, being the 26th of this present June, will be constantly ready every afternoon, if desired, in their own persons, to make an experimental proof of what is here declared. Anno Domini, 1650."*

**A TURKISH ROPE-DANCER.** *W. Hollar del. et fecit; 12mo.*

The only memorial of this man, that is left behind him, is to be gathered from the ensuing ballad, which it seems was made by an eye-witness of his performance; it is entitled "A New Song on the Turkish Artist, who not long since came into England, and danced on a rope eight and thirty feet from the ground."

A Wight there is, come out of the East,  
A mortal of great fame;  
He looks like a man, for he is no beast,  
Yet he has never a christen-name.  
Some say he's a Turk, some call him a Jew,  
For ten that bely him, scarce one tells true,  
Let him be what he will, 'tis all one to you;  
But yet he shall be a Turk.

This Turk, as I said in the verse before,  
Is a very fine tawny thing;  
If I tell you his gifts, you can ask no more,  
He can fly without any wing.  
He towers like a falcon over the people,  
Before he comes down he's as high as Paul's steeple,  
'Tis strange he makes not himself a creeple,  
But yet he shall be a Turk.

On a sloping cord he'll go you shall see,  
Even from the very ground,  
Full sixty foot high where I would not be  
Though you'd give me a thousand pound.  
First he stands and makes faces, and looks down below,  
Would I had twelve pence for each could not do so,  
By my troth I'de never make ballad mo,  
But yet he shall be a Turk.

## REMARKS ON DRESS.

In this reign, the hat continued to be worn with much such a sort of crown as that described in the reign of Elizabeth; but the brim was extended to a reasonable breadth. Hats inclining to a cone, a figure very ill adapted to the human head, occur in the portraits of this time.

The hair was worn low on the forehead, and generally unparted: some wore it very long, others of a moderate length. The king, and consequently many others, wore a love-lock on the left side, which was considerably longer than the rest of the hair.\* The *unseemliness* of this fashion occasioned Mr. Prynne to write a book in quarto, against love-locks.†

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charleses till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with that of the house of Stuart.‡

\* Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*," ii. lib. xv. p. 21. When the lock was cut off, may be seen at p. 561, of some papers published by T. Hearne, at the end of "*WALTER HEMINGFORD*."

† This book, which is written in the true spirit of the times, is well worth the notice of my readers, especially the ladies. It is entitled, "*The Unloveliness of Love-locks*," or a summary Discourse, proving the Wearing and Nourishing of Locks or Love-locks, to be altogether unseemly and unlawful unto Christians; in which there are likewise some passages out of the Fathers, against Face Painting; the Wearing of supposititious, powdered, or extraordinary long Hair; and the Women's mannish, unnatural, impudent, unchristian cutting of the Hair," &c. 1628, in twelve sheets, 4to.

How would Prynne have exclaimed, if he had seen such bushes of hair as the ladies bore upon their heads in the last and present year!! Bushes so enormous that they seemed to require the tonsure of a gardener's shears, instead of scissors, to reduce them to tolerable dimensions. Among all the strange Gothic figures which I have seen, I never met with so monstrous a disproportion as that betwixt the female head and limbs at this period; even the long and large hoop was wanting to keep it in countenance.

The hair of the "committee cut," as it was called, was remarkably short; not unlike that in the print before Birkenhead's "*Character of an Assembly-man*."

‡ For an account of the various kinds of beards worn in this and the former reign, see John Taylor's "*Superbiæ Flagellum*," or Grey's "*Hudibras*," vol. i. p. 300, edit. 1.

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§ It appears that Charles I. cut off his love-lock in the year 1646. It is obvious to remark here, that his present majesty cut off his hair soon after his return from Portsmouth, in 1773. Numbers now begin to find that they grow gray, and are troubled with the headach.

|| 1773.



The ruff, which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn, for some time after the accession of Charles; but it had almost universally given place to the falling band, when Vandyck was in England.\*

Slashed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks, were much in fashion.

Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous singularities of dress even seen in this, or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

1641—The forked shoes came into fashion, being almost as long again as the feet, and not less an impediment to the action of the foot than to reverential devotion. Short feet were soon thought to be more fashionable.

1650—Men and women brought down the hair of their heads to cover their foreheads, so as to meet their eyebrows.

1634—It was not till the reign of Charles I. that one Captain Bailey, of the navy, erected four hackney coaches, put his men in livery, and appointed them to ply at the May-pole, in the Strand. Hackney chairs were soon after introduced.

The points, which formerly used to be seen hanging about the waist, are seen dangling at the knees, in some of the portraits of this period.

Little flimsy Spanish leather boots, and spurs, were much worn by gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaux in England and France,† to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they very rarely wore the one without the other.

Mr. Peck, the antiquarian, informs us, that he had in his possession, a whole length portrait of Charles, the dress of which he thus describes: "He wore a falling band, a short green doublet, the arm-parts, toward the shoulder, wide and slashed; zig-zag turned up ruffles; very long green breeches (like a Dutchman), tied far below knee, with long yellow ribands; red stockings, great shoe-roses, and a short red cloak, lined with blue, with a star on the shoulder."‡

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small

\* A medal of Charles I. in p. 104 of Evelyn's "Numismata," represents him with a ruff; another, p. 108, with a falling band. The author observes that the bishops, and the judges, were the last that laid the ruff aside.

† See Bruyere.

‡ Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," ii. lib. xv. p. 21.

ringlets. Many wore it curled like a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot, on the top of the crown. They frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair. Ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies: this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyck*.\*

Many ladies, at this period, are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed.

Cowley, in his discourse "Of Greatness," censures some enormities in the dress of his time, in the following terms: "Is any thing more common than to see our ladies of quality wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in without one to lead them? And a gown as long again as their body; so that they cannot stir to the next room, without a page or two to hold it up?"

The citizens' wives, in this reign, seem to have had their domestic sumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their husbands. There appears from Hollar's habits† to have been a much greater disparity, in point of dress, betwixt them and the ladies of quality, than betwixt the former, and the wives of our present yeomanry.

The dress of religion gave the highest offence to some gloomy zealots in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe,‡ to ravish the ring from her finger, to despoil her of every ornament, and clothe her only in black.

\* It was revived by Lady Dysert, who is said to have taken her handkerchief from a portrait of Henrietta Maria.

† Entitled "Theatrum Mulierum," &c.

‡ The surplice, which was in derision called "a rag of popery," gave great offence to many women of nice modesty and tender consciences, who thought it highly indecent that a man should wear "a shirt upon his clothes." The devout women in these days seem to have regarded this vestment with different eyes from those of an honest country girl at Christ Church, in Oxford, who, upon seeing the students returning from prayers in their surplices, blessed herself, and, in my hearing, said, with an ecstatic emphasis, that they looked like so many angels in white. The matrimonial ring and the square cape were, by the Puritans, held in equal detestation with the surplice, the liturgy, and church-music. The device on the standard of Colonel Cook, a parliamentarian of Gloucestershire, was a man in armour cutting off the corner of a square cap with a sword. His motto was,

Muto quadrata rotundis,

alluding to the well-known appellation of the puritan party.

## APPENDIX

TO

## THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, ALLIED TO THE  
ROYAL FAMILY.

MARIA, de Medices, regina Franciæ, trium renum mater. *P. Pontius sc. Vandyck p. Martin Vanden Enden\* exc. h. sh.*

MARY, of Medicis (or Medices), the queen-mother; *with a view of the gate at St. James's. Vertue sc. A head-piece in Waller's Works; 4to.*

MARIA de Medicis; *8vo. Pourbus; J. C. Virüger.*

MARIA de Medicis. *Hondius.*

MARIA de Medicis; *fol. Wierix.*

MARIA de Medicis; *whole length, seated on a throne, inscribed "La Couronne de Justice;" four French verses.*

MARIA de Medicis; *two angels holding a crown over her head; four French verses. Crispin de Passe sc. fec.*

\* The plates of many of Vandyck's heads, and some of his historical pieces, were delivered to Vanden Enden, as soon as they came out of the engraver's hands: those wrought off by him are valuable for the goodness of the impression.



MARIA de Medicis; *profile; wood-cut; inscribed*  
 “*Maria Medici f. MDCXXXVII.*” *rare.*

MARIA de Medicis; *in an oval; 8vo. four French*  
*verses. Petrus Firens fecit.*

MARIA Medicis, *dressed in black. Le Blond exc.*

There are several portraits of her in the Luxemburg gallery, particularly in the beautiful print of her coronation. That print resembles the fine medals of her engraved by Du Pres, in some of which she is represented with Henry IV.

Mary of Medicis was queen of Henry IV. of France, with whom she lived in very little harmony.\* Henry, like his grandson Charles II. was too general an admirer of the sex to maintain the least appearance of fidelity in the marriage state. It was even whispered that his inconstancy was the occasion of his death, and that it was not without the privity of Mary. She was by the king her husband appointed regent of France, during the minority of her son; and governed that kingdom under the influence of the Marquis of Ancre, her favourite, and his lady. The former was assassinated by the encouragement of the young king; the latter was burnt for a witch, but professed that she had no other power over the queen, than a stronger has over a weaker head.—In 1640 Mary was, by the violence of a faction formed against her, driven to seek refuge in England, which was itself a scene of faction and tumult: she was even insulted by the populace in the streets of London, on account of her religion. Waller wrote a copy of verses on her landing.†

GULIELMUS, princeps Auriacus, comes Nas-  
 saviæ, &c. *Alexander Cooper p. Henr. Hondius sc.*  
 1641.

\* One of the famous wishes of Henry IV. which he avowed to the Duke of Sully was, that he might be fairly rid of Margaret his first queen. This was probably his silent wish, at least, with respect to Mary.

† There is a print by M. Lasne, after Vandyck, inscribed “JOANNES PUGET DE LA SERRE, a supremis Consiliis Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius dignissimus, Gallice Historiographus eloquentissimus, et quinquaginta librorum Auctor celeberrimus.” As this person has, in a folio volume, given an account of the reception and entertainment of Mary of Medicis in England, it is probable that he was one of her train. Hollar did several curious prints for this book.



WILLIAM, prince of Orange, &c. *a small head, by Marshall, in the same plate with the Princess Mary, his consort.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, *after Vandyck, a small half length. G. Vertue f. mezz.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, father of King William, *attended by a person on horseback. Terburgh p. Capt. Baillie sc. h. sh. In the manner of Rembrandt.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, *on horseback, in armour, hat and feather; two Cupids crowning him with laurel; view of a battle, &c. 1645. J. Levecque.*

WILLIAM, &c. *in armour. Hondthorst; Queboren; fol.*

WILLIAM, &c. *on horseback; hat and feather; Allardt; sheet.*

WILLIAM, &c. *Æt. 9, 1635; fol. Meriveldt; Delff.*

WILLIAM, &c. *in a Vandyck dress; cap and feather; mezz. A. v. Dyck.*

WILLIAM, &c. *whole length. Honthorst; Sallier, 1781; sheet.*

WILLIAM, &c. *W. Sherwin sc. small folio.*

WILLIAM, &c. *Delff; half sheet.*

WILLIAM, &c. *4to. De Jode exc.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, &c. *by Faithorne. Sold by Robert Peake; fol.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, &c. *Peter Quast ; Cris. van Queboren scul.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, born 1627 ; married 23d May, 1641 ; *holding hat and feather ; whole length. W. Hollar ; rare.*

*A Copy. W. Richardson.*

This young prince, before he was fifteen years of age, was married to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. who was then in her eleventh year. The marriage was celebrated at St. James's the 22d of February, 1640-1. He succeeded his father in all his honours and commands, the 23d of Jan. 1648.—He was a man of courage, ambition, and enterprise ; and there is great reason to believe that he intended to make himself absolute ; as he actually made an attempt to seize Amsterdam ; but he did not succeed. He died of the small-pox, the 6th of Nov. 1650, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. It was surmised that the chagrin, occasioned by his disappointment, contributed to his death. His posthumous son, William, did not only preserve the republic of Holland, but delivered Great Britain from arbitrary power, and made a noble and effectual stand against the dangerous ambition of France, which threatened the liberties of Europe.

## KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, &c.

CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, duc de Chevreuse, pair de France, &c. *4to.*

Installed  
Decem.  
1623.

This duke, who was brother to Charles, duke of Guise, was the king's proxy when he espoused the Princess Henrietta, whom he attended into England in quality of ambassador extraordinary.\* He

\* Sir John Finet informs us,† that the king went to meet his consort at Canterbury ; and that the mayor " borrowed the recorder, master Henry Finch's mouth, for a welcoming speech ;" by which expedient he acquitted himself with much elegance.

† " Philoxenis," p. 152.

was a man of an active and restless disposition, like several others of his house, and was remarkable for his animosity against the Protestants. He died of an apoplexy, the 24th of Jan. 1667.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, &c. Elected 1627.  
(knight of the Garter). *T. Cecill sc. 4to.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; 4to. *W. Marshall sculp.*  
*Sold by Tho. Jenner.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; sheet. *M. Mierevelt p.*  
*W. Delff; 1633.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; 4to. *M. D. (roeshout);*  
*six English verses.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, &c. *S. Furck.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, &c. *eighteen Latin verses.*  
*P. Virgil Maro fec.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; *on horseback, in armour;*  
*hand from the clouds holding a sword; sheet. Fran.*  
*Hocius exc.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, &c. *L. Killian; 1630.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; sheet. *M. Lasne et J. Briot.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; *half sheet; four Latin lines.*  
*T. Torzi fec.*

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, *on horseback at the battle of*  
*Leipsic, with views of cities, towns, &c. Moncornet exc.*  
*sheet; fine.*

His portrait, by Mierevelt, is in the collection of Charles Jennens, esq. in Ormond-street, where there are many more paintings.

Sweden, which had been overlooked in the political system of Europe, soon became considerable, by the heroic courage and refined politics of Gustavus Adolphus. This great man seemed to be rising apace upon the ruins of the empire, which was extremely weakened by his victories. He made as rapid a progress in his conquests, as his successor Charles XII. and being a much more profound politician, held almost all Christendom in anxious suspense, as his designs were impenetrable. He was killed the 16th\* of Nov. 1632, at the battle of Lutzen, where his army gained a complete victory over the Imperialists. He was father to Christina, queen of Sweden, of whom Gaywood has given us a print, and Misson a picturesque description of her person.† The “Life of Gustavus Adolphus,” was lately published by Mr. Walter Harte, canon of Windsor.

### HENRICUS FREDERICUS, princeps Arausio-

\* According to other accounts the 6th.‡

† See Misson’s letter from Rome in his “Travels.” Some curious particulars relative to her character, are in Lord Lyttleton’s “Dialogues of the Dead.”

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‡ There have been various reports about the manner in which the great Gustavus Adolphus, the assertor of German liberty, lost his life. Some say he was assassinated by the direction of Cardinal Richelieu. Puffendorf in his “History of Sweden,” says, he lost his life by the hands of Francis Albert, duke of Lunenburg, one of his generals, who was bribed by the Imperialists. But in the archives of Sweden there hath lately been found a letter, which sets this matter in a different light. It was written Jan. 21, 1725, by Mr. Andrew Gædny, provost of the chapter of Vexis, to Mr. Nicholas Hawesdon Dahl, secretary of the archives of Sweden: the substance of it is as follows — “Being in Saxony in 1685, I discovered, by a happy chance, the circumstances of the death of King Gustavus Adolphus. That great prince had gone, only attended by one domestic, to reconnoitre the enemy. It being a very thick fog, he unfortunately fell in with a post of the imperial troops, who fired upon him, and wounded him, but did not kill him. The servant, in bringing the king back to the camp, dispatched him with a pistol, and took the glasses which the king used on account of his being near-sighted. I bought those spectacles from the dean of Naumbourgh. The man who killed the king was very old, and at the point of death when I was in Saxony. A remorse of his crime troubled him extremely, and his conscience gave him no rest. He sent for the above-mentioned dean, and confessed to him his horrid crime, with all its circumstances. From this dean I learnt them, which I have deposited among the archives of Sweden. I immediately wrote these particulars from Germany to Baron Puffendorf, that he might insert them in his History of Sweden. He wrote me an answer that his history was already printed in Holland, and that he had followed, in his narration of his events, the sentiments of Chemintz,” &c. &c.



nensium (Periscelidis eques). *A. Vandyck* p. *P. Pontius* sc. in armour, fine; large sh.

*There is a curious print of him on his death-bed, with his family and friends about him, in Cats's Works.*

HENRY FREDERICK; whole length; *Latin inscription. W. Akersloot*, 1628.

HENRY FREDERICK. *F. Brun.*

HENRY FREDERICK. *C. v. Dalen.*

HENRY FREDERICK, richly drest with a truncheon. *W. Delph* sc.

HENRY FREDERICK, *Æt. 43. Hondius.*

HENRY FREDERICK. *Van Dyck* pinx. *P. de Jode* sc.

HENRY FREDERICK; large folio. *S. Passe.*

HENRY FREDERICK, in an oval; elevated on a throne of steps, with many emblematical figures; fourteen *Latin verses*; large sheet. *A. Newland; S. Passe*, 1627.

HENRY FREDERICK; oval. *Passe.*

HENRY FREDERICK; fol. in an oval. *G. Honthorst; J. van Meurs* sc.

HENRY FREDERICK; oval quarto. *C. V. Queboren.*

HENRY FREDERICK. *Van Dyck; C. Waumans.*

HENRY FREDERICK; whole length, with *English inscription. P. Stent* exc.

HENRY FREDERICK; *on his death-bed, with many portraits. C. V. Dalen; half sheet.*

Elected  
1627.

Henry Frederick, son of William I. prince of Orange, and brother to Prince Maurice, succeeded the latter, who was never married, in his command, in the Low Countries. He was, in every respect, worthy of his illustrious house; and was inferior to his brother Maurice only in the number of his victories. He was particularly remarkable for gaining several important conquests, with the loss of but few men, and was called "the father of his soldiers." He died at the Hague, the 14th of March, 1647. William II. prince of Orange of that name, was his son, and William III. who became king of England, his grandson.

FERDINANDUS II. Medices, magnus dux Hetruriæ quintus. *Lucas Kilian; Augustanus sc. 1628; 4to.*

FERDINANDUS II. *small folio; rich ornamented border of medals. Joan. Gelle fec. et exc.*

FERDINANDUS II. *A. V. Dyck; Lotharinjus, i. e. Loronese.*

Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded his father, Cosmo II. in 1621, and died in 1670.—Mr. Kennedy, who published "A Description of Pictures," &c. at the Earl of Pembroke's, at Wilton, informs us, at page 20 of his book, edit. 1758, that "A Silenus and Bacchus, a very fine group, and a Flora, both of the Parian marble, were a present to the first Philip, earl of Pembroke, by the Duke of Tuscany, who, in King Charles the First's time, was in England, and resided with the said earl, three weeks. It is very certain that his son, Cosmo III. was here in the following reign."

PETRUS DE BERULLE, Cardinalis, Congregat. Orat. D. J. Institutor. *Champaigne p. N. de Plate Montaigne sc. 1661; h. sh.*

PETRUS DE BERULLE. *V. Lochon, 1657.*

PETRUS DE BERULLE; *in Perrault; J. Lubin.*

Peter de Berulle was son of Claude Berulle, a judge of eminence, and a counsellor in parliament, by Louisa Seguiet, sister to the chancellor. He first established the Spanish order of Carmelite nuns in France, and had the principal hand in the establishment of the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of various learning, and of a pious and humble character, and was remarkable for carrying the hod, in building a chapel for these fathers. He industriously declined honours and preferments, and made a vow never to accept of a cardinal's hat. But when he went to Rome to procure a dispensation for the marriage of Henrietta Maria with the King of England, he so far gained the esteem of the pope that he sent a hat before him into France, together with an absolution from his vow, and an order to accept it. He attended Henrietta into England, where he was treated with great distinction, and received abundant marks of esteem. He died in the act of celebrating mass;\* the 2d of Oct. 1629, in the 55th year of his age. It was at his instance that Descartes came to a resolution of publishing his philosophy; and that, in consequence of that determination, he retired into Holland. Berulle's character, together with his print, is in Perrault's fine book, entitled "*Les Hommes illustres*," &c. 1696, in two volumes folio; a work which does great honour to the French nation. The late Mr. Bateman had a curious carving of the cardinal, which resembles his engraved portrait.

MESSIRE CHARLES DE LAUBESPINE, marquis de Chateau Neuf, &c. ambassador extraord. en Angleterre, ou il conclut la Paix entre deux Couronnes, en 1630, &c. 4to. *in Daret's "Illustr. Frenchmen."*

FRANCISCUS DE BASSOMPIERRE, marchio d'Harovel, Galliarum polemarchus generalis, Helvetiorum et Rhætorum præfectus. *M. Lasne del. et sc. in armour; h. sh.*

\* The worthy author of this book died in the act of administering the communion.

FRANCOIS DE BASSOMPIERRE, marechal de France; *in an oval; Svo. J. Lamsveld fec.*

Francis de Bassompierre, knight of the orders to Lewis XIII. and marshal of France, was descended from a noble family in Lorraine, the head of which, as the marshal himself informs us, sprung from the commerce of a woman with a spirit. He acted in a military capacity, in several memorable battles and sieges; particularly at the famous siege of Rochelle; and on all occasions gave signal proofs of his valour and conduct. He was no less remarkable for his amours,\* of some of which he has given us the history. He was employed in several embassies by Lewis, who sent him into England in the beginning of the reign of Charles. In 1631 he was sent to the Bastile, where he continued a prisoner as long as Cardinal Richelieu lived. Here he wrote his "Memoirs," and his "Remarks on Dupleix's History of Lewis XIII." Mr. Walpole, in his advertisement prefixed to Hentzner's "Journey to England," has justly censured him for not knowing even the names of several things of which he has written. He calls York-house *Jorchaux*, and Kensington *Inhimthort*. Ob. 1646.

CARDINAL CHARLES ROSSETTI; *a medalion, in the "Ædes Barberinæ."*

CHARLES ROSSETTI. *C. Blomart.*

CHARLES ROSSETTI; *a circle. W. Richardson.*

Cardinal Rossetti, a man of a haughty and aspiring disposition, who was bold and active in the advancement of papal power, was sent in the character of nuncio into England. He had a great sway over Henrietta Maria; of which the parliament loudly complained in their declarations.† He was afterward sent in the same character into Ireland, where he took upon him the command of that nation, as a people subject to the pope. The Irish, who were then in arms, were so impatient of this domineering zealot, that they besieged him in Waterford, which occasioned him to return to Italy with secrecy and precipitation; as he perceived that the bigoted

\* See Bayle's "Dict." art. TOUCHET, note (C).

† 1641.



Catholics themselves were too much exasperated to pay any deference to a tyrant, though invested with a sacred character, and armed with the thunders of the Vatican. He, at his departure, left the kingdom under an interdict, as an apostate nation.\*

HENRY DE SENNETERE, duc, pair, et marechal de France, marquis de la Ferté, &c. *De Lar-messin sc. large 4to.*

Sennetere was a man perfectly qualified to act the part of an incendiary betwixt the king and parliament, for which purpose he was sent in the quality of ambassador into England; and had the satisfaction, when he left it, of having effectually served Cardinal Richelieu and the popular leaders in the House of Commons, by doing his utmost to kindle and foment a war, which was like to end in the ruin of the royal party, and the extinction of monarchy. The reasons assigned for his revocation, and the sending of Count Harcourt in the same character, are specified by Lord Clarendon, in the second volume of his History.†

The MARQUIS DE VIEU-VILLE; *whole length, from a fine original picture by Van Dyck, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham. R. Cooper sc. Private plate.*

The MARQUIS DE VIEU-VILLE; *oval; mezz. Woodburn exc.*

The Marquis de Vieu-Ville, a French nobleman, highly esteemed for his virtues and great talents, engaged himself in the cause of King Charles the First, behaved himself most gallantly, but was slain while valiantly fighting at Anborn Chase, in September, 1643.

HENRI, compte d'Harcourt, &c. *whiskers, peaked beard, &c. in Perrault's "Hommes Illustres."*

There is an admirable print of Count d'Harcourt engraved by Masson, after Mignard, in 1667.

\* Clarendon, iii. 8vo. p. 205.

\* P. 399, 8vo. edit.

HENRI, comte d'Harcourt. *Champagne; J. Morin.*

HENRI, comte d'Harcourt; *fol. J. le Blon.*

HENRI, comte d'Harcourt, *on horseback; view of Turin. J. Humbelot.*

Henry of Lorraine, count of Harcourt, who is well known in his military character, came into England as an ambassador, in 1643; under a pretence of mediating a peace betwixt Charles and the parliament. But as Mazarin had adopted the political plan of Richelieu, it was supposed that his secret intentions were to set them farther at variance. As he soon found, that this was impossible, he returned to France, without doing any thing, except "assuring the king, that the French court had his interest much at heart."\* *Ob.* 1666. See more of him in De Retz's "Memoirs."

MICHAEL LE BLON, agent de la reine et couronne de Suede, chez sa majestie de la Grande Bretagne. *Vandyck p. Theo. Matham sc. h. sh.*

Monsieur le Blon is mentioned by Mr. Walpole, among the collectors of the works of Hans Holbein. See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. I. p. 75, 76; 2d edit.

CHRISTIAN THOMSON SEHESTED, *A.F.f.*  
*In Hofman's "Hommes illustres de Danemarck."*

Sir John Finet, who calls him Tomson, mentions his coming into England, together with Brahe, his colleague, on an embassy from

\* There are memoirs of a Count d'Harcourt, which I remember to have seen; but am in great doubt whether they were of the same person with the above, or not. The author of these memoirs observes, that the count, who had been in England, thought this national reflection of one of his countrymen upon the English, a very injurious one, "That they are among mankind, what wolves are among beasts."† Other French writers have represented us as a nation of bears, rather than wolves; but Voltaire, as a nation of philosophers.

† This was Guy Patin. See the "Freeholder," No. 35.

Denmark.\* Sehested was thirty-two years a senator of the realm, and seventeen years chancellor to the king; and was distinguished for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and unblemished integrity. *Ob.* 1657.

GREGERS KRABBE, signeur de Tosteland. *Schley sc. direx. a small head, in Hofman's book.*

Gregers Krabbe was knight of the order of the Elephant, and viceroy of Norway. He was sent hither by the King of Denmark, in the reign of Charles I. on account of the differences betwixt that prince and his parliament. He had the character of an able minister. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1655.

MOGENS SEHESTED, whose head is also in Hofman's book, was employed as an envoy from Denmark to several courts of Europe, particularly to that of England. He attended Ulric, the prince royal, hither, when he visited Charles I. He was much esteemed by Christian IV. and was, by Frederic III. honoured with the order of the Elephant. *Ob.* 1657.

*There is a print, by Meyssens, of* STEPHEN DE GEMARA, a knight of St. Jago, who had several great employments, under the King of Spain, in the Low Countries, and who was sent hither in the quality of ambassador.

JOANNES POLYANDER, S. S. Theologiæ

\* "Philoxenis," p. 220. It appears from the following anecdote, at p. 236 of the same book, that he was here in the mayoralty of Sir Hugh Hammersley, who was elected in 1627.

Sehested, when Brahe was indisposed, sent *Sir Hugh* word that he would dine with him; but being given to understand, that *he* would not yield him the precedence, as it was an established custom for the lord mayor to take place of all persons, except the king, within the city, he changed his mind, and evaded the visit.

Professor, 4to. In *Meursius's* "*Athenæ Batavæ.*"  
*There is a fine print of him by Suyderhoef.*

JOANNES POLYANDER; *fol. Baudringeen pinx.*  
*C. v. Dalen sc.*

JOANNES POLYANDER, *Æt. 51. Mirevelt pinx.*  
*W. Delff sc.*

JOANNES POLYANDER; *Latin inscription; folio.*  
*A. Matham sc.*

John Polyander was sent hither, in the character of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. He was twenty years minister of the church of Dort, and fourteen years professor of divinity at Leyden; during which time, he was thrice rector of that university. His works are chiefly on theological subjects. He was also author of various poems, which were collected and published by his friends.

JOHANNES DE REEDE, Dom. de Rensvorde,  
 &c. *W. Hollar f. 1650; 4to.*

JOHANNES DE REEDE; in *Simon's* "*Medals,*"  
*p. 22.*

John de Reede was sent hither as ambassador from the states of Holland, to compose the difference betwixt the king and parliament. He laboured earnestly in the prosecution of this laudable design, and recommended himself so much to Charles, that, in 1645, he created him a baron. There is a medal of him among the works of the Simons, plate xxii. in which is also a medal of

ALBERT JOACHIM, another Dutch ambassador, who was long resident in England; in *Simon's* "*Medals,*" *p. 22.*

JAURAR BEN ABDELLA (Abdallah), ambassador from Mully Mahamed Shegue, emperor of



Morocco, &c. *Glover f. small 4to. Before a pamphlet, containing an account of his arrival and entertainment, together with his associate, Mr. Robert Blake, 1637.*

Jaurar Ben Abdallah, lord chamberlain, privy seal, and prime minister to the Emperor of Morocco, was a native of Portugal, whence he was stolen away in his childhood, and detained in captivity.\* He and his associate, Mr. Blake, were, by the city as well as the court, treated with such ceremony and magnificence as had scarce ever been seen in England on the like occasion. When he came to the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, where the court was assembled, he was surprised at the grandeur and brilliancy of the scene, and was particularly struck with the beauty of the ladies. He said, with an eastern emphasis, that *beauty is glorious and amiable beyond all things in the world; and that such beauty as was then before his eyes had more force in it than all the letters of the alphabet.* The ladies were highly pleased with the compliment, as it intimated that their charms were more than could be expressed by all the powers of language. The design of this embassy was to cultivate the friendship and alliance of the English, who had been serviceable to the emperor in his wars, and been favoured by the dismissal of a great number of their countrymen from slavery.

Mr. Robert Blake was a merchant, who farmed the emperor's ports and customs, and was, by his address and management, a principal instrument in procuring the liberty of the captives.

P. P. RUBENS, (ambassador, &c.) *large hat, gold chain; sold by J. Clark; large 4to.*

Peter Paul Rubens, who, from the number and excellence of his works, seems to have been employed only as a painter, was sent on several embassies by the Infanta Isabella; and afterward made secretary of state. He came into England to negotiate a peace betwixt Philip the IVth of Spain and Charles I.† which was soon

\* The author of the pamphlet says, that he was "distesticled or eunuched."

† These two princes, who were remarkable for the same elegant taste for the arts, seemed to vie with each other in collecting pictures by the most eminent masters; and soon raised them to double their former value. A great part of the collection of Charles passed into the hands of Philip, who was, by his agent, the principal purchaser at the sale of the king's effects. I have seen several of these rotting in the Escorial, through dampness and neglect.

21 Feb. 1630. concluded. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and engaged him to paint the Banqueting-house at Whitehall. Rubens is so highly celebrated as an artist that the rest of his character is little attended to : but if he had never handled a pencil, his accomplishments as a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, would have set him far above the common level of mankind. He was master of six languages : several of his Latin letters are among the elegant Epistles of Baudius.

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS. *M. Burghers sc. ad Tabulam Ant. Vandyck ; in Bibliotheca Bodleiana ; 4to.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS, &c. *from the same original with the above. Vertue sc. 1743 ; frontisp. to his "Ety-mologicum Anglicanum," by the Reverend Mr. Lye ; fol.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS. *Vandyck p. a tail-piece, in the Latin "Life of Alfred ;" published by the Reverend Mr. Wise.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS. *Hollar f. 12mo.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. Before the folio editions of his book "De Pictura Veterum."*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS, F.F. *Ætat. XXXXIX. A. Van Dyck pinx. Wincelaus Hollar fecit ; holding a book ; two Dutch verses, "Dits Junius ;" 4to.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS ; *"Beata Tellus Gallica quæ dedit," &c. J. Bassemeecker exc.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS, F.N.I.V.D. et Professor in Academia Groningæ.

Francis, son of Francis Junius, the famous divine, was brought into England by Thomas, earl of Arundel, who appointed him his

librarian, and kept him in his family thirty years. His learning was various; but he particularly excelled in the knowledge of the Saxon and northern languages, in which he was exceeded by none of his age; as the late Mr. Lye, editor of his "Etymologicum," and the "Gothic Gospels," has been exceeded by none of the present. He, with great pains, selected from the Greek and Latin authors every thing relative to "the painting of the ancients," on which subject he published a book, first in Latin, 4to. 1637; and the next year, an English translation of it: but with all his pains, he has left us much in the dark as to this subject.\* The first Latin edition of his book was afterward much improved with catalogues of various artists, and their works, collected by himself, and published by Grævius, fol. 1694. Ob. 19 Nov. 1697. See his article in the "General Dictionary," or the "Athen. Oxon."

AMOS COMENIUS. *Hollar f. small 8vo.*

AMOS COMENIUS. *T. Cross sc. frontisp. to his "Orbis Sensualium Pictus," 1685; 12mo.*

JOANNES AMOS COMENIUS. *Noval, Londini, sc. sh.*

JOANNES AMOS COMENIUS, *Æt. 50, 1642; prefixed to his "Pansophy," 12mo. G. Glover.*

Amos Comenius, a Moravian divine, was justly esteemed the greatest schoolmaster of this age. He was employed in the instruction of youth in several countries, and in the latter part of his life settled at Amsterdam. His "Janua Linguarum Reserata," was translated into twelve European languages, and also into the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Mogul.† His "Orbis Sensualium Pictus, or a Picture and Nomenclator of all the chief things in the World, and of Men and Employments therein," is an excellent book in its kind.‡ He came into England in 1641, by desire of the par-

\* The principal authors that treat of ancient painting and painters, are Quintilian, lib. xii. cap. 10. and Pliny, lib. xxxv. cap. 9 and 10.

† Bayle.

‡ Mr. Evelyn, speaking of this book, says, "I do boldly affirm it to be a piece of such excellent use, that the like was never extant, however it comes not yet to be perceived," &c. "Sculptura." 3d edit. p. 123. An improved edition of this book, with better cuts, is much wanted.

liament, to reform the method of education: but that assembly was too much employed in the reformation of government and religion, to attend to that of learning.—Comenius was an enthusiastic visionary, and a great pretender to prophecy. He collected the Prophecies of Kotterus and Drabicius, which he published at Amsterdam, with remarks of his own. He sent a copy of this book to Lewis XIV. and plainly signified that God had promised him, what his own ambition seemed to grasp at, “the empire of the world.” He was very confident that the Millennium would commence in 1672, but did not live to see the falsity of his prediction. The famous Madam Bourignon and he were great admirers of each other. He died, according to Bayle, the 15th of Nov. 1671; but according to the inscription on Noval’s print, published for the Moravian brethren, the 25th of Nov. 1670. He is, in this inscription, styled “Anatolicæ Ecclesiæ, quæ *Unitas Fratrum* vocatur, *Præses*,” but in an epistle addressed to Charles II. in behalf of these brethren, he calls himself “*Episcopus indignus*.” See the epistle in Kennet’s “Register and Chronicle,” p. 530, 531.

FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS, SS. Theol. Doct., &c. *Æt.* 47, 1647. *J. Suyderhoef sc.*

FRED. SPANHEMIUS, &c. *Æt.* 44, 1644. *V. Negre pinx. C. v. Dalen sc.* 1644.

FRED. SPANHEMIUS; *mezz. half sheet. J. van Somer ad vivum sculp.*

Frederick Spanheim, a native of the Upper Palatinate, who was professor of divinity at Geneva, and afterward at Leyden, was one of the most learned and laborious men of the seventeenth century, and deserves to be ranked with the greatest and best divines of that age. Few, if any, of his contemporaries contributed more to the advancement of genuine learning and useful knowledge, which he promoted by private instruction, by public discourses from the professor’s chair and the pulpit, and by corresponding with the learned in almost every part of Europe. His polite manners would have become a court, and his knowledge of the world would have qualified him for the most considerable offices of state. He died fuller of literary and virtuous fame than of years, in 1649. He is



mentioned here, as having been several months in England, in 1625. Two of his sons, one of whom was ambassador to the English court, in the reign of William III. and Anne, were of distinguished learning and merit. His “*Dubia Evangelica*” are among his most remarkable works in divinity; and his funeral harangue upon the death of Henry Frederick, prince of Orange, is the most finished of his orations.

**HOLGER WIND.** *Folkema f. a bust. In Hofman.*

Holger Wind, lord of Harrested, privy-counsellor, &c. to the King of Denmark, was twice in England in the early part of his life, but not in a public character. The second time of his arrival was on the day on which Archbishop Laud was beheaded. He served three kings, with credit to himself and emolument to his country, in various employments of trust and honour. He was governor to Christian V. and acquitted himself with the highest approbation in that important employment. *Ob.* 1683.

(VINCENT) VOITURE. *Champaigne p. Nantueil sc.* 1649; *h. sh.* *This is copied by Vertue and others.*

VINCENT VOITURE. *Faithorne.*

VINCENT VOITURE. *J. Lubin sc.*

Voiture was famous for introducing new and easy graces into the French language, and giving a more agreeable turn to many trite and familiar modes of expression, by a happiness peculiar to himself.\* His irony has been particularly admired for its singularity and address. He, as well as the courtly Waller, was the poet of the fair; and both have celebrated the charming Countess of Carlisle.† It has been observed, that few authors have suffered so much by translation as Voiture. His native beauties are of too

\* I have somewhere seen this expressed by a variation upon too Greek words: *καὶνὰ κοινῶς καὶ κοινὰ καὶνῶς.*

† It appears, by Voiture's Letters, that he was in England in 1633.

delicate a kind to be copied in a foreign language. The following lines of Swift are characteristic of this original author :

Voiture in various lights displays  
That irony which turns to praise :  
His genius first found out the rule  
For an obliging ridicule :  
He flatters with peculiar air  
The brave, the witty, and the fair :  
And fools would fancy he intends  
A satire where he most commends.

Swift's Verses to Delany.\*

RENATUS DESCARTES, nobilis Gallus, &c.  
natus Hagæ Turonum, pridie cal. April, 1596.  
Denatus Holmiæ, cal. Feb. 1659. *F. Hals p. J. V.*  
*Meurs sc. 4to.*

RENATUS DESCARTES; *folio, in a square. C. V. Dalen*  
*sc. Latin inscription.*

RENATUS DESCARTES. *F. Hals; Edelinck.*

RENATUS DESCARTES. *F. Hals; Ficquet.*

RENATUS DESCARTES. *F. Hals; Suyderhoef.*

RENATUS DESCARTES. *F. Hals; Wille.*

RENE DESCARTES. *F. Hals; Portman; in "Mus.*  
*François."*

Renatus Descartes, a native of Hay, in Touraine, was long esteemed the prince of philosophers. His lively and penetrating genius discovered itself at an early period; but his pursuits in science were some time interrupted by serving in the army. He disdained to tread in the steps of any of his predecessors in philosophy, which occasioned his applying himself much more to thinking than to reading. Hence it is that his "Principia," his "Meditations," and other works have more of originality, as well as a greater appearance of truth than those of any other philosopher,

\* Vol. xvi. of his works, 8vo. p. 286.

except the great Newton. Happy had it been for mankind, if there had been less of verisimilitude and more of demonstration in his philosophy; as it was the foundation of modern scepticism, an event absolutely unsuspected by the worthy author.\* The reign of Descartes was longer than could have been expected for so visionary a philosopher: the throne of Newton appears to be fixed upon a solid, perhaps an everlasting foundation. Descartes created a world of his own; Newton explained the laws of the universe as it came from the hands of the great Creator. He came into England in the reign of Charles I. where he made some curious observations relative to the variation of the magnet. He was afterward strongly solicited by Mr. Charles Cavendish, brother to the Earl of Newcastle, to settle here; and the king would have made ample provision for him; but he thought it prudent to decline his majesty's offer, as he was then threatened with a civil war. Descartes contributed greatly to the fame of Harvey, by asserting his doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He held a correspondence with Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Hobbes, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Dr. Henry More, who was a passionate admirer of his philosophy. *Ob.* 10 Feb. 1650, *Æt.* 54.

OLAUS WORMIUS, Medicinæ, in Academia Hafniensi, Doctor et Professor Regius, Anno 1648, *Æt.* 60. *Alb. Haehwech sc. 4to.* *There is a good print of him, after Charles Van Mander, before his "Museum;" fol. 1655.*

OLAUS WORMIUS; in *Freherus*.

OLAUS WORM, D. Medicinæ, in Academia Regia Hafniæ Professor Publicus, *Æt.* 38, 1626. *Simon de Passe sculp. 8vo. six Latin verses.*

Olaus Wormius, an antiquary of the first class, who is mentioned in the highest terms by those authors who best knew his excellence, was by his learning and sagacity qualified to make such discoveries as baffled the attempts of his predecessors. He, in his "*Literatura Runica*," has happily explained the old Cimbrian inscriptions which occur in every nation where the Gothic arms and letters prevailed.

\* See Beattie's "Essay," p. 217, edit. 3.

He also explained those Runic monuments which are dispersed through the Danish and Norwegian kingdoms, in a work which probably occasioned his travelling into England: it is entitled "Monumenta Danica." His "Museum," which was published by his son, shews him to have been an inquisitive and industrious naturalist, and a collector of such curiosities as tended to the illustration and improvement of useful knowledge.\* See more of him in Nicolson's "English Historical Library," p. 54, 55.

Effigies JOANNIS BANFI, Hunijadis, Rivulensis, Ungari, Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Scrutatoris, et Artis spagyricæ, Anglo-Londini, Professoris; qui Aurum et Argentum destruxit, et reduxit in Mercurium, per Mercurium, &c. fixum sine Mercurio, fecit volatile: Corpora fecit incorporea; &c. *In a scroll is this inscription: "Est in Mercurio quicquid quæ-runt sapientes."* Below the oval is *Æt. 70, 1646. Gul. Marshall f. 4to. Another by Hollar, 12mo.*

JOHANNIS BANFI. *W. Richardson.*

This man, who was far gone in philosophical fanaticism, was a noted alchymist, and a particular friend of Mr. Ashmole. Having discovered the secret of reducing gold and silver into mercury, he unfortunately fancied that he was very near converting that mineral into gold. All his passions and pursuits seem to have centred in his laboratory, as he was fully possessed with a notion that all valuable knowledge was comprehended in chymistry.

By help of *this*, as he profest,  
He had first matter seen undrest,  
And took her naked all alone,  
Before one rag of forin was on.—HUDIBRAS.†

\* Our countryman Hearne, who had more merit than is commonly allowed him, and who, exclusive of his monkish collections, has furnished much curious and useful matter for the English historian, antiquary, and biographer, is described by Mr. Pope, under the appellation of WORMIUS, which he, doubtless, thought a pretty poetical name for a *devourer of old books and manuscripts*; not perhaps considering that it belonged to a person who was an ornament to letters, and an honour to his country.

† The first hint, as it seems, of these admirable lines, was taken from Cleaveland's "Character of a London Diurnal," where is this expression: "Before Materia Prima can put on her smock."



Though the world was inclined to laugh at this smoke-dried mercurialist, and the rest of that lean fraternity, it is much more indebted to them than is commonly imagined; as while they were engaged in anxious search of the philosopher's stone, which they could never find, they frequently stumbled upon things which were well worth finding.

A Siamese Priest; a whole-length figure, exactly imitated by Captain William Baillie, from a capital drawing in black chalk, in the collection of John Barnard, esq. Underneath is an inscription which informs us, that he arrived at the court of Charles I. as an attendant to the ambassador of his nation, when Rubens, who took the drawing, was preparing to leave England.

Madame la Duchesse de CHEVREUSE. *Jean le Blond sc. h. sh.* Under the portrait is an inscription, in which she is complimented for her beauty.

MARIE DE ROHAN, Duchesse de Chevreuse, &c. 4to. In Daret's "*Illust. Franc.*"

The Dutchess of Chevreuse was in the first class of the gay and gallant ladies of France; and the sallies of her wit were such as would not have disgraced the finest geniuses of any age or country. It was as natural for her to love as to see; and her passion was constant, though she frequently changed its object. She, on some occasions, entered, with all the spirit that was natural to her, into the depth of politics; and would doubtless have been as deep in religion, if it could have been connected with gallantry. It is not to be admired at, that a constitution which enabled her to swim across the Thames\* should be amorous in an extraordinary degree. Had she been in the same situation with Hero, she would have swum

\* In a little volume of poems, by Sir J. M. is a copy of verses complimenting her on this talent, which is not mentioned among her political or amorous adventures in the "*Memoirs of De Retz.*"

J. (ohn) M. (ennis) and J. S. (mith) entitled, "*Musarum Deliciæ, or the Muses' Recreation,*" 1656; 2d ed. duodecimo.

across the Hellespont to have met her Leander. It was probably some love affair that occasioned her crossing the British channel a second time;\* certain it is that she had intrigues with the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Holland, in France. It appears from Wren's "Parentalia,"† that she was at Windsor in 1638, when Prince Charles was installed knight of the Garter.

\* She came first into England with the duke her husband, in 1625,‡ in which year her daughter Charlotte Maria, of whom there is a print, was born at Richmond. It appears from the "Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France,"§ that she also had issue by the constable De Luines, her first husband.

† P. 150.

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‡ Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 153.

§ P. 660.

ESPERNON Admiral of France  
813. 67. p 34.

## CHARLES II.

BEGAN HIS REIGN THE 30th OF JANUARY, 1648-9.

## THE INTERREGNUM.

## CLASS I.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY, &amp;c.

CHARLES II. *inscribed, "This is Charles the First's heir." Faithorne sc.*

CAROLUS II. *Van Hoeck p. Hollar f. 1650, 4to.*

CHARLES II. *crowned king of Scotland, Jan. 1, 1651; in armour.*

CAROLI, Scotorum Regis, viva et novissima Effigies. *Hanneman p. Gaywood f. h. sh.*

CHARLES II. &c. king of Scotland, France, and Ireland. *J. Chantry sc. In a square of oaken foliage; large 4to.*

After the Scots had urged, or rather compelled Charles to take the covenant, and had actually degraded him to the impotent condition of a doge, they crowned him king at Scoon, January 1, 1650-1.

CHARLES II. *now at the head of a gallant and numerous army. C. Van Dalen sc. 8vo.*

CHARLES II. *was proclaimed king, &c. at Worcester, 23 Aug. 1651, 4to.*

Charles, soon after his coronation in Scotland, marched into England at the head of a numerous army. But he that was the shadow only of a king, was little more than the shadow of a general: he commanded subjects who would not obey, and an army which would not fight.\* He was presently defeated at the battle of Worcester, by Cromwell, who called this decisive action *his crowning victory*.

CHARLES II. and Major CARELESS, *in an oak, h. sh. Stent.*

Upon the defeat at Worcester, Charles and this gentleman eluded the search of Cromwell's emissaries, by concealing themselves in an oak, in Boscobel Wood, on the borders of Staffordshire.—After the restoration, the oak seemed to be held in as great veneration by the English, as it ever was among the ancients. Oak-leaves were worn on the 29th of May, by people of all ranks: the very horses were dressed with boughs, and every tower was crowned with branches of oak. The populace regaled themselves in oaken bowers, and the sign of the Royal Oak was erected in almost every town and village in the kingdom. The people went in pilgrimages to the tree itself: a great part of it was cut away, and converted into tobacco-stoppers, hafts of knives, and other memorials; and many plants were propagated from its acorns. The remains of this tree are enclosed with a brick wall, the inside of which is covered with laurel.†

CHARLES II. *in disguise, riding before Mrs. Lane; Lord Wilmot at a distance. M. Vandergucht sc. h. sh. engraved for Clarendon's "History," 8vo. See Mrs. LANE, Class XI.*

\* It must be acknowledged, that some part of the royal army fought with prodigious bravery. The Highlanders, as we are informed by Walker, even *stood* to fight after they had lost their legs, and covered the very spot with their dead bodies, which they undertook to defend. See "Hist. of Independency," Part iv. p. 23.

† —Stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.—

Ovid. "Met." lib. i. v. 563.

The root of the tree is yet to be seen.



CAROLUS Secundus, &c. *Hanneman p. H. Danckers sc. large h. sh.*

CAROLUS II. *R. Nason p. C. Van Dalen sc. large h. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen-dowager; *without inscription; black veil; engraved without hatching, in the manner of Mellan. G. F. (Faithorne) sc. h. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA. *G. Faithorne f. Before "The Queen's Closet opened," 1655, 12mo.*

HENRIETTA MARIA. *R. Cooper sc.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *a crown on her head; half length. Ro. Walton exc.*

This unhappy princess, who was daughter of Henry the Great of France, and inherited much of her father's spirit, is said to have been reduced to the cruel necessity of applying to Cromwell for something towards her support, as queen-dowager of England. Certain it is, that she had but a small pension from the French court, and that but very ill paid. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.\*

JACOBUS, dux Eboracensis, *Æt. 18, 1651. Teniers p. Hollar f. h. sh. In an oval of palms. This print is very rare.*

JAMES, second son of the late king, lieutenant-general of the French army; 4to. See the reigns of Charles I. and II.

Princeps ELIZABETHA, filia secunda Caroli Primi. *Hollar f. 1650, in an oval, 12mo.*

\* When I refer from the Interregnum to the reign of Charles II. I mean his actual reign, after the Restoration.

ELIZABETH STEWARD (Stuart) second daughter to the late king; *an angel taking a black veil from her head; Stent; four English verses. This print is prefixed to the "Electra of Sophocles; presented to her Highness the Lady Elizabeth, with an Epilogue, shewing the parallel in two Poems, the Return, and the Restoration, by C. (hristopher) W. (ase) Printed at the Hague 1649, 8vo."*

*See vol 2 page 259. 813 77 page 5.*

ELIZABETH; *a small whole length. (Faithorne.)*

ELIZABETH; *a bust. Mellan.*

ELIZABETH; *an oval. W. Richardson.*

ELIZABETH d'Angleterre, Femme du Roy de Boheme, &c. 1658. *B. Moncornet exc. 4to.*

*vol 2. p. 14.*  
I have given some account of this princess, in the reign of James I. I shall only add here, that she came into England the 17th of May, 1661; that she was then betwixt sixty and seventy years of age, and was one of the most sprightly and agreeable women of her years in the kingdom. She died the 13th of February, 1661-2.

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, Palatinus Rheni, Dux Bavariae, S. R. Imperii Elector. *Hondthorst p. C. Vischer sc. P. Soutman dirigente, Ann. 1650; a large head, sh.*

CHARLES LEWIS, Count Palatine, *holding a rich sword in one hand, and a crown in the other, dated 1656. W. Vaillant f. h. sh.*

Charles Lewis, elector palatine, who died suddenly on the road between Manheim and Frankendal, aged 63, on the 28th of August, 1680, was succeeded in his electorate by his son Charles; who dying without heirs, the 16th of May, 1685, the family became

*See Clarendon vol iii page 464. also vol 2 page 267*

*See notes in interlinear copy*

extinct, and the electoral dignity, with all its appendages, devolved to the house of Newburg. See the reign of CHARLES I. *vol 2. page 268*

WILHELMUS HENRICUS, prince of Orange, son of the princess royal; *on horseback. Stent; 4to. He appears to be about eight years of age.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, D. G. Princeps Auriacus, &c. *a child, whole length, with a playing dog; a crown on the table. A. Swartsma fecit.*

The reader may see several curious medals relating to the infancy and childhood of this prince, together with many others struck in his more advanced age, in the "Histoire Metalique" of the Low Countries. His metallic history is more complete than that of any of the princes of Europe, except that of Lewis the Fourteenth.

OLIVER CROMWELL, lord-protector, &c. *From a most excellent limning, by Samuel Cooper, in the possession of Sir Thomas Frankland, knt. 1653.\* G. Vertue sc. Engraved for Rapin's History.—There is another, from the same original, in 8vo. by Vertue.*

*page 64 has only one portrait "Joost Hartgers sc. 8vo no desc" beyond "die"*  
OLIVER CROMWELL. Cooper p. Houbraken sc. *In the collection of the Duke of Devonshire; Illust. Head. General profile.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. P. Lely p. 1653. J. Faber f. 1740. E. collectione W. Poulet, gen. h. sh. mezz.

OLIVER CROMWELL. Lely p. Faber f. sh. mezz. *From a picture in the collection of Lord James Cavendish.*

\* Sold by Lady Frankland to Miss Chudleigh, afterward dutchess of Kingston.—No, it runs Lord ORFORD. *at Chiquers till Lady Frankland Russell s.*

*2 P. at Colnaghis for the Duke of Buccleuch 500 guineas*  
*See my interlined copy page 289 for copious notes about Cromwell portraits & B. reference*



He ordered Lely, when he drew his portrait, to be faithful in representing every blemish or defect that he could discover in his face.\*

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. (*Walker p.*) *Lombart sc.*  
*His son Richard is represented tying on his scarf; h.*  
*sh.† There is a copy of this by Gaywood.*

Mr. Evelyn, who personally knew Cromwell, informs us, that this print is the strongest resemblance of him. That gentleman, who studied physiognomy, fancied that he read "characters of the greatest dissimulation, boldness, cruelty, and ambition, in every touch and stroke" of his countenance.‡

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL. *R. Walker p. P. Pelham*  
*exc. 1723; h. sh. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL. *Walker p. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL. *Walker p. Careat Successi-*  
*bus opto. h. sh. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL. *Walker p. Picart sculp. dir.*  
*(sculpturam direxit), 1724, 4to.*

\* Cromwell's nose, which was remarkably red and shining, was the subject of much ridicule. Cleaveland, in his character of a London Diurnal, says, "This Cromwell should be a bird of prey, by his bloody beak; his nose is able to try a young eagle whether she be lawfully begotten; but all is not gold that glisters." Again: "Cromwell's nose wears the dominical letter."

† The original picture was certainly in the possession of the Earl of Bradford, in 1739. The figure, which I am persuaded is Richard Cromwell, has been called Lambert. Is it probable, that Lambert should be painted tying on Oliver's scarf? or, if it were, is it consistent with probability, that he should be represented so young? I say nothing of the features, which are seen, at the first glance, to be more like Richard's than Lambert's. I am assured, from unquestionable authority, that a copy, or repetition§ of this picture, was called Oliver and his son Richard, in the Earl of Kinnoul's family, at Duplin, in Scotland. A copy of the same original, by Richardson, at Stow, was called Cromwell and his Page; and I think this page has been said to be Sir Peter Temple.

‡ "Numismata," p. 339, 340.

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§ Another done by the same painter, and deemed original.



It is well known, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany gave 500*l.* to a relation of Cromwell, for his picture, by Walker.\* This portrait is now in the Old Palace, at Florence, where there is a celebrated cast of his face.†

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL. *Wandeck (Vandyk) p. P. Lombart sc. large sh.*

This is the print of Charles I. and the *supposed* Duke of Espernon. The face of Charles is altered to that of Cromwell.

OLIVER CROMWELL, *neatly and exactly etched, by Bretherton, from the picture given by Mr. Hollis to Sidney College, in Cambridge, 4to.*

OLIVARIUS PRIMUS. *Faithorne f. 4to.*

OLIVARIUS, Britannicus Heros. *Faithorne f. In armour, on horseback, 4to. From the "Parallelum Olivæ, nec non Olivarii," fol.*

\* See Graham's "Essay towards an English school," &c. Artic. WALKER. page 434 of 8<sup>vo</sup> by Bucking

† We are informed, in Breval's "Travels,"‡ that this cast was done from a mould taken from Cromwell's face, a few moments after his decease, "through the dexterous management of the Tuscan resident in London." The author observes, "that there is something more remarkably strong and expressive in it, than in any picture or bust of that usurper he had ever seen." The Earl of Corke tells us, that "it bears the strongest characteristics of boldness, steadiness, sense, penetration, and pride," and that he cannot yield to the assertion of its having been taken from his face after his death, as "the muscles are strong and lively, the look is fierce and commanding. Death sinks the features, renders all the muscles languid, and flattens every nerve."§ I, who have seen the characteristic head of Henry VII. at Strawberry-hill, which is unquestionably a cast from a mould wrought off from that politic prince's face, presently after his decease, and a model for his monumental effigy in Westminster Abbey, am inclined to dissent from the Earl of Corke. It seems to be such a representation of him as Raphael would have drawn the moment he expired.

‡ Vol. iii. p. 154, 155.

§ From an extract of a letter of the Earl of Corke, dated Florence, October 30, 1754, communicated by the ingenious Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury. This curious letter was lately printed, with several others.

for notes of Cromwell portraits in the Print room of the  
British Museum. also StB 98 page 63.

OLIVER CROMWELL; O. C. P. R. at the corners of the print; sh. This portrait is chiefly engraved by Stipping, or Dotting.

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. A. P. Paris; Boisseven.

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. Under the print, which was sold at Paris, are eight Latin verses. See a particular account of it in the "Biographia," p. 1568, note (KK).

OLIVER CROMWELL, protecteur van Engeland, &c. large oval; ornaments; sh.

OLIVER CROMWELL. Rombout Vanden Hoeye exc. on horseback; large sh.

OLIVER CROMWELL; an etching, prefixed to the "Narrative of his embalmed Head blown from the top of Westminster Hall, and exhibited in Bond-street, 1799.

OLIVARIUS CROMWELL. Segerdt Tiebans exc. on horseback; large sh.

OLIVER CROMWELL, in armour. R. Walker; F. Bartolozzi; 1802; half sheet.

OLIVER CROMWELL. R. Walker; W. Sherwin; fol. rare.

OLIVER CROMWELL; with a rope from the clouds round his neck; to "Flagellum, or Life and Death of O. C." 8vo. 1663.

OLIVER CROMWELL; in an oval; with arms; G. Schoieten; 8vo.

OLIVER CROMWELL; whole length; in armour;

*standing on a globe; "Inspirato Diabolica;" Soldiers and others cutting down "The Royal Oak of Brit-tayne;" small folio.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, with his Page. *Trevithian.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, on horseback; "*Invictissimus Archistrategus Primarius in Anglia prima, &c. Duce, et Auspice Christa.*" Psalm 91, verse 13; 4to. rare.

OLIVER CROMWELL, lord-protector. *Bullfinch del. R. Cooper sculp. From the original in the collection of Earl Spencer.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, milord-protecteur, &c. on horseback.

O. CROMWELL, the late protector, on horseback; 4to.

OLIVER CROMWELL. *B. Moncornet exc. 4to.*

OLVERIUS CROMWELL. *Coenard Waumans sc. 4to.*

OLIVER CROMWELL. *P. a Gunst sc. large sh.*

OLIVER, lord-protector, began his government, &c. &c. 4to.

OLIVER CROMWELL; inscribed *O.C. a small oval, mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, with an engraved border, which is from a different plate; *Stent; h. sh.*

OLIVER CROMWELL. *T. Jenner f. 4to.*

CROMWELL, my lord-protecteur, &c. a French print, 4to.

OLIVER CROMWELL; oval; heads of King David,

*Solomon, Alexander, and Caesar, at the corners of the print ; 12mo.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *standing with a book in his hand betwixt two pillars ; various emblems. Faithorne sc. sh.*

I do not remember to have seen more than two proofs of this fine print ; Mr. Walpole has one, and Mr. Gulston another. Mr. Bull has the original drawing. The face was altered to that of King William.

OLIVER CROMWELL ; *inscribed "Tyrannus ;" Perfidy and Cruelty crowning him with a wreath of vipers ; 4to.*

This is before the "Life of Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse," 12mo. It is placed there as the portrait of Agathocles, but it is apparently that of Cromwell.

OLIVER CROMWELL ; *a head from his crown-piece, by Simon. Vertue sc.*

OLIVER CROMWELL ; *a medallion, inscribed, "Oli-  
var. D.G.R.P. ANG. SCO. Hiberniæ, Protector." Reverse, Cromwell with his head in Britannia's lap, his backside bare ; French and Spanish ambassador. The latter attempts to kiss his backside, but is pulled back by the former, with these words inscribed, "Retire toi, l'honneur appartient au roi, mon maître : " i. e. "Stand off, that honour belongs to the king my master."*

The medallion is also engraved in the "Histoire Metallique de la Republique de Hollande."

The single print is very rare. Mr. Walpole has the medallion from which it was taken : both these are sometimes to be met with in the hands of the curious, in Holland.\*

\* There is an historical print of Cromwell's investiture, or inauguration, by Hollar.



OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. "Sat doctus versare dolos." *Beneath the oval is the head of Charles I. and several other heads of the Royalists, who were executed.*

The following anecdote is related by Dr. George Hickes. A gentleman came to Oliver to beg a lock of Charles's hair for an honourable lady. "Ah! no, sir, saith Cromwell, bursting into tears, that must not be; for I swore to him, when he was living, that not a hair of his head should perish."—"Some Discourses on Dr. Burnet and Dr. Tillotson," p. 25.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *drawn and engraved by W. Bond, from a half-length portrait; painted by Walker, in 1655; in the possession of Oliver Cromwell, esq. 8vo.*

CROMWELL; *a whole length, with a crown on his head. Before his "Character;" 12mo.*

*Another whole length of him, which represents him in a fright, with Colonel Titus's pamphlet in his hand, and surrounded with his guards. Beneath the print, which is poorly engraved, is the author's address to him; h. sh.*

This address is prefixed to the celebrated pamphlet entitled, "Killing no Murder," written by Silas Titus, a man of wit, and secretly published in 1657, under the fictitious name of William Allen. It was eagerly bought up by the royalists, at the high price of five shillings. The writer exerted all his rhetoric to persuade the people to assassinate the usurper; and, as Mr. Wood gravely says, "offers Oliver many *convincing* and *satisfying* reasons why he should kill himself; and *very fairly* gives him his choice of hanging, drowning, or pistoling himself; shews him the absolute necessity of it, the honour he would gain by it, and, in a word, uses such arguments as might have prevailed upon any body but a hardened rebel." Cromwell was exceedingly terrified at the publication of this spirited piece; and was, as some imagined, almost

prevailed with to take the author's advice, from a dread of falling by some ignoble hand.\*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *as a fanatic preacher, with a mask in his hand; and as an executioner, with the head of Charles I.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *in a pulpit, with a triple crown on his head; preaching after the battle of Worcester.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *dissolving the Long Parliament; "Begone you rogues.—This house to lett," &c. rare. Copied by W. Richardson.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *dog and lion fight; Cromwell baiting the lion (representing the seven provinces) with two bull dogs.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *dancing on the tight rope.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *surrounded by Fairfax, Blake, and others; Father Peters blowing in his ear, &c.*

\* Titus, who was not known to be the writer till after the restoration, had a colonel's commission given him by Charles II. who made him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. He, sometimes, to divert the king, or sink a declining favourite, practised buffooneries better suited to Bartholomew fair, than to the court of a prince who certainly understood decorum and politeness.† Though Titus had pleaded strongly in parliament for the exclusion of the Duke of York, he was no less urgent for the abolition of the test and penal laws, as the surest bulwark against popery. In the reign of King James, he was sworn of the privy council. He died in 1704, aged 82.‡

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† Such low arts were practised by him, and not without success, to degrade the Earl of Clarendon in the esteem of Charles.

‡ Colonel Titus's only child, who died an ancient maiden, in the reign of George II. had a whole room full of her father's papers; some of which Dr. Bland, dean of Durham, whom she permitted to inspect them, told me were very curious. She made her man and maid her heirs, except leaving 10,000*l.* to Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. and I know not what became of them.—LORD ORFORD.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *with a triple crown on his head; in the back ground the execution of Charles I.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *as an ape on a throne; the Dutch asleep; France and Spain quarrelling, &c.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Dog and Lion dance; Cromwell trampling on the arms of England.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *with a serpent's tail; Fairfax presenting him a crown.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *rejecting the offers of peace made by the Dutch.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *on Fortune's wheel, vomiting crowns, sceptres, &c.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *dissolving the Long Parliament. B. West pinx. J. Hall sculp. 1789.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *dissolving the Long Parliament; half sheet; copied from Hall's print by B. Reading.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *his effigie standing in state at Somerset-house. J. Caldwell sc. 8vo.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *lying in state at Somerset-house. J. Caldwell sc. 8vo.*

In the "Letters of Mr. Hughes," &c. vol. ii. p. 308, it is said, *see vol iv page 1 for the prints by Hartgers & A* that the best picture of Cromwell is that which was in the possession of Sir Robert Rich, at Rose Hall. At Sir Thomas Frankland's, in Old Bond-street, is another portrait of him, with the crown hanging over the arms. Dessau carried this picture to Portugal, where it was bought by Sir Henry Frankland.\*

\* The print mentioned in Hughes's "Letters," as most like the authentic family pictures of Cromwell, is before Mr. John Kimber's anonymous Life of O. Cromwell, and was engraved by Vertue, 1724.

There is, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Edward Cooper, of Bath, a portrait of Cromwell, which belonged to the commissioner Whitelock; and another, *called* Cromwell's Wife, which was the property of Zincke, the painter, who presented it to Dr. Cooper's father. This picture is without character, and very unlike the print of her, which I believe to be genuine.

This great man, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people, till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrisy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events. He persuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their respective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greatest man this nation ever produced. It has been disputed which he deserved most, "a halter or a crown;" and there is no less disparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindsey affirmed that he saw him enter into a formal contract with the devil;\* and Dawbeny has drawn a "Parallel betwixt Moses the man of God, and Oliver the Protector."† He died in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, in the year 1658. The French court went into mourning for him; but the famous Mademoiselle de Montpensier disdained to pay that respect to the memory of a usurper. See Class VII.

## ELIZABETH CROMWELL, wife of the Pro-

\* The story of this contract has at last been explained in Nash's "History of Worcestershire;" it was not the devil, but a citizen of Worcester, who had the conference with Cromwell.

† See "History and Policy reviewed," &c. by H. D. Lond. 1659; 12mo.



pector; in a black hood. In the upper part of the print is a monkey,\* at the bottom are these lines:

From feigned glory and usurped throne,  
And all the greatness to me falsely shewn,  
And from the arts of government set free;  
See how Protectress and a drudge agree.

The print which is neatly engraved, is prefixed to a scarce and satirical book, entitled "The Court and Kitchen of Elizabeth, called Joan Cromwell, the Wife of the late Usurper, truly described and represented." &c. Lond. 1664, 12mo. The head has been copied by Christopher Sharp, an ingenious turner of Cambridge; and by W. Richardson.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier,† and wife of Oliver Cromwell, was a woman of an enlarged understanding and an elevated spirit. She was an excellent housewife, and as capable of descending to the kitchen with propriety, as she was of acting in her exalted station with dignity. It has been asserted, that she as deeply *interested* herself in steering the *helm*, as she had often done in turning the *spit*; and that she was as constant a spur to her husband in the career of his ambition, as she had been to her servants in their culinary employments: certain it is, that she acted a much more prudent part as protectress, than Henrietta did as queen; and that she educated her children with as much ability as she governed her family with address. Such a woman would, by a natural transition, have filled a throne.‡ She survived her husband fourteen years, and died on the 8th of October, 1672.

\* This alludes to the famous *adage* of the ape, *The higher it goes, the more it exposes its backside*. The curious reader may see the original of it in Bayle's "Dict." artic. HOSPITAL, note (O).

† This gentleman was of the same family with the ancient Earls of Essex, of the same name. His seat was in that county.

‡ James Heath informs us,§ that she was a relation of Mr. Hamden's, and Mr. Goodwin's of Buckinghamshire; and that she was, by Oliver, "trained up and

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§ See his anonymous Life of O. Cromwell, entitled, "Flagellum," &c. p. 20, edit. 1672.

RICHARD CROMWELL, lord-protector, &c. *cloak, band, &c.*

RICHARD, lord-protector, &c. *Hollar f. 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *Guil. Haynesworth sc. h. sh.*

RICHARD, &c. *Gammon sc.*

RICHARD, &c. *in armour; Stent; 4to. Before Parival's "Iron Age," fol.*

RICHARD, &c. *Fred. Bouttats sc. in armour; 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *an etching; 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *on horseback; view of Windsor Castle; large sh. Stent.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, the meek knight; *the giants Desborough and Lambert leading him by the arms; wood-cut; frontispiece to the first part of "Don Juan Lamberto, or a Comical History of the late Times," said to be written by Flatman.*

RICHARD CROMWELL. *T. Cross; 4to.*

made the waiting-woman of his providences, and lady-rampant of his successful greatness, which she personated afterward as imperiously as himself;" and that "the incubus of his bed made her partaker too in the pleasures of the throne." We are told by an Italian author,\* that he gradually and artfully assumed the government at the instigation of his wife. Sir James Burrow, in his "Anecdotes and Observations relating to Cromwell," invalidates the charge brought against her by this writer. I know no more of her, but that, about the time of the restoration, she very prudently stole out of town, and lived for the remainder of her life in the obscurity of retirement. I am credibly informed that she was a considerable time in Switzerland.

\* Nicholas Comnenus Papadopoli, in his "Historia Gymnasii Patavini," tom. ii. lib. ii. sect. 241. His words are, "Ducta Cantabrigiæ uxore, hac impellente, ad gerendam rempublicam sensim ac dissimulanter accessit."

RICHARD CROMWELL. *J. Gammon.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, *on horseback*; *R. Gaywood*; *small folio.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, *on horseback*; *view of London in Simon's "Medals," p. 32.* ~~pl~~ 23

RICHARD CROMWELL. *Cooper*; *S. Harding, 1792*; *from a miniature at Strawberry-hill.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, eldest son of Oliver Cromwell; *drawn and engraved by W. Bond*; *from a three quarter portrait in the possession of Oliver Cromwell, esq. 8vo.*

It was impossible that the feeble and unskilful hand of Richard should long hold the reins of a government, which his father, with all his vigour and dexterity, found so difficult to retain. He succeeded him in the protectorate; but as he was heir to none of his great qualities, he was presently deposed from that dignity, which he quitted without reluctance; and probably experienced more solid happiness in retirement and obscurity, than Oliver did at the height of his glory. He passed the last years of his life, in great privacy, at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, under the assumed name of Clark. In the latter part of his life, he appeared at a trial in Westminster Hall, where the Lord-chancellor Cowper, out of respect to his former greatness, ordered him a chair.\* He is said to have carefully preserved a trunk full of addresses, which were sent to him on his accession to the protectorate,† and to have bequeathed them to his friends. *Ob.* 13 July, 1712, *Æt.* 86.‡

\* All the descendants of Oliver Cromwell, of the male line, now subsisting, are from his younger son Henry. See an authentic account of the family, subjoined to Dr. Thomas Gibbon's Sermon, preached on the death of William Cromwell, esq. July 9, 1772.

† The practice of addressing commenced on the accession of Richard. His short continuance in his high station gained him the nick-name of "Tumble down Dick."

‡ See Noble's "History of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," for a particular account of this family, through all its various connexions and dependencies.

HENRY CROMWELL; *from an original picture in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire. Harding sc. 4to.*

HENRY CROMWELL; *from an original picture in the possession of Thomas Griffith, esq. Jeffery exc.*

HENRY CROMWELL; *a half length, in armour; mezz. Dunkarton sc. 4to.*

HENRY CROMWELL, second son of Oliver Cromwell; *drawn and engraved by W. Bond; from a half length portrait painted by F. Christian da Sart; in the possession of Oliver Cromwell, esq. 8vo.*

Henry Cromwell, the fourth, but second and youngest, son of the Protector Oliver, was born at Huntingdon, January 20, 1627; and baptized the 29th of the same month, at the church of All Saints in that place: his education was finished at Felsted-school, in Essex. As soon as it was possible, his father took him into the parliament army, raised to oppose King Charles I. In 1647, he was become captain of the general, Sir Thomas Fairfax's, life-guard. In August, 1649, he went with his father into Ireland, to quell the Roman Catholic rebellion, being then a colonel: he with Lord Broghill, in April, 1650, fell into Lord Inchiquin's quarters, and killed one hundred and sixty of the enemy, and took one hundred and twenty foot prisoners, with their officers, and one hundred and fifty gallant horse; and in the year following, he assisted at the siege of Limerick.

In 1655, he was sent to Ireland, with the commission of major-general of the army only, that it might not displease the governors of that kingdom, particularly Fleetwood. He came to Chester, in his way to Ireland, June 2, where he remained till the 23d, upon which day he dispatched a letter to Thurloe, secretary of state, acquainting him, that he was treated both by the country, in his journey, and whilst there, with a great deal of respect: from Chester he went to Holyhead, where he arrived without any accident, July 5; he was greatly shocked to find only two ministers in the whole Isle of Anglesey, and requested that an order might be made to increase the number of clergy. He spent some time in the western parts of the kingdom, and was constantly treated with



every mark of esteem, particularly by the cavalier party. Upon his arrival in the bay of Dublin, the men of war that accompanied him, and other ships in the harbour, rang such a peal with their cannon as though something more than usual was to be expected by the honour of his coming; and when he went on shore, he was met by most of the officers, civil and military, about the town.

Great caution and secrecy were used by Henry for some time, to cover the real business for which he was sent; but when it was found that it would be impossible longer to curb the spirit of the republicans, who were secretly supported by the Lord-lieutenant Fleetwood, he produced his commission of lord-deputy of Ireland, and commander-in-chief, dated November 25, 1657; but to qualify what he knew would be distasteful to many there, others were joined with him in the civil administration; but all would not do: the officers of the army had been long used to oppress the natives, and to advance their own fortunes; they had been intent upon little else than confiscating their estates to their own use; they therefore were very far from approving the government of one, who they knew would put a stop to their excesses; and, besides, he did not regard their political sentiments in the best light; and wished, by moderation and condescension, to unite the whole kingdom, and conciliate the affections of each party to the other; they therefore had the hardihood to petition the Protector to restore their old chief governor Fleetwood, whose narrow confined notions, and weak understanding, were more easily made subservient to their projects.

But Henry, by the wisdom and equity of his administration, soon procured the love of the Irish, who regarded him as a blessing: this was the sentiments of the moderate and wise of all parties; and this it was that procured him a counter-address to the Protector beseeching that he might be continued their governor; and the nation was ruled with such skill by him, that it was become, from the most deplorable kingdom in Europe, by far the happiest of any part of the British dominions; and the most satisfied with the Cromwellian reign; for when the officers of his father's own regiment openly spoke their dislike to his government, the army and each of the counties in Ireland, expressive of their attachment to the government, as then established, declared their readiness to oppose all who should endeavour to make any alteration in the state.

Upon his brother Richard's accession to the protectorate of England and Scotland, he procured him to be proclaimed and ac-

knowledge'd also sovereign of Ireland: but he had but ill return for his care and attention. Richard durst not venture to renew his commission, but upon the terms some of his council acquiesced in; and those who were the secret enemies to the family of Cromwell, and the office of protector, confined his powers so much, that he could scarce be call'd chief governor. They were weak enough to suppose, that by altering the title of lord-deputy, to lord-lieutenant, it would satisfy him; but they were much mistaken, for he greatly resented their ill usage. He governed Ireland with great moderation until the downfall of his brother, when he retired into England to his estate at Spinney Abbey, near Soham, in Cambridgeshire, where he spent the remainder of his life, descending from the toilsome grandeur of governing a nation, to the humble and happy occupation of husbandry. This truly great and good man ended his days in peace and happiness, and died March 23, 1674, very much and very generally respected, and was buried on the 25th, within the communion rails of Wicken church, close to his mother: over him is a black marble stone, inscribed,

“ Henricus Cromwell, de Spinney, obiit XXIII.  
die Martii Anno Christi MDCLXXIV.  
Annoq. Ætatis XLVII.”

## CLASS II.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

BULSTRODE WHITLOCKE, (lord-keeper). See Class VI.

COL. NATHANAEL FIENNES, (lord privy-seal). *Vanderghucht* sc. 8vo.

Promoted  
June, 1655.

Nathaniel Fiennes, second son to Lord Say, engaged with zeal in the service of the parliament. But his courage was by no means proportioned to his zeal, as he surrendered the city of Bristol, of which he was governor, after a siege of two days. He was tried and condemned for cowardice, but found means to procure his pardon. He soon after attached himself to the Independents, and

was one of the most considerable leaders of that party.\* He was a frequent and copious speaker in parliament, to which his talents were much better adapted than to the field. Many of his speeches and pamphlets, relative to the civil war, are in print. See a catalogue of them in "Athen Oxon." Ob. 16 December, 1669.

## GREAT OFFICERS OF IRELAND.

GENERAL IRETON. *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. 1741; Illust. Head. In the possession of David Polhil, esq. 813. 60. p. 9.*

The Lord-deputy IRETON; *sold by Walton; whole length; large 8vo.*

HENRY IRETON, &c. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

HENRY IRETON; *on horseback; small quarto; no inscription; rare.*

HENRY IRETON; *fol. W. N. Gardiner, 1797.*

HENRY IRETON; *autograph and seal; in Caulfield's "High Court of Justice."*

Ireton, who on several occasions had signalized his valour and conduct in the field, approved himself a man of spirit and capacity in his government of Ireland. He proceeded upon Cromwell's plan, and gave abundant proof of his being every way qualified for that extensive command. Though naturally a lover of justice, he made little scruple of sacrificing even that to liberty, of which he was passionately fond. He died at the siege of Limerick, the 26th of November, 1651, sincerely lamented by the republicans, who revered him as a soldier, a statesman, and a saint. In Crull's "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey" is a curious panegyric, which was intended for his monument: it is written in a very exalted strain, far beyond the common cant of epitaphs.† Ireton had by

Promoted  
June, 1650.

\* Fiennes, Cromwell, Vane, and St. John, were at the head of that faction.

† "Credas pro Deo militasse Iretonum, pro Iretono Deum," &c.



his wife Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a daughter, named also Bridget, who espoused Thomas Bendish, esq. In Watts's "Lyric Poems," is a copy of verses addressed to her.\* See the preceding reign, Class VII.

# LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FLEETWOOD.

*Walker p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the collection of Thomas Cooke, esq. Illust. Head.*

LORD-DEPUTY FLEETWOOD; *whole length; in armour.*

\* Bridget Bendish, grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, resembled him, more than any of his descendants, in the cast of her countenance and character. She, on some occasions, appeared with all the dignity of a princess; and, at other times, had as much the appearance of a low drudge of business, being as laborious as she was intelligent in the management of her salt-works. After she had harassed herself with toil, she was as careless how or where she slept, or what she eat or drank, as Charles XII. was in the course of his campaigns. Her presence of mind on no occasion forsook her; nor was she ever known to betray the least symptom of fear. Sometimes, after a day of drudgery, she would go to the assembly at Yarmouth,† where the greatness of her manner, and the superiority of her understanding, never failed to attract respect. She was never known to break her promise; nor, in her common conversation, to pay much regard to truth, as it would have been rashness to have affirmed any thing as a fact because she said it. Her charity appeared to be a virtue of the heart, as well as the hand. She exercised it in all places, and on every occasion; but in the exertion of it, frequently left her debts unpaid. Her piety was strongly tinctured with enthusiasm. She, on emergent occasions, would retire to her closet, where, by fasting, meditation, and prayer, she would work up herspirit to a degree of rapture, and then inflexibly determine her conduct by some text of Scripture that occurred to her, which she regarded as a divine revelation. She would frequently fawn, dissemble, and prevaricate, and that for low, if not sinister ends and purposes; and was, indeed, the jest and admiration, not only of her friends, but even of her servants, who justly regarded her as one of the best mistresses in the world. She had the highest veneration for the memory of her grandfather, whom she revered as a consummate hero and glorified saint. She died in the year 1727, or 1728. This imperfect and contrasted sketch is chiefly taken from her character more at large, by Mr. Samuel Say, a dissenting minister, who was intimately acquainted with her, and drew her from the life. See the Appendix to the second volume of the "Letters," published by Mr. Duncombe. See also the third volume, p. 168, &c. where are many curious and interesting anecdotes of herself and family. We are there informed, that the print prefixed to the *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, in octavo, said to have been published by the late Bishop Gibson, about the year 1725, nearly resembles Mrs. Bendish as well as the Protector.

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† She lived at South Town, in that neighbourhood.



The LORD-DEPUTY FLEETWOOD, *on horseback.*

Fleetwood, who, as well as Ireton, was son-in-law to Cromwell,\* Promoted 1654.  
 was a very useful instrument to that artful man, who knew how to avail himself of family-connexions. The character of Fleetwood was very different from that of Ireton: he had no great skill as a soldier, and less as a politician; but he had a very powerful influence over the bigoted part of the army. He thought that prayers superseded the use of "carnal weapons;" and that "it was sufficient to trust in the hand of Providence, without exerting the arm of flesh." He would fall on his knees and pray when he heard of a mutiny among the soldiers; and was with the utmost difficulty roused to action on several emergencies. In 1659 he was declared commander-in-chief of the army. This was done by the intrigues of Lambert, who intended to make the same use of him that Cromwell had done of Fairfax. He died soon after the Revolution. See Class VII.

## C L A S S III.

## PEERS.

EDWARD SOMERSET, marquis of Worcester.  
*Bocquet sc. In Park's "Noble Authors;" 1806.*

EDWARD SOMERSET, marquis of Worcester, and earl of Glamorgan. *Harding; 1800; in Cove's "Monmouthshire."*

The Marquis of Worcester,† a zealous Catholic, and a man of courage and enterprise, was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. who is said to have dispatched him into Ireland, to treat with the rebels of that kingdom, and engage them in his service, in opposition to the parliament. The other powers which were granted him, were of so extraordinary a nature, as to strike

\* Fleetwood married Ireton's widow.

† He is better known in our histories by the title of Earl of Glamorgan.

many of the royalists with astonishment. Nothing but the desperate situation of the king's affairs could apologize for such strange steps.\* In 1663,† he published a small book, entitled "A Century of the Names and *Scantlings* of such inventions as I can at present call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former Notes being lost) I have, at the instance of a powerful friend, endeavoured now, in the year 1655, to set these down in such a way as may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in practice." At the conclusion he says, "This making up the whole century, and preventing any farther trouble to the reader for the present, meaning to leave to posterity a book, wherein, under each of these heads, the means to put in execution, and visible trial of all and every of these inventions, with the shape and form of all things belonging to them, shall be printed by brass plates."

A practical mathematician, who has quickness to seize a hint, and sagacity to apply it, might avail himself greatly of these *Scantlings*, though little more than a bare catalogue. It is extremely probable that Captain Savery took from the marquis the hint of the steam-engine, for raising water with a power made by fire, which invention alone would entitle the author to immortality.‡ That of stopping a vehicle, by instantly letting off the horses, seems to have been derived from the same origin.§ I am informed by the reverend and ingenious Mr. Gainsborough, of Henley, brother to the painter, on whose judgment in the mechanic powers I have reason to rely, that this book is far from being such a collection of whims and chimeras as it has been supposed to be: on the contrary, he highly esteems the author as one of the greatest mechanical geniuses that ever appeared in the world.

### WILLIAM CAVENDISH, marquis of Newcastle;

\* Sir Edward Hyde, in a letter to secretary Nicholas, dated 1646-7, says, "I care not how little I say in that business of Ireland, since those strange powers and instructions given to your favourite Glamorgan, which appear to me inexcusable to justice, piety, and prudence." He adds, a little below, "Oh! Mr. Secretary, those stratagems have given me more sad hours than all the misfortunes in war which have befallen the king." Chancellor Clarendon's "State Papers," vol. ii. p. 337.

† The date should be 1665.

‡ See an account of it in Dr. Desaguliers's Works. See also the "*Scantlings*," No. 68.

§ See "*Scantlings*," No. 19.

*his marchioness and their family. Diepenbeke del. P. Clouvet sc. h. sh. prefixed to "Nature's Pictures, drawn by Fancy's Pencil to the Life;" 1656, folio.*

This beautiful print is very scarce. It was done when the family was at Antwerp. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III. and that of CHARLES II. Class IX. *See vol 2 p.*

In the marquis's fine book of horsemanship is a print of CHARLES, viscount MANSFIELD, and Mr. HENRY CAVENDISH, on horseback; the marquis and marchioness, their three daughters, and their husbands; namely, the Earl of BRIDGEWATER,\* the Earl of "BULLINGBROOKE" and Mr. CHEYNE, are under a colonnade, as spectators. The plates for the English edition of this book are the same with the French, but the latter has the finest impressions.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby. *Loggan f. large 4to.*

JAMES STANLEY, &c. *copied from the above. Ver-tue sc. In the set of Loyalists.*

JAMES, earl of Derby; *oval; 8vo. In "Clarendon's History."*

\* Elizabeth, daughter of William, then earl of Newcastle, married John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, in the 19th year of his age. He desired that it might be recorded on his tomb, that "he enjoyed, almost twenty-two years, all the happiness that a man could receive in the sweet society of the best of wives." It might be added, with truth, that the virtues and the graces conspired to render her one of the best and most amiable women. She died the 14th of June, 1663, in the 37th year of her age, having left a numerous issue. The worthy earl, who, upon her decease, was one of the most disconsolate of men, as he had been one of the happiest of husbands; and who, for many years, may be said to have endured, rather than enjoyed life, died the 26th of October, 1686, in his 64th year. See more of both these persons in Collins's "Peerage." *vol 2 - p. 236*

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby; *Harding*.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby; in *Winstanley's*  
 "Martyrology;" 1665.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby; in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; 1806.

JAMES STANLEY, seventh earl of Derby. *E. Scriven*  
*sc.* 1815; from the original of Vandyck, in the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."

Lord Hyde has an excellent picture, by Vandyck, of the Earl and Countess of Derby and child, whole lengths. It was brought from Cornbury, and is esteemed the most capital in his collection. Mr. Walpole has a painting of the countess.

Created  
 1486.

26 Aug.  
 1651.

The Earl of Derby gave many signal proofs of his valour in the civil war; particularly in that memorable action near Wigan, in Lancashire, where, with 600 horse, he, for two hours, bravely withstood a corps of 3000 horse and foot, commanded by Colonel Lilburne. We can easily believe this, and much more, of a man who could write so spirited a letter as that which he sent to Ireton.\* He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded in violation of a promise of quarter, given him by Captain Edge, into whose hands he fell. He was executed the 15th of Oct. 1651.†

GEORGE, lord DIGBY, earl of Bristol. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc.* In the collection of the Hon. John Spencer, esq. *Illust. Head. Plate 56*  
*in all the picture with Earl of Bedford. LODGE vol. VIII, p. 153*

\* See the letter in "Hume's History," or in the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

† The heroine, his countess, who so bravely defended Latham-house, with no less bravery defended the Isle of Man. Here she looked upon herself as queen, and disdained to submit to regicides and usurpers. She was the last person in the British dominions, that yielded to the republic.



GEORGE DIGBY, earl of Bristol; in armour; half length; fol. W. Hollar; 1642; rare. *This must be the first* <sup>(Partley)</sup> <sup>no 1530</sup> *who lived to 1652-3. See vol. ii. page 35*

GEORGE DIGBY; earl of Bristol. Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; 1806.

He succeeded to the title of Earl of Bristol, the 16th of January, 1652-3. The portrait was painted in the former reign.

The Earl of Bristol, well known for his fine parts, his levity, and extravagant passions, was secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles II. at the time of the Interregnum. But he forfeited both these offices, by reconciling himself to the church of Rome, against which he had written several pieces of controversy. He imputed his removal to the influence of his friend the Lord-chancellor Hyde, whose ruin he afterward sought with all that vehemence which was natural to him.\* It is pity that the romantic

Created  
15 Sept.  
20 Jan. I.

\* Among the excellent letters of the Lord-chancellor Clarendon, lately published,† in the second volume of his "State Papers,"‡ is one addressed to Lord Digby,§ in which are some master-strokes, which shew at once the pious turn of mind, the genius and friendship of the writer, and are also characteristic of the great man to whom it is written. I shall, therefore, give the reader the following extract. It seems that Lord Digby, after the wreck of his fortune in the civil war, had formed a design of applying to the crown of France for employment and subsistence. His friend, then Sir Edward Hyde,|| earnestly dissuades him from this dishonourable expedient, telling him, that he could "no more be a servant or pensioner to another crown, than he could marry another wife." "Borrow or beg," says he, "(it is very honest) so much as will keep you alive and cleanly for one year; and withdraw into a quiet corner, where you are not known, and where not above two or three friends may hear of you. If you can but live one year without being spoken of at all, without being in a capacity of having your own or other men's errors imputed to you, you will find a strange resurrection of a good fame. In that retirement you will revolve the rare accidents and misfortunes of your life; in the consideration whereof, I fear, you have been too negligent; and, it may be, you may believe you have encountered new and unusual dangers, because you have not duly weighed past and unusual deliverances. You will find as much of the immediate hand of God in both, as can be observed in the course of a man's life, much superior to you in age, and it may be, in action. You may, in this disquisition,

† 1773.

‡ P. 330, 331.

§ It appears to have been sent from Jersey, as it was written 1646-7.

|| Sir Edward tells him in another letter, "I am so far from doubting your affection, that, if you should tell me you did not love me, I would not believe you; for I know it is not in your power not to love me; for I am very just and true to you, and shall bring no shame to you." Clarendon's "Papers," vol. ii. p. 384.

history of this nobleman's life was never written. Dr. Swift, in one of his letters, styles him "the Prototype of Lord Bolingbroke." Birchl. *Ob.* 15 March, 1672-3. *Æt.* 64. See the reign of CHARLES I. *vol 2. p. 314.*

FRANCIS, lord WITHERINGTON; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."* R. Cooper sc.

Lord Witherington was descended from a most ancient family in Northumberland, and selected by Charles I. as one of four to be about the person of his son the prince, as gentlemen of his privy-chamber. As soon as the war broke out, he was one of the first who raised both horse and foot at his own charge, and served the king most eminently under the Marquis of Newcastle; for whom he had a very particular affection. About the middle of the war he was made a peer of the realm, and constantly adhered to the king; until his cause was entirely ruined; when he, in company with his

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consider by what frowardness of fortune it comes to pass, that a man of the most exquisite parts, of nature and art, that this age hath brought forth, hath been without success in those very actions for which meaner men have been highly commended;\* that a man of the most candid and obliging disposition, of the most unrevengeful and inoffensive temper and constitution, should not only have fewer friends in the general crowd of lookers-on, than many stubborn and insociable complexions use to find, but more enemies amongst those, whose advancement and prosperity he hath contributed to, than ever man hath met with. And, without doubt, you will discover somewhat no man else can discover, and enjoy an ample benefit by the discovery, throughout the long course of your life that is to come. I do not invite you to any morose or melancholy sequestering yourself from the world; if I am not mistaken, it will be as cheerful and pleasant a part of your life as ever you enjoyed. And after you have given your mind this diet, exercise, and repose, you will return with greater vigour upon the stage; and any shift you shall then be necessitated to, will be more justifiable to the world and comfortable to yourself."

Sir Edward, at the conclusion of this letter, intimates a desire of his making some historical collections relative to this great work, of which he supplied some of the materials.

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\* Sir Edward, in a subsequent letter, dated from the Hague, November, 1648, says, "I confess I have not virtue enough to restrain me within any bounds, if I once let myself loose into this wilderness of prudential motives and expedients." He says afterward, in the same letter, "Is it possible that you are the only man that do not discern a universal combination in all to have you quiet?" It appears, from these passages, that Lord Digby's parts, however excellent, were far from being of any service to his party. His disposition was so very mercurial, that nothing was capable of fixing it; and while it remained unfixed, was much more dangerous than useful.

friend the marquis, transported himself beyond the sea, and was attached to the service of Charles II. in whose cause he was killed, fighting at Wigan, in Lancashire, a few days prior to the battle of Worcester.

GIOVANNI, viconte MORDAUNTE. *W. Faithorne sc. oval; h. sh.*

This is one of Faithorne's best heads. There is another, in a small square.

GIOVANNI, viconte MORDAUNT; *with armorial bearings; 4to. W. Richardson. plate - 183.*

JOHN, viconte MORDAUNT; *oval. (Birrell.)*

This nobleman, who was father of the great Earl of Peterborough, was the most active and enterprising of the royalists during the usurpation. He possessed much of that vigour of body and mind, which was afterward so conspicuous in his son. He made several attempts to restore Charles II. for one of which he was brought to a public trial. He behaved himself, upon this occasion, with his usual intrepidity; evaded the evidence with remarkable address; and was, after long debate, pronounced "Not Guilty." The moment he was set at liberty, he began to be more active than before: but his great merit created him many enemies, who traduced and vilified him to the king. He was numbered with the neglected royalists. *Ob. 5 June, 1675, Æt. 48.\**

Created  
10 July,  
1659.

*See Collins  
1779. vol 3  
page 25.*

*His monument is engraved in Faulkner's Fulham, 1813, page  
See Dysons' Environs. Vol 2 page 243.*

## SCOTCH PEERS.

WILLIAM, duke of HAMILTON. *R. Cooper sc.*

WILLIAM, duke of HAMILTON. *Vandergucht sc.  
8vo. In Clarendon's "History."*

\* The following persons are in the list of Cromwell's lords; namely, Nathaniel Fiennes, Charles Fleetwood, John Desborough, Bulstrode Whitlocke, Philip Skippon, Francis Rous. See "Parliamentary History," vol. xxi. p. 167.



WILLIAM, duke of HAMILTON. *R. White sc.*

Created  
16 Nov.  
1641.

William, duke of Hamilton, who was a man of too much spirit to be neuter in the divisions of his country, was, in the civil war, carried by the popular current much farther than he intended to go. In his character were united the accomplishments of the gentleman, with the openness and sincerity of the soldier. In the fatal battle of Worcester, he gave the strongest proofs of his courage and loyalty. He died of a shot in the leg, which he received valiantly fighting for Charles II. In the article of death, he expressed the highest satisfaction, "that he had the honour to lose his life in the king's service, and thereby to wipe out the memory of his former transgressions, which, he always professed, were odious to himself." —He was brother to the duke who was beheaded. *Ob.* Sept. 1651.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, earl (marquis) of Argyle. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. *Robinson sc. Lodge vol vii. pl. 133.*

JAMES CAMPBELL, marquis of Argyle; *four English verses; 8vo.*

JAMES CAMPBELL, marquis of Argyle; *in the print of the "Anti-papists." J. Savage sc.*

JAMES CAMPBELL, marquis of Argyle. *Harding sc.*

JAMES, marquis of Argyle. *Benoist sc. In Smollett.*

Created  
16 Nov.  
1641.

The Marquis of Argyle was, in the cabinet, what his enemy the Marquis of Montrose was in the field, "the first character of his age and country for political courage and conduct." He was the champion of the Covenant, or, in other words, of the religion of his country, which he zealously and artfully defended. Such were his abilities, that he could accommodate himself to all characters and all times; and he was the only man in the kingdom of Scotland, who was daily rising in wealth and power, amidst the distractions of a civil war. Much unmerited infamy has been thrown upon his character, which is placed in a truer light than it ever was before, in the "Biographia Britannica." He was, soon after the restora-



tion, condemned by his capital enemy, the Earl of Middleton, for his submission to the English government, in the time of the usurpation; a crime, in which the bulk of the three kingdoms were equally involved with himself. He was beheaded the 27th of May, 1661. *Clarendon says that his eyes were "ill-placed"*  
*See Life vol. 1. page 431.*

JACOBUS GRAMIUS, marggraff van Montrosse; *with a view of his execution; a Dutch print, 4to.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III. and VII. *ante page 56*

### AN IRISH PEER.

Effigies illustrissimi domini CÆCILII CALVERT, baronis Baltimore, de Baltimore, in regno Hiberniæ; *absoluti domini et proprietarii provinciarum Terræ Mariæ, et Avaloniæ, in America, &c.* An. Dom. 1657. *Ætatis 51. Abra. Blooteling sc.*

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Cecil Calvert was son of George, the first lord Baltimore, who was some time secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, lord-treasurer. He afterward became secretary of state to James I. by whom he was created a peer. He obtained the grant of the province of Maryland from Charles I. It is observable that this country was formerly reckoned a part of Virginia.\*

Created  
16 Feb.  
1624.

\* Francis Nichols, author of the "Irish Compendium," informs us, that the title of Baltimore was conferred by Charles I. and that Cecil Calvert first received the grant of Maryland from that prince; in both which particulars he appears to be mistaken. See Wood, i. col. 565. See also "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. 506, 507.

## CLASS IV.

## THE CLERGY.

## ARCHBISHOP, AND BISHOPS.

JOSEPH HENSHAW, bishop of Peterborough; in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1749.

Joseph Henshaw, descended from the Henshaws of Cheshire; was born in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate; and at eighteen years of age, entered commoner of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, 1621, and afterward became chaplain to Digby, earl of Bristol. Wood says "he was much in renown for his admirable way of preaching, but when the nation was turned topsyturvy, by the iniquity of the Presbyterians and other discontented people, he was despoiled of all, suffered much for the royal cause, was a brand snatched out of the fire, and lived for some time at Chiswick, in the house of Lady. Paulet." After his majesty's restoration, he was made dean of Chichester; and in 1668, was elected to the see of Peterborough. He died in 1678, at his house in James-street, Covent-garden, and was buried in the church of East Lavant, near Chichester.

JOHN WARNER, bishop of Rochester, and founder of Bromley College. *Harding sc. In Lysons's "Environs of London,"* 1796. *His portrait is also in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1742.

John Warner, born in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; where he was esteemed a good logician and philosopher. He was made one of his majesty's chaplains, prebendary of Canterbury, governor of Sion College, and dean of Lichfield. In 1633, he was promoted to the see of Peterborough; and in 1637, consecrated bishop of Rochester. He stood forth a zealous defender of the constitution, and was the last bishop who exerted his eloquence to preserve the ancient and undoubted right of his order to sit in parliament. Not long be-

fore the death of King Charles I. by his majesty's command, he wrote a treatise against the ordinance for the sale of church lands, and published several sermons against the murder of the king. He lived to see the happy re-establishment of church and state, and shewed both the piety and munificence of his disposition. He distributed 8000*l.* among meritorious clergymen, who had been ejected from their preferment, and performed many other pious and liberal acts. He was also the munificent founder of Bromley College, for the support of twenty widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen. He died 1666, *Æt.* 86. See Wood's "*Athenæ*," Hasted's "*Kent*," and Lysons's "*Environs*."

**WILLIAM LUCY**, bishop of St. David's; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1749.

William Lucy was descended from an ancient family at Charl-cote, in Warwickshire; and was entered as a knight's son in Trinity College, Oxford, 1610; soon after went to Lincoln's Inn; from thence to Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the decree of bachelor of divinity, and was afterward made chaplain to George, duke of Buckingham, and rector of Burgh-clere and High-clere, in Hampshire. He was often disturbed for his loyalty, and at last sequestered: but after his majesty's restoration, he became bishop of St. David's. He was a person of singular candour and virtue, which, in the worst of times, gained him great esteem from the very enemies of his order and function. *Ob.* 1677, *Æt.* 86. For his writings, &c. see Wood's "*Athenæ*."

**JACOBUS USSERIUS**, archiepiscopus Arma-  
chanus, &c. *holding a scull; frontispiece to his "Funer-  
ral Sermon," by Dr. Nicholas Barnard.*

*See vol ii. page 34*

Archbishop Usher, who very sincerely lamented the distress of his brethren, \* and as sincerely wept over the ruins of the church,

\* The bishops suffered great hardships during the usurpation of Cromwell; and many of them were deprived of all means of subsistence. In the preceding reign, they were often insulted with the opprobrious appellation of "dumb dogs;" and they were now frequently called in derision, "poor dogs;" and that by persons, "whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flock."†

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† Job. xxx. ver. 1.

was much courted by Cromwell, who was proud of expressing a regard for so great and so good a man. He died the 21st of March, 1655-6, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, by command of the Protector, who bore half the expense of his funeral; the other half fell very heavily upon his relations.

JOHN RICHARDSON, D. D. bishop of Ardagh; *aged 74, Anno Dom. 1653. T. Cross sc. 4to.*

JOHN RICHARDSON, D. D. *aged 74, An. Dom. 1653; 4to. W. Richardson.*

John Richardson, born of an ancient family in the county of Cheshire, was educated in the university of Dublin, where he was graduated doctor of divinity, and afterward made bishop of Ardagh, in Ireland. He was a grave man and good divine, verifying the rule, *Bonus Textarius bonus Theologus*, for he carried a concordance in his memory. He was author of "Choice Observations, and Explanations upon the Old Testament," fol. 1655, to which his portrait is prefixed. *Ob. 1658, Æt. 74.*

See an anecdote of him in the reign of Charles II. Class IV. Article WATSON.

EDWARDUS PARRY, episcopus Laonensis. *J. Dickson f. 1660. Oxon. 4to.*

Edward Parry, a prelate of Irish extraction, was a man of an acute genius and an exemplary character. He was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, the 28th of March, 1647; and died the 20th of July, 1650. He was author of "David restored, or an Antidote against the Prosperity of the wicked, &c. in a most seasonable Discourse on the 73d Psalm. Opus posthumum." 8vo. 1660; to which his portrait is prefixed. He was father of John and Benjamin Parry, successively bishops of Ossory. See *Wood*, ii. col. 605.



INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

EDWARDUS REYNOLDS, S.T.D. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

Dr. Reynolds was dean of Christ Church. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES OWEN, S.T.P. dean of Christ Church. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D. *P. Lombart sc. without his name. Motto, "Non magna loquimur, sed vivimus, &c." Frontispiece to his "Ductor Dubitantium;" folio.*

JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D. *with the same motto. Before his "Measures and Offices of Friendship;" addressed to the famous Mrs. Catharine Philips, 12mo.*

This excellent man, who had too much learning and unaffected piety to be thought orthodox at this period, was deprived of his benefice, the rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, and retired into Wales, where he kept school. In his retirement, he wrote most of his valuable works. See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES II. *vol V. page 21.*

BRIANUS WALTONUS, S.T.D. &c. *Lombart sc. a fine head. Frontispiece to his "Polyglot Bible;" fol.*

BRIANUS WALTONUS, S.T.D. *W. Richardson.*

Dr. Brian Walton was a native of Cleveland, in Yorkshire. After acquiring the rudiments of learning, he was sent to Magdalen College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Peter House, and took his master's degree there. Afterward he became rector of

Sandon, in Essex, and St. Martin Orgar's, in London. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he was a faithful adherent to the royal cause, which occasioned him to be ejected from his livings, and forced to fly to Oxford; where, having leisure, he first thought of publishing the "Polyglot Bible." In 1645 he formed the design of that great work, which was published in 1657.\* In 1653 he was actually engaged in it, as appears from a letter that he wrote to Archbishop Usher.† This Bible, which is beautifully printed in six volumes folio, is in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Vulgate, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, and Persic languages. Dr. Walton was, soon after the restoration, promoted to the bishopric of Chester. Ob. Nov. 29, 1661.

It is scarce known, that an English piece of his was first printed in the "Collectanea Ecclesiastica" of Samuel Brewster, esq. London, 1752; 4to. It is called, "A Treatise concerning the payment of Tyths in London." In the Life of Dr. Edward Pocock, prefixed to his "Theological Works," are some curious particulars relative to the London Polyglot.

DOCTOR JOHN GAUDEN; *a whole length; before his "Hieraspes, a Defence, by way of Apology, for the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England," 1653, 4to. There is a very small whole length, intended for him, before his "Tears, Sighs, &c. of the Church of England," 1659, folio, which is his principal work.*

DR. GAUDEN; *a scarce and curious portrait, prefixed to a libel of Milton's upon the "Εἰκὼν Βασιλική," entitled "Εἰκὼν ἀληθινή," Lond. 1649, 4to. It is in the engraved frontispiece to this pamphlet, which represents a curtain drawn up by a hand, and discovers Gauden peeping out. At the top, are these words:*

"Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis?"——

\* This was the first book published in England by subscription. Blome, a notorious plagiarist, afterward carried the practice of publishing books in this manner to a greater height than any of his contemporaries.

† See "Gen. Dict." Artic. WALTON.

*Underneath are the following verses :*

“ The curtain’s drawn ; all may perceive the plot,  
And him who truly the black babe begot ;  
Whose sable mantle makes me bold to say,  
A Phaeton Sol’s chariot rul’d that day :  
Presumptuous priest, to skip into the throne,  
And make his king his bastard issue own !  
The author therefore hath conceived it meet,  
The doctor should do penance in this sheet.”

*Another, different, with twelve verses.*

*See some account of the pamphlet in Kennet’s “ Register and Chronicle,” p. 776, 777.*

DOCTOR JOHN GAUDEN ; *an etching ; 4to.*

JOHN GAUDEN, &c. *oval ; in Nash’s “ Worcester-shire.” vol 2, suppl p. CLIX.*

John Gauden, a native of Mayland, in Essex, and rector of Bocking, in that county, was a man of ingenuity and learning, and author of several books, which gained him a very considerable reputation. He had a hand in the publication of the “ Eikon Basilike,” and has been reputed the author of it ; but that he actually wrote it is abundantly disproved by external and internal evidence.\* He was, after the restoration, successively promoted to the bishoprics of Exeter and Worcester. He died the 20th of September, 1662, aged 57. The reader may see a remarkable account of his death, at p. 97 of the curious “ Letters of Abraham Hill, esq.” I mention this, as it disproves a fanatical story concerning it, the purport of which is, that it was owing to the promotion of Dr. Morley to the bishopric of Winchester, upon which he had set his heart. Whoever examines the writings of the royal and reverend authors, will find them specifically different ; and must, from taste and sentiment, conclude, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of both writers, that Charles could no more descend to write like Gauden, than Gauden could rise to the purity and dignity of Charles. The

\* See the Appendix to Dr. John Burton’s “ Genuineness of Lord Clarendon’s History,” Wagstaffe’s “ Vindication of King Charles I.” &c.

style of the divine is more debased with the pedantry, than embellished with the elegancies of learning.\*

**DR. HENRY HAMMOND;** *from an original picture in the Hall of Magdalen College, Oxford. Clampus. 4to.*

Henry Hammond, one of the most learned divines in the seventeenth century, was born at Chertsey, in Surrey, Aug. 18, 1605; and was the youngest son of Doctor John Hammond, physician to Henry, prince of Wales, who was Henry Hammond's godfather, and gave him his own name. He received the early part of his education at Eton, and in 1618 was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford; where, in 1622, he was chosen a demy, and after taking his degrees in arts at the regular time, he was, in the year 1625, elected fellow.

In 1629, he entered into holy orders, and four years afterward was inducted into the rectory of Penshurst, in Kent, conferred on him by Robert, earl of Leicester, who was extremely affected by a sermon he preached at court, for Dr. Frewin, president of Magdalen College, and one of the king's chaplains, who allowed Mr. Hammond on that occasion to supply his place. In 1638, he proceeded doctor of divinity, and in 1640, he was chosen one of the members of the Convocation, called with the Short Parliament in the April of that year. In 1643, he was made archdeacon of Chichester; and the same year was named one of the Assembly of Divines, but never sat among them. He continued undisturbed at his living till the middle of July, 1643; but joining in the fruitless attempt, then made at Tunbridge, in favour of the king and a reward of 100*l.* being promised to the person that should produce him, he was forced to return privately, and in disguise, to Oxford; where, having procured an apartment in his own college, he sought that place in retirement and study, which was no where else to be found.

In the beginning of the year 1645, he was made one of the canons of Christ Church, and appointed one of the king's chaplains in ordinary; but when Oxford surrendered, in 1646, his attendance as

\* Mr. Granger did not live to see the publication of the last volume of Lord Clarendon's works, which contains a letter that may stagger the advocates for the royal origin of the "Eikon Basilike," and which accounts for his lordship's silence on this subject.



chaplain ceased; yet, when the king fell into the power of the army, he was permitted to attend him again, in his several confinements at Woodburn, Feversham, Hampton-court, and the Isle of Wight; at which last place he continued till Christmas, 1647, when all his majesty's servants were put away from him.

The trial of King Charles approaching, he wrote an address to the General (Lord Fairfax) and the council of officers, which he transmitted to them, and published. His grief for the death of his royal master was extreme; but after having indulged it for a time, he resumed his studies, and, in 1653, he gave the public his great work, the "Annotations on the New Testament," which, in 1698, was translated, with corrections and animadversions, by the celebrated Le Clerc.

A few weeks previous to the restoration of Charles II. on the 4th of April, 1660, he was seized with a fit of the stone, of which he died at Westwood, on the 24th of the same month; and his remains were deposited in the burial-place of the Packington family, at Hampton-Lovett, in a chapel built by Sir Thomas Packington in the year 1561.

ALEXANDER ROSSÆUS; *Æt.* 63. *Lombart sc.*  
Before his "*Pansebia, or View of all Religions*;" 8vo.

ALEXANDER ROSS. *J. Clarke sc.* 1733.

ALEXANDER ROSS, *with a key in his hand; whole length; before his "Muses' Interpreter;"* 8vo. Another, *small; motto, "Ros et umbra sumus:"* before his "*Continuation of Raleigh's History.*"

Alexander Ross, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, was master of the grammar-school at Southampton, and chaplain to Charles I. He was author of a considerable number of books, in Latin and English. He published, in the former of these languages, a cento on the life of Christ, entitled, "*Virgilius Evangelizans*;" which is very ingenious, and was deservedly admired. It was collected entirely from Virgil. It is well known how different a cento was gathered by Ausonius from that chaste poet. Our author's great work is, "*A Continuation of Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World.*" This is like a piece of bad Gothic tacked to a magnificent

pile of Roman architecture, which serves to heighten the effect of it, while it exposes its own deficiency in strength and beauty. He was so unfortunate as to attack Sir Kenelm Digby, Dr. Hervey, and Sir Thomas Brown, and to disparage their great abilities. This hurt his reputation more than the meanest of his writings could possibly have done. *Ob.* 1654, *Æt.* 64.\*

DR. JOHN HEWIT; *six English verses; 8vo.*

JOHN HEWIT, D. D. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo. clambroci pe 8*

DR. JOHN HEWIT, *beheaded June (July) 8, 1658.*

JOHN HEWIT; *four Latin verses; in Gaywood's manner, 8vo. His head is before his book on Repentance.*

DR. JOHN HEWIT; *8vo. anonymous.*

Dr. John Hewit was employed by Charles II. in agencies betwixt his friends, and collecting money for his support. He was discovered by a spy of Thurloe's, and tried by a high court of justice, in which Lisle presided. He denied the jurisdiction of the court, and was, with little ceremony, condemned for contumacy. He was beheaded at the same time with Sir Henry Slingsby.

July 8,  
1658.

Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's favourite daughter, was a very important, but unsuccessful advocate with her father in his behalf. When she lay upon her death-bed, she upbraided him with the blood that he had spilt, and spoke with uncommon emphasis of his cruelty with respect to Hewit. Such a remonstrance from a beloved child, in so affecting a situation, must have sunk deep into his mind: it was strongly suspected that his conscience took the alarm, and was never at rest from that moment.

Vera Effigies LAMBROCI THOMAS, S.S. T. D.  
*D. Savil fecit; T. Cross sc. 8vo.*

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Alexander Ross, bishop of Edinburgh, was probably of the same family with the above-mentioned person. He was deprived of his bishopric in 1639, and died in 1720. "He had the chance to outlive all the brethren of his order, and all the bishops likewise in England, who had been possessed of sees before the revolution." —Keith's "Catalogue of the bishops of Scotland," p. 41.

SYDRACH SIMPSON, late master of Pembroke Hall ; *black cap, book, &c.*

Sydrach Simpson, who received his education at Cambridge, was, in 1650, appointed master of Pembroke Hall, in that university, by the parliamentary visitors. He was a minister in London in the reign of Charles I. and much followed and admired as a preacher. Dr. Preston, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sydrach Simpson, were, as Neale informs us, "the five pillars of the Independent or Congregational party, and were distinguished by the name of the *dissenting Brethren*, in the Assembly of Divines."\* *Ob.* 1654.

NICOLAUS LOCKYERUS, minister Anglicanus. *Hollar f.* 1643 ; 4to.

NICHOLAS LOCKYER, M.A. *Hollar f.* 12mo. *in an oval ; four English verses.*

NICHOLAS LOCKYER ; *in an oval. W. Richardson.* 162 .

Nicholas Lockyer was chaplain to Cromwell, and a frequent preacher before the parliament.† He succeeded Francis Rous in the provostship of Eton, of which he was deprived soon after the restoration, and was himself succeeded by Nicholas Monck, brother to the general. He was afterward ejected from St. Bennet's, Sheerhog, and Pancras, Soper-lane. He published in the reign of Charles I. "England faithfully watcht with her Wounds, or Christ sitting up with his Children in their swooning State ; which is the Sum of several Lectures, painfully preached upon Colossians I. by N. Lockyer, M.A." 4to. The title of this book may serve as a specimen of the strain in which all his works are written. *Ob.* 1684.

\* "Hist. of the Puritans," 4to. i. 623.

† He was a native of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire ; and was some time of New Inn Hall, in the university of Oxford. On the 31st of January, 1649, he was admitted fellow of Eton College, and elected provost, the 1st of Feb. 1658-9. He was succeeded by Monck, the 1st of June, 1660.‡

‡ E. Regist. Coll. Etonens.



ROBERTUS DINGLÆUS, in artibus magister. *T. Cross sc. Before his "Spiritual Taste described, or a Glimpse of Christ, &c."* 1649; 8vo.

ROBERTI DINGLEI; 8vo. *W. Richardson.*

Robert Dingley was son of Sir John Dingley, knt. by a sister of the excellent Dr. Henry Hammond. He was educated at Magdalen College, in Oxford, where he was a strict observer of all church ceremonies. He afterward became a zealous Puritan, and was remarkably active in ejecting such as were, by that party, styled "ignorant and scandalous ministers and schoolmasters." He was rector of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight, when his kinsman, Colonel Hammond, was governor there. The Oxford antiquary has given us a catalogue of his works; the most extraordinary of which is, "The Deputation of Angels, or the Angel Guardian: 1. Proved by the divine light of nature, &c. 2. From many rubs and mistakes, &c. 3. Applied and improved for our information, &c. chiefly grounded on Acts xii. 15. Lond. 1654." 8vo. *Ob.* 1659, *Æt.* 40.

ROBERT DIXON; *an anonymous portrait. W. Reader pinx. J. Collins sc. half sheet; rare.*

Robert Dixon, rector of Tunstall, in Kent, in the year 1644, was taken prisoner, as he passed through the Crown-Inn-yard, in Rochester, on his return from preaching a funeral sermon at Gravesend; and carried to Knole-house, near Sevenoaks, in that county, then a prison for *malignants*, as the royal party were called. From Knole, he was removed to Leeds Castle, Kent, also a prison for the same purpose, where he was kept close prisoner for about fourteen months, suffering great hardship and ill usage, by one Franklyn, the then governor. The crimes laid to his charge were his loyalty to Charles I. and his refusing to take the oath, called the *solemn league and covenant*. After obtaining his liberty he was sequestered from his living; when a parliament party came to take him at midnight, swearing they would cut him as small as herbs for the pot. Having notice of their approach and intention, Mr. Dixon escaped into Oak-wood, not far from his own house, where, for about a week, he lay night and day, in fear of his life, and was



there supplied with small matters privately sent him, until in a lay habit he fled, and so escaped that storm; but his house was rifled, and himself and family completely ruined.

On the return of Charles II. Mr. Dixon was restored to his living, and made prebendary of Rochester, and doctor of divinity, at Cambridge, where he had his education in St. John's College.

He wrote several learned works, particularly a folio, entitled "The Nature of the Two Testaments," &c. He died in May, 1688.

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.* 83; *six Latin verses.* *W. Faithorne f. exactly in the manner of Hol-lar; 12mo.* See an account of him in the preceding reign.

EDWARD TERRY, rector of the church at Greenford, Middlesex; *Æt.* 64, 1655. *Vaughan sc. 8vo.*

EDWARD TERRY, &c. *a copy of the above; no name of engraver.*

Edward Terry, a man of polite manners, and of exemplary life, was chaplain to Sir Thomas Roe, in his embassy to the Great Mogul, in the reign of Jame I. He was a curious observer in his travels, as appears from his "Voyage to East India, &c." 1655, 8vo. to which his head is prefixed. He was also author of several sermons, and other pieces of divinity, and of "A Character of Charles II."\* He expected that the king would have preferred him to the deanery of Windsor; but it was given to Dr. Bruno Ryves, the noted author of the "Mercurius Rusticus." See more of him in "Athen. Oxon."

JOHANNES TRAPP, A. M. *Æt.* 53, 1654. *Gaywood f. h. sh. Before his "Exposition of the twelve Minor Prophets." A worse impression of this print is*

\* See "Athen. Oxon."

before his "*Exposition of the New Testament.*" Under the head are six verses.

"One of this age's greatest little men, &c."\*

JOHANNES TRAPP, A. M. *Æt.* 59, 1660; 4to.

John Trapp, vicar of Weston-upon-Avon, and schoolmaster at Stratford, in Warwickshire, appears to have been one of the most laborious men of his age. He has written large comments upon almost all the books of the Old and New Testament, not to mention several pieces of divinity of less note. He never had, or even wished, for any preferment besides his vicarage, which lay at the convenient distance of two miles from his school. His character for strictness of life, and as a preacher, was such, that he was, on the foot of his merit, offered very considerable benefices, which he refused to accept, as his condition was equal to his wishes. He was grandfather of Dr. Joseph Trapp, late vicar of the united parishes of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, in London.† *Ob.* 17 Oct. 1669.

BENJAMIN SPENCER; *without his name; his right hand is on a scull. Cross sc. Motto, "Ferendo sepultus, sperando resultus." Before his "Golden Mean;" folio.*

Benjamin Spencer, who was born in London about the latter end of the sixteenth century, was probably educated at Cambridge, as no mention is made of him by Wood. He was minister of St. Thomas's, in Southwark, and rector in Esher, in Surrey; but, being a loyalist, he, by the iniquity of the times, suffered sequestration and imprisonment. He was lecturer to the mercers' company,

\* This age was famous for little men of great worth and eminence; namely, Archbishop Laud, the Earl of Southampton, the Lord Falkland, Sir Charles Cavendish, brother to the Marquis of Newcastle, Sidney Godolphin, Hales of Eton, Daniel Featley, Chillingworth, &c.

† Author of several books of divinity, and of an excellent series of Lectures of poetry, in Latin. He also published Latin translations of Anacreon and Milton, and an English translation of Virgil, in blank verse. He has more successfully imitated the gaiety of Anacreon, than the sublimity of Milton, or the majesty of Virgil.

and chaplain to Sir John Jacob, of Bromley, in Essex, when he published his book, which has the following quaint title, and nine epistles dedicatory prefixed :\* "Chryseson, a Golden Mean, or middle Way for Christians to walk by; wherein all *Seekers* of Truth, and *Shakers*† in the Faith, may find the true Religion, independing on Man's Invention, and be established therein :

Intended { as a Key to Christianity,  
as a Touchstone for a Traveller,  
as a Seamark for a Sailor."

Speaking of this work, in his general epistle to the reader, he says, "The outward figure of this book is like the dish called the '*Olio*,' a mess of altogether, which I have so composed on purpose to give content to every appetite; at least to some, &c. I have formed it in the way of dialogue, because it is an inquisitive age, and also because such kind of writing comes off more quick and home to the understanding than long discourses, which oftentimes *wearieth* the reader, and *confounds* the memory." This book was printed at London, for B. S. the author, in 1650.

**CAVE BECK.** *The figure of the European, in the frontispiece of this book is, with great probability, supposed to be his portrait.*

Cave Beck, rector of St. Helen's, in Ipswich,‡ was author of a book, entitled "The Universal Character, by which all Nations in the World may understand one another's Conceptions, reading out of one common Writing their own tongues," 1657, small 8vo. The

\* This was an expedient to procure money, as the practice of publishing books by subscription was then unknown. I have heard of an author who contrived much better than Spencer. He prefixed a different dedication to a certain number of printed copies, and addressed them to every great man he knew that he thought loved flattery, and would pay him handsomely for it. But, perhaps, none of our authors ever managed better than Dr. Fuller, who, in his "Church History," and the Appendix to it, which make but one volume, has, with admirable contrivance, introduced twelve title pages besides the general one, and "as many particular dedications, and no less than fifty-eight or sixty of those by-inscriptions, which are addressed to his particular friends and benefactors."§ This swells the bulk of it to at least the amount of forty sheets. Heylin, in the preface to his "Examen Historicum," has censured him for walking in this untrodden path.

† The Seekers, and Shakers, or Quakers, were notable sects at this time.

‡ "Fasti Oxon." ii. 35.

§ Heylin.

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most considerable work of this kind is that of Bishop Wilkins, who, as Wood says, took the hint of his treatise from George Dolgarno's "*Ars Signorum*," &c. published in 1661. This person, who was a Scotsman, was a schoolmaster at Oxford, where he died in 1687. Mr. Leibnitz, who was in England in 1673, "told Mr. Boyle and Mr. Oldenburgh, that he did not think either Dr. Wilkins or Dolgarno had come to the point. They might, indeed, enable nations, who did not understand each other, to correspond easily together; but they had not obtained the true real character, which would be the best instrument of the human mind, and extremely assist both the reason and memory, and the invention of things. These characters ought to resemble as much as possible those of algebra, which are very simple and expressive, and are never superfluous or equivocal, but whose varieties are grounded on reason. Mr. Leibnitz speaks somewhere of an alphabet, which he was contriving, of human thoughts. Probably this alphabet had some relation to his universal language."\*

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH, A.M. &c. *Van Hove sc. a small head; † in Clarke's "Lives," folio.*

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH; 8vo. in the "*Nonconformists' Memorial*."

Samuel Fairclough, who was born at Haverill, in Suffolk, was one of the most finished scholars and celebrated preachers among the modern Puritans of his time. He was educated at Queen's Collegè, in Cambridge, and was there supposed to be puritanically inclined, when, at an early age, he was private tutor to Mr. Compton, afterward earl of Northampton, and was chosen to act the part of Surda, in the comedy of Ignoramus, which he obstinately refused, though strongly solicited, and even laughed at for his refusal by the vice chancellor. He declared, that he thought it unlawful for a man to wear women's clothes, though in a comedy. Upon this declaration his pupil frankly offered to act his tutor's part, and that of Vince, which was allotted for himself. He was some time lecturer at Lynn, in Norfolk, and afterward successively minister of Barnardiston and Ketton, in Suffolk, to which benefices

\* "*Biog. Brit.*" artic. WILKINS, note (S.)

† This print may be placed here, or in the reign of Charles I.



he was preferred by Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston. In 1662, he was ejected for nonconformity, and was succeeded in the rectory of Ketton by Mr. Tillotson, whom he resembled in several circumstances of his character. He was, in the pulpit, confessedly superior to any divine of his persuasion, and preached constantly four times a week; once to the clergy, many of whom frequented his lectures. His discourses were well digested and carefully committed to writing before they were publicly delivered. He had then his notes constantly before him; but such was the strength of his memory, that he scarce ever was seen to turn his eyes from the audience. This truly pious and worthy man died the 14th of December, 1677, aged 84. His funeral sermon was preached by an eminent conforming divine.

FRANCISCUS ROBERTS, *Æt.* 48, 1656; *h. sh.*  
*Before his "Clavis Bibliorum."*

Francis Roberts, who was minister of St. Augustin's, in London, and afterward rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire, was an assistant to the commissioners appointed by the parliament, for the ejection of such as were then called "scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters." He was author of several pieces of practical divinity; but his principal work is "*Clavis Bibliorum*, or A Key to the Bible," successively printed in 8vo. 4to. and folio. *Ob.* 1675. See a catalogue of his work sin "*Athen. Oxon.*"

HENRY STUBBES; *Ob.* July (7) 1678, *Æt.* 73;  
*12mo.* *see also vol 5 p. 77 for a second biography*

Henry Stubbes was a puritan divine of distinguished merit, who was educated at Wadham College, in Oxford. In 1654, when he resided in the city of Wells, he was appointed one of the commissioners for ejecting "ignorant and scandalous ministers." Mr. Wood speaks of him as a seditious preacher; but Dr. Calamy, who is acknowledged to be a writer of more candour, gives us a very different character of him; and represents him as a man of great humility, meekness, and charity, and "above all factious inducements."\* Certain it is, that his incessant and disinterested labours

\* See "*Calamy's Account of the ejected Ministers*," p. 318, et seq.

in the ministry, his practical writings, which breathe a spirit of piety, and the correspondent life of the author, gained him great esteem and reverence from the moderate of all persuasions.—Mr. Baxter preached his funeral sermon.

JOHANNES GOODWIN, S. Theol. Cantabrig.  
*Ob. Anno Ætat. 72, 1665.*

JOHN GOODWIN; *with a wind-mill over his head, and a weather-cock upon it; 4to.*

JOHN GOODWIN; *with a wind-mill, &c. W. Richardson.*

John Goodwin, minister of Coleman-street,\* was a man who made more noise in the world than any other person of his age, rank, and profession. He had the hardiness to introduce Arminianism among the Calvinists, which he bravely and zealously defended, both in his sermons and writings. It is hard to say, whether he displayed more courage in attacking or repelling the enemy. It is certain that he had a very powerful body to deal with, as it was said, that "he was a man by himself; was against every man, and had every man almost against him." His genius seemed to be adapted to polemical divinity, and to an age of faction and tumult. He was appointed by the council of war to attend upon Charles I. a little before his execution. This was deemed an insult upon fallen majesty; as no man more eagerly promoted, or more zealously defended the murder of the king. His discourses and writings on this subject were well remembered at the restoration; but it was also remembered, that he had sown the seeds of division among the sectaries, which is supposed to have saved his life.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE, *Æt. 35, Aug. 22, 1651.*  
*T. Cross sc. 4to.*

CHRISTOPHER LOVE, *Æt. 35, 1652. Cross sc.*  
*12mo.*

\* "Johannes Goodwin, Norfolk." became fellow of Queen's College, in Cambridge, in 1617. MS. Lambeth, No. 805.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE, *in the pulpit*. A. Conradus f. large h. sh.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *a small oval*.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE. *Vandergucht* sc. 8vo.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *a small oval, in a square*. (Cross.)

CHRISTOPHER LOVE. (*Gaywood*) *oval frame*; 12mo.

Christopher Love, who was successively minister of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, and St. Laurence Jewry, in London, was author of sermons, and other pieces of practical divinity,\* which gained him a considerable reputation. He was convicted by the high court of justice of holding correspondence with the king, and conspiring against the republican government; for which he was condemned to be beheaded. The strongest application was made to the parliament for his pardon, not only by his wife and friends, but also by several parishes in London, and by fifty-four ministers; who could only procure a respite of his execution for a month. He was beheaded in July, 1651.

There is a sheet print of his execution, with a Dutch inscription. *scarce*.

ARTHUR JACKSON. *Bouest p. Loggan* sc. 4to.

Arthur Jackson, minister of St. Michael, Wood-street, adhered strongly to the parliament, upon the commencement of the civil war. He was a particular friend of Love, and refused to give evidence against him; for which he was fined 500*l.* and committed close prisoner to the Fleet. He, at the head of the Presbyterians, presented the Bible to Charles II. when he made his triumphant procession through London. There was a particular propriety in choosing this person for that office, as he had written a commentary upon several parts of it. This work, to which his head is prefixed, is in three vols. 4to. He was a man of prodigious application. Dr. Calamy informs us, that he “studied 14 or 16 hours a day, at the

\* His Sermons, in three volumes 8vo. were published in 1652, 1654, and 1657, with his funeral sermon by Thomas Manton.

university; and constantly rose at 3 or 4 of the clock in the morning, summer and winter, to redeem his time, and held it at the age of 73.\* Ob. 5 Aug. 1666.

GULIELMUS BRIDGE. *Sherwin sc. 12mo.*

WILLIAM BRIDGE. *P. Holmes; 12mo. altered and inscribed "Henry Stubbes."*

WILLIAM BRIDGE; in the "*Nonconformists' Memorial.*" *Caldwall sc.*

William Bridge, who, in 1637, was silenced by Bishop Wren for nonconformity, retired afterward to Rotterdam, where he was elected pastor of a congregational church. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he returned to England, and was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines. He was many years resident at Yarmouth.—In Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*,"† is a letter of William Bridge to Henry Scobell, esq. clerk of the council, about augmenting the income of preachers, with the names of the Independent ministers of prime note in the county of Norfolk. This shews that he was a leading man among the Independents. He was author of one-and-twenty treatises, in two vols. 4to. 1657; Sermons before the parliament, &c. Ob. 12 March, 1670, *Æt.* 70.

MR. JOHN DURANT; "*Moderata Durant;*" *small 8vo.*

John Durant was a minister of special note at Canterbury, where he usually preached in the cathedral church. When the Bartholomew Act took place, he was ejected thence for nonconformity. He was author of several sermons; of "*Comfort and Counsel for dejected Souls;*" and other treatises on similar subjects, in a very singular canting style.‡

\* See Calamy's "*Account of the ejected Ministers*," p. 3.

† Vol. ii. lib. xiii. No. 9.

‡ In his "*Sips of Sweetness*," upon Isaiah xl. 11. § reprinted in 1662, are the following passages: "*Will gently lead those that are with young; that is, Christ will*

§ "*He shall feed his flock, like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young.*"



CUTHBERTUS SIDENHAM, or (Sydenham),  
Æt. 31, 1654. *Gaywood f. Before his "Greatness of  
the Myserie of Godliness," 1656; 8vo.*

CUTHBERT SIDENHAM, *in a cloak. Before his  
"Hypocrisie Discovered," 1654; 8vo.*

Cuthbert Sidenham, who was educated at Oxford, was author of sermons, and other practical pieces of divinity. His "*Hypocrisie Discovered*," &c. was the subject of seven sermons, taken from his mouth, in short-hand, by one of his friends, and published without alteration. It must presently appear, to an attentive reader, that that this circumstance is far from being a recommendation of these discourses.\* He wrote a warm piece of controversy in vindication of "the two honourable patriots," Oliver Cromwell and Sir Arthur Haslerig; in which he has endeavoured to wipe off the aspersions of the famous incendiary John Lilburne. *Ob.* March, 1654.

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be very kind to those saints that step aside." And he thus comforts those that are big with young in a sinful sense: "O ye sinning ewes, who have been big with young! hath not he gone after you, and found you, and laid you upon his shoulders, rejoicing? It may be, thou hast been wandering, like Dinah, from thy father's house, and art big with young, and afraid to go home; but fear not, go and try, he will not cast you out of doors, though you come with big bellies; he will deal gently with you, though with young. And then it is our glory to be Christ's ewes; and then, when a woman is big with young, and cries out, O my belly, my belly! here is a point of comfort, that Christ is sweet to such persons." Afterward he thus exclaims: "O blessed ewes! O believing ewes! and O believing bees, that suck the honey of sin-hatred out of the wormwood of sin acted!" In another place, he tells us, that "Christ accounts their very stammerings sweet. Meih, meih! saith the little one, and the mother counts it music."† Incredible as it may seem, much in this strain was the popular *eloquence* that prevailed at this period; eloquence that attracted crowded audiences, and which was eagerly committed to writing by the devout scribes. "Of all mortals," says Sir John Birkenhead, "I admire the short-hand men who have the patience to write from his mouth. Had they the art to shorten it into sense, they might write his whole sermon on the back of their nail."‡

\* If some modern sermons were taken down in short-hand, and published as they were delivered, it would be a clear proof of what the foolishness of preaching, aided by the power of action, can do.

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† See this, and more, in L'Estrange's "Dissenter's Sayings."

‡ "Character of an Assembly-Man," p. 17, 18.

JOHANNES FROST, *Æt.* 31. *Vaughan sc.* 4to.

John Frost was fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and afterward pastor of the church of St. Olave, in London. He was author of a volume of discourses, entitled "Select Sermons," &c. 1658, fol. to which is prefixed his head. He died about the time of the restoration.

JAMES NALTON. *J. Chantry sc.* 12mo. in an oval.

JAMES NALTON, *preaching.* *G. M.*

JAMES NALTON; *in an oval.* *W. Richardson.*

James Nalton was some time pastor of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane. He was concerned in what was called "Love's Plot," and fled into Holland, to avoid punishment for conspiring against the Independent government. Baxter commends him highly for his great piety and learning, and his uncommon *seriousness* as a preacher. He was often so deeply affected with his subject, as to shed tears while he was preaching, and it was no unusual thing to see the tears trickling down the cheeks of the congregation at the same time. A discourse, with which the preacher appeared to be so sensibly moved, could scarce fail of finding its way to the hearts of his audience. This good man was, especially in the latter part of his life, subject to melancholy, which sometimes threw him into despair. He died of this horrid distemper, in December, 1662. A considerable number of his sermons are in print.

MR. THOMAS CAWTON, *Æt.* 54; 8vo. *Frontispiece to his Life,* 1662.

THOMAS CAWTON, *Æt.* 54, 1659. *W. Richardson.*

Thomas Cawton, minister of Wivenhoe, in Essex, and afterward of St. Bartholomew's, behind the Royal Exchange, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge. He there laid the foundation of that learning in which he had few equals, and began to distinguish himself by that piety in which he had scarce a superior. He was eminent for his knowledge in the ancient and modern languages, and was well known in England and Holland as an orientalist. He was very instrumental in promoting the great work of the

Polyglot Bible, and was an encourager of Dr. Castle's Polyglot Lexicon. He was deeply concerned in Love's unhappy affair, and fled into Holland at the same time with Nalton, where they were joint pastors of the English church at Rotterdam. He died abroad, the 7th of August, 1659. The account of his life is an artless picture of a man who did great honour to his profession, and was a pattern of virtue in every social relation. The author tells us, that when Mr. Cawton first received the sacrament, he fainted; and he ever afterward expressed the profoundest reverence, and the most elevated devotion, at that awful solemnity. The very learned Thomas Cawton, whose life is in the "Biographia," was his son.

### OBADIAH SEDGWICK; *small 8vo.*

OBADIAH SEDGWICK; *from a picture in the possession of N. Collis, bookseller, Kettering, Northamptonshire. W. Richardson.*

Obadiah Sedgwick, who had been chaplain to Sir Horace Vere, in his expedition into the Netherlands, was successively preacher of St. Mildred's parish, in Bread-street, and minister of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; where he preceded his son-in-law, Dr. Manton. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, a trier of ministers, and a frequent preacher before the parliament. He espoused their cause with uncommon zeal, and was very forward, both by preaching and acting, to carry on the great work of reformation "in church and state."\* He was author of a considerable number of sermons, and other pieces of practical divinity. *Ob.* 1657.

\* Sir John Birkenhead, speaking of the popular declaimers in the reign of Charles I. says, " 'Tis pleasant to observe how finely they play into each other's hands. Marshall† procures thanks to be given to Sedgwick; and (for his great pains), Sedgwick obtains as much for Marshall, and so they pimp for one another. But yet (to their great comfort be it spoken), their whole seven years' sermons at Westminster, are to be sold in Fetter-lane and Pye-corner."

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† Stephen Marshall, an Independent, was minister of Finchingfield, in Essex. He was, as Newcourt informs us, called "The Geneva Bull,"‡ Wood styles him

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‡ "Repertorium," ii. p. 265. He had this appellation from Cleaveland, who, in his "Rebel Scot," has this distich:

"Or roar, like Marshall, that Geneva Bull,  
Hell and damnation a pulpit full."

HEZEKIAH HOLLAND, minister of the gospel, at Sutton Valence, in Kent; 8vo.

HEZEKIAH HOLLAND; 8vo. *W. Richardson.*

Hezekiah Holland styles himself Anglo-Hibernus in his "Exposition, or a short, but full, plain, and perfect Epitome of the most choice Commentaries of the Revelation of St. John," 1650, 4to. This was, for the most part, delivered by way of exposition, in his parish church of Sutton Valence.

JOHANNES MURCOT, *Æt.* 30. *Faithorne f.* 4to. *Frontispiece to his Works; very scarce.*

JOHANNES MURCOT, *Æt.* 30, 1654. *W. Richardson.*

John Murcot, a Presbyterian, studied at Merton College, in Oxford, from which he removed when that city was garrisoned for Charles I. He was, for some time, a minister in Cheshire; and afterward at Dublin, where he was one of the preachers in ordinary to the lord-deputy. He was much admired for his preaching, was a man of great industry in his profession, and of uncommon strictness of life. Mr. Wood styles him a "forward, prating, and pragmatical Precisian;" and tells us, that he gave up the ghost, "very unwillingly," at Dublin, the 3d of December, 1654. The authors of his life inform us, that he longed for his dissolution, and expressed the greatest joy when it approached. See his Life before his Works.

Vera effigies JO. ROGERS. *Saville p.* *Hollar f.* 1653. *Arms, a chevron betwixt three stags current. It*

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"the Archflamen of the rebellious Rout."\* He, with his son-in-law, Philip Nye, was sent to Scotland to expedite the covenant. Several years afterward, they were appointed to treat with Charles I. at the Isle of Wight, for which each had a premium of 500*l.* Marshall, Nye, and Peters, are spoken of in much the same terms by the royalists, as being alike preachers of resistance, and notorious for their zeal and activity in promoting the rebellion. The most memorable of Marshall's works, is his sermon preached at the funeral of Pym, to which is prefixed the head of the latter, by Glover.

\* "Athenæ," ii. 38.



*appears that Vertue's description of this portrait is taken from an imperfect print. See his "Catalogue of Hollar's Works," first edit. p. 74.*

JOHN ROGERS. *R. Gaywood; small oval.*

John Rogers, who was minister of Purleigh, in Essex, became afterward pastor of St. Thomas the Apostle's, in London. It appears, that he was also minister of Christ Church, in Dublin. He was a great fanatic, and no less popular among the Anabaptists and Fifth Monarchy Men, than Love was among the Presbyterians. After Cromwell had deserted these sectaries, he took umbrage at the great popularity and enterprising spirit of Rogers; and was little less apprehensive of Feake, who was also regarded as a leader of that party.\* They were both imprisoned, and the Protector was thought to act with extraordinary clemency in sparing their lives. This was imputed to a secret regard that he retained for his old friends the Independents. The writings of Rogers are of a very singular cast. Zachary Crofton wrote an answer to a book of his, entitled, "A Tabernacle for the Sun, or Irenicum Evangelicum, an Idea of Church Discipline," 1653; before which is his head by Hollar. The same person was author of "Bethshemesh clouded, or some Animadversions on the Rabbinical Talmud of Rabbi John Rogers."

DR. BAILEY; *small quarto; mezz. Woodburn exc.*

Thomas Bailey, the fourth and youngest son of Bishop Bailey, was educated at Cambridge, and having commenced B.A. was presented to the subdeanery of Wells by Charles I. in 1638. In 1644, he retired with other loyalists to Oxford; where, proceeding in his degrees, he was created D.D. and two years after, we find him with the Marquis of Worcester, in Ragland Castle, after the battle of Naseby. In the year 1649, he published "The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himself, &c. to which is added, a Treatise, wherein is proved, that Episcopacy is *Jure Divino*." 8vo. These writings occasioned his being committed to Newgate; whence escaping, he retired to Holland, and became a zealous

\* Ludlow informs us, that Rogers and Sympson, ministers, preached against Cromwell's usurpation.—"Memoirs," II. p. 490.

Roman Catholic. Some time after he settled at Douay, and at last went to Italy, where he lived and died extremely poor.

**THOMAS LARKHAM, &c.** *Æt.* 54; *without the engraver's name; prefixed to his "Sermons."*

**THOMAS LARKHAM, Æt.** 50, 1652. *T. Cross; scarce.*

Thomas Larkham, a zealous Puritan, was persecuted by the Star-chamber, and other ecclesiastical courts, in the reign of Charles I. which occasioned his flying to New-England. Upon his return, he was chosen minister of Tavistock, in Devonshire, where he was greatly esteemed. He was author of several books; but his principal work is his "Discourse of the Attributes of God, in sundry Sermons," 4to. 1656. *Ob.* 1669, *Æt.* 68.

**THOMAS MOCKET, Æt.** 68, 1670. *Cross sc. 12mo.*

Thomas Mocket, who was master of arts of both universities, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge. In the reign of Charles I. he was minister of Holt, in Denbighshire, and afterward of Geldesden, in Hertfordshire. He was chaplain to John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, when he was lord-president of the marches of Wales. He was author of several books of practical divinity, of which the most considerable is his "Gospel Duties and Dignity," 4to. 1641. The most singularly remarkable of his works is entitled, "Christmas, the Christians' grand Feast, its Growth; and Observation of Easter, Whitsuntide, and other Holidays, modestly discussed and determined," &c. London, 1651.\*

**JOSEPH SYMONDS, late vice-provost of Eton; Æt.** 50; 4to.

**JOSEPH SYMONDS, &c.** *W. Richardson,*

Several pieces, written by a person of both his names, occur in the Sion and Bodleian Catalogues. They were printed in 1641,

\* One of the popular topics of preaching at this time, was against festivals, to which fasts were sometimes substituted, merely from a principle of opposition.

1651, 1655. In one of these he is called "Minister of St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane." Mention is made of him, under that appellation, in Archbishop Laud's "Account of his Province," for 1639. See "The History of his Troubles and Tryal," p. 559.

**SAMUEL MOORE**; *in a black cap and cloak. Marshall sc. 8vo. Under the head in a small oval, is this motto: "Non est mortale quod opto." The print may be placed here, or in the preceding reign.*

He was author of a book called the "Yearnings of Christ's Bowels," &c. printed in 1648 and 1654, 8vo.

**"ROBERT MATON, preacher of the Word,"** &c. *Cross sc. In MS. under the head.*

Robert Maton, who was born at Tudworth, in Wiltshire, and educated at Wadham College, in Oxford, was strongly possessed with the millenary notions; and, like other enthusiasts, his contemporaries, seems to have dreamed that the Millennium would have been ushered in by the rebellion. He was author of "Israel's Redemption, or a Prophetical History of our Saviour's Kingdom on Earth," &c. on Acts i. 6; 1642, 8vo. "A Discourse of Gog and Magog, or the Battle of the great Day of God Almighty," on Ezek. xxxviii. 2. "A Comment on the xx. Chapter of the Revelation," 1652, 4to. "Israel's Redemption redeemed, or the Jews' miraculous Conversion to the Faith of the Gospel, and Return into their own Land, and our Saviour's personal Reign on Earth, proved from the Old and New Testament," &c. 1646. This was reprinted under the title of "The Fifth Monarchy," &c. in 1655, with his head prefixed.\*

**WILLIAM BENN.** *J. Caldwell sc. In the "Non-conformists' Memorial."*

William Benn, born in Cumberland, 1600, and educated in the free-school of St. Bees, was member of Queen's College, Oxford; then he obtained a presentation to Oakingham, in Berkshire, and

\* See Wood.

did the duty jointly with one Bateman. He was also appointed chaplain to the Marchioness of Northampton, and continued in her service till 1626; when, through the interest of John White, he was made rector of Allhallows church, and preached gratuitously to the prisoners in the jail within his parish. The place being much frequented, he caused a chapel to be built within the prison walls. He was ejected from his parish for nonconformity. It was his custom to pray in his study seven times a day, and in his prayers to give God thanks for certain deliverances of him from danger in the course of his life past. He retired to Dorchester, where he died, 1680, *Æt.* 80. At this great age he is said never to have used spectacles.

**THOMAS HILDER**, of Sandwich, in Kent, *Æt.* 53, 1651. *His name is not inscribed. Under the print, which was engraved by Vaughan, are eight verses.*

“ The effigies here on which you look,” &c.

*His dress denotes him a puritan divine.*

He was author of an uncommon book, entitled “*Conjugal Counsel, or seasonable Advice both to unmarried and married Persons,*” to which is prefixed his print, 8vo. It was written chiefly for the use of Samuel, Mehetabel, and Anne Hilder, his children, to whom he has addressed himself in a long dedication.

**HUGH PETERS**, *in the pulpit; a full congregation: he is represented turning an hour-glass; near him are these words: “I know you are good fellows, stay and take the other glass.” Before his Life, by William Young, M. D. (a Welsh physician.) 12mo. 1663.*

**HUGH PETERS**, *in a pulpit, &c. copied from the above, and prefixed to his “Jests.”*

**HUGH PETERS**; *with a wind-mill on his head, &c. W. Richardson.*

**HUGH PETERS**; *in the print with John Thurlow.*



HUGH PETERS; *in the print of the Regicides.*

HUGH PETERS, *Æt. 57. P. Coles.*

HUGH PETERS; *whole length; standing on the Common-Prayer; councils drawing bags of money with a cord. (W. Faithorne.)*

HUGH PETERS; *in Caulfield's "High Court of Justice."*

HUGH PETERS; *with a wind-mill on his head. The devil is whispering in his ear, 8vo. To this print was afterward affixed the name of Father Peters.\**

Hugh Peters, who was the son of a merchant† at Fowey, in Cornwall, was some time a member of Jesus College, in Cambridge,

\* Before Sir John Birkenhead's "Assembly-Man," which contains a *general* and very satirical character of a fauatic divine belonging to the assembly at Westminster, is a frontispiece, by Faithorne, which is supposed to have been intended for Hugh Peters, or some active zealot of that period. The figure is a whole length, in a cloak, treading on the fathers, councils, common-prayer, &c.

Sir John, speaking of an Assembly-Man, says,† "His whole prayer is such an irrational bleating, that (without a metaphor) 'tis the calves of his lips. He uses fine new words, as savingable, muchly, Christ-Jesusness; and yet he has the face to preach against prayer in an unknown tongue.§

"Sometimes he's foundered; and then there is such hideous coughing; but that's very seldom; for he can glibly run over nonsense, as an empty cart trundles down a hill.

"His usual auditory is most part female; and as many sisters flock to him as at Paris on St. Margaret's day, when all come to church that are, or hope to be, with child that year."

† See "H. Peters's Legacy to his daughter," p. 98.

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‡ P. 14, 15.

§ Dr. South, in vol. v. p. 493, of his "Sermons," where he mentions the simplicity of St. Paul's language, says, "This was the way of the apostles discoursing of things sacred. Nothing here of the *fringes of the north-star*; nothing of *nature's becoming unnatural*; nothing of the *down of angel's wings*, or the *beautiful locks of cherubims*; no starched similitudes, introduced with a *thus have I seen a cloud rolling in its airy mansion*; and the like. No, these were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit; for the apostles, poor mortals! were content to take lower steps, and to tell the world in plain terms, *that he who believed should be saved, and that he who believed not should be damned.*"

whence he is said to have been expelled for his irregular behaviour.\* He afterward betook himself to the stage,† where he acquired that gesticulation and buffoonery which he practised in the pulpit.‡ He was admitted into holy orders by Dr. Mountaine, bishop of London; and was, for a considerable time, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in that city: but being prosecuted for criminal conversation with another man's wife,§ he fled to Rotterdam, where he was pastor of the English church, together with the learned Dr. William Ames. He afterward exercised his ministry in New-England, where he continued about seven years. He was a great pretender to the saintly character, a vehement declaimer against Charles I. and one of the foremost to encourage and justify the rebellion.|| The historical and critical account of his life, published a few years since, is chiefly taken from "A dying Father's last Legacy, &c. or H. Peters's Advice to his Daughter." See the reign of CHARLES II.

### JOHANNES PORDAGE.¶ *Faithorne f. 4to. Pre-*

\* See his Life by Dr. Young, p. 6.

† Life, p. 7.

‡ The English language was much corrupted by the preachers at this period. The eloquence of the pulpit differed widely from every other species, and abounded with such figures of speech as rhetoric has found no name for.\*\* The language of prayer was no less corrupted than that of preaching; the second person in the Trinity was frequently addressed in the familiar, the fond, and the fulsome style; much of which seems to have been borrowed from "The Academy of Compliments," a foolish book published about this time.

§ Life, p. 20.

|| When Charles was brought to London for his trial, Hugh Peters, as Sir Philip Warwick says, "was truly and really his gaoler."†† Dr. White Kennet informs us, that he bore a colonel's commission in the civil war; that he was vehement for the death of the king; that it was strongly suspected that he was one of his masked executioners; and that one Hulet was the other.—"Register," &c. p. 277. 284.

¶ As I have never seen the book to which this head belongs, I am in doubt as

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\*\* This is exemplified in a printed account of a sermon of Hugh Peters's on Psalm cvii. ver. 7. "He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to the city of habitation." He told his audience that God was forty years leading Israel through the wilderness to Canaan, which was not forty days' march; but that God's right way was a great way about. He then made a circumflex on his cushion, and said, that the Israelites were led "crinkledum cum crankledum." See the story at large in the "Parliamentary History," vol. xxii. p. 72.

†† Memoirs, p. 340.

fixed to his "*Theologia Mystria*," 1683; 4to. Copied by W. Richardson.

John Pordage, who is placed by Baxter at the head of the *Behmenists*, was some time preacher of St. Laurence's church, in Reading, and afterward rector of Bradfield, in Berkshire. He was a man of much natural enthusiasm; and having over-heated his imagination by reading the works of Jacob Behmen, he, like that visionary, fancied himself inspired. He pretended to know divine truth by a clearer light than that of the Scripture, which he considered as little better than a *dead letter*. He was accused by Christopher Fowler, a clergyman of Reading, before the commissioners of Berks for ejecting ministers, of preaching anti-scriptural doctrine, of blasphemy, and familiarity with evil spirits. Much of the history of this strange enthusiast may be seen in Fowler's "*Dæmonium Meridianum*." He acknowledges himself, in his answer to that book, that he had sensible communion with angels; and that he knew good spirits from bad by his sight, and even by his smell. He also acknowledges, that his house was, for a month, infested with evil spirits; and that he had a visible conflict with a fiery dragon, which filled a large room; "that an impression was made in the brick-wall of his chimney, of a coach drawn with tigers and lions, which could not be got out, till it was hewed out with pick-axes; and another on his glass-window, which yet remaineth." But these spirits, as he believed, were raised by one Everard, whom he looked upon as a conjurer. This man, who appeared to be a proselyte of Pordage's, was for several weeks a sojourner in his family. The character of Pordage may be summed up in very few words; he was far gone in one of the most incurable kinds of madness, *the frenzy of enthusiasm*. See more of him in his "*Vindication of himself against several Aspersions*," &c. Lond. 1655. See also Wood's "*Athenæ*," II. 578; and Baxter's "*Life*," fol. part i. p. 77.

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to the person whom it represents. I have lately seen the same print, as I apprehend, inscribed, "*Effigies Johannis Pordage, Philosophi, Medici, Theologi, Authoris hujus Figuræ Hieroglyphicæ*." He is styled "*chymist*," in a manuscript inscription under the head, in the Pepysian library. Quære, if a son of the clergyman, who had several children, of whom Samuel was a poet.



SAMUEL KEME; *S. T. Bac. Æt. 33, 1638. G. Glover sc. small quarto; scarce.*

Samuel Keme, after being some time at Magdalen College, where he took holy orders, proceeded bachelor of divinity, and was made rector of the church at Albury, in Oxfordshire. He was chaplain to, and captain of, a troop of horse in the regiment of Basil, earl of Denbigh, in which he prayed and preached to encourage the soldiers to fight. A. Wood says, he was a man of a very servile spirit, a flatterer, a time-server, an Epicure, a lecher, &c. and always pretended to saintship; and when at college, was said to be the most notorious liar that ever wore long ears. He died at Albury 1670. He published several sermons, &c. See Wood's "Athenæ."

### A SCOTCH DIVINE.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, S. S. Th. Professor primarius, et academiæ Edinburgenæ præfectus, *Æt. 46, 1654. R. White sc. small 4to.*

ROBERT LEIGHTON, *Æt. 40, 1654; prefixed to his "Works," 1758. R. Strange.*

This excellent person is represented by Bishop Burnet as one of the most perfect characters of his own, or any other age. He was learned, eloquent, and devout; but his piety was the most unaffected in the world. His charity was comprehensive with respect to speculative opinions; but he could never overlook flagrant vices and corruptions in the professors of any religion. He was, for his singular merit, preferred to the bishopric of Dumblain, and afterwards to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He had many enemies among the rigid Episcopalians, as he was strongly inclined to make some concessions to the Presbyterians, in order to an *accommodation*.\* Though he was upwards of seventy years of age, he appeared in great health and spirits, and in the full possession of all his

Consec.  
15 Dec.  
1661.

\* Burnet's "History of his own Time," i. 273, et seq.



faculties, the day before he died; but was even then apprehensive of his approaching dissolution. He seemed to think the circumstances that usually attend death worse than death itself; and wished to die at an inn to avoid the sorrowful looks and troublesome assiduities of his friends. The event was according to his wish, for he died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick-lane, in 1684. His select works were published in 8vo. 1746. See more of him in Burnet's "History of his own Times," and in Dr. Doddridge's "Life." The last mentioned author published his expository works, and other valuable remains. *for his father Alex. see vol II page 362*

JOHANNES D'ESPAGNE, Sancti Evangelii Minister; Doctrina singulari, Studio indefesso, Morum suavitate, adversorum Tolerantia, inclytus. *Before his "Essay," &c. 8vo.*

John D'Espagne was minister of a French congregation, which assembled at Durham-house, in the Strand; and, after that was pulled down, at the chapel in Somerset-house, which was procured for that assembly by order of the House of Lords,\* by many of whom he was much followed and admired. He wrote on the sacrament, and several other subjects in French. The following books, which are the most considerable of his works, have been translated into English: "The Use of the Lord's Prayer, maintained against the Objections of the Innovators of these times," Englished by C.M. London, 1646. "An Essay on the Wonders of God in the Harmony of the Times, Generations, and most illustrious Events therein enclosed; from the original of Ages to the Close of the New Testament," 1662, 8vo. This was published after his decease, by his executor.

## PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

RICHARDUS CARPENTERUS. *Faithorne sc. small 4to. From his "two Sermons." The second is*

\* The French church in the Savoy was erected in the reign of Charles II. It was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and the English Liturgy was used.

entitled, "*Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious;*" on Gen. i. 14. "*And let them be for signs.*" It is dedicated to Mr. Ashmole. The head is at the end of the dedication. These sermons were printed at London, in 4to. 1657.\* See the reign of Charles I. and II.

PETRUS WRIGHT, Sacerdos e Soc. Jesu, ob Fidem passus, Londini, 1651. *C. Galle sc.*

PETRUS WRIGHT. *J. Thane.*

Peter Wright was a Jesuit and a missionary in England. He was some time chaplain to the Marquis of Winchester, and afterward to Sir Henry Gage, governor of Oxford in the time of the civil war.† He assisted that great man in his last moments, being with him when he received his fatal wound in the skirmish at Culham-bridge. Wright, happening afterward to be seized, was tried and condemned to die on account of his sacerdotal character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 29th of May, 1651. The principal evidence against him was Thomas Gage, brother to Sir Henry, who, from a Franciscan friar, was "turned priest-catcher, and captain of the band of pursuivants." He had almost an unlimited power to search the houses of Catholics in the reign of Charles I.‡

The following person was of Scottish extraction.

ALEXANDER MORUS, summus Vir, &c. *Crispin de Pas figu. half length; h. sh.*

ALEXANDER MORUS. *V. Schuppen.*

ALEXANDER MORUS. *J. Correns; 4to.*

\* It is probable that he professed himself a Protestant when his Sermons were printed.

† This is the Jesuit hinted at in Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo. p. 553.

‡ Dod. iii. 114.

ALEXANDER MORUS. *Van Somer; mezz.*

ALEXANDER MORUS. *W. Vaillant; L. Visscher.*

ALEXANDER MORE; *inscribed "Merriento Mori;"*  
*no name of engraver; sheet.*

Alexander More, who was the son of a Scotsman, at Castres, in Languedoc, was one of the completest scholars, and most eloquent and graceful preachers of his age. He was well skilled in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic languages, and was an excellent divine, poet, and historian. He distinguished himself at a very early period, when he, on the foot of his merit, was elected Greek professor at Geneva, where he succeeded Spanheim in the divinity-chair. He was honoured with another divinity-chair in the celebrated school at Middleburgh; and, by the invitation of the magistrates of Amsterdam, succeeded the famous Gerard Vossius in the professorship of history, in which he appeared to advantage, though he was successor to so great a man. He afterward became minister of the Protestant church at Paris. He was intimate with Salmasius, and took his part against Milton, who treated him as a lecher and a libertine; not, indeed, without some foundation, as his character was not untainted with regard to women. It appears, that his morals raised him some enemies: his merits perhaps more; and his temper, which was ambitious, fickle, bold, and presumptuous, most of all.

The reader may see an account of his works, which are chiefly theological, in Bayle, who particularly mentions his quarrel with Milton.\* He died at Paris, in the house of the Dutchess of Rohan, in September, 1670. The print, which is well executed, is much like him.

\* Artic. MORUS, note (M). It appears, in note (K), that he was in England in 1661 and 1662.

It will be worth the reader's while to see what is said of him by John Albert Fabricius, in the preface to his "Observations in varia Loca N. T." and by Dr. Newton, in his "Life of Milton," p. 27, &c.

Milton supposed that Morus was the author of a treatise against him; and therefore abused Morus by mistake.—LORD HAILES.

## LAY-PREACHERS.

OLIVER CROMWELL exercised what he called "the sword of the spirit," upon every occasion, where he thought the military sword would be ineffectual. He well knew that the people were ever more disposed to be led by preachers than captains, and, to extend his influence over them, he united both characters. There is a sermon, said to have been preached by him, on Rom. xiii. 1. "The last Lord's Day, in April, 1649, at Sir P. T.'s house, in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.\* It was published in 1680. As it abounds with low ribaldry, and egregious nonsense, it carries with it no internal evidence of its being genuine.—Harrison, Vane, and Peter Pett, were also lay-preachers in the time of the Interregnum: the first of these persons was head of a rebaptized congregation in London.†

*see ante page 289 for all the engravings*

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## CLASS V.

## COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

EDWARDUS NICHOLAS, &c. *A. Hertochs f. h. sh.*

This print, which was from a private plate, is uncommon. The picture whence it was engraved was painted by Adrian Hanneman, in 1653, when Sir Edward was sixty years of age. Hanneman, at that time, resided at Brussels.‡

Sir Edward Nicholas was born the 4th of April, in the year 1593, and entered of the Middle Temple in 1611. In 1622, he

\* Probably *Sir Peter Temple*. From the date of this piece, it is probable that it was written in ridicule of Cromwell. This, it should seem, is the sermon to which Voltaire alludes, when he says that Cromwell was a clergyman of the church of England, and chaplain to Bishop Williams; he got those falsehoods, *ready made*, out of the magazine of Gregorio Leti.—LORD HAILES.

† "Mystery of the good old Cause," p. 24.

‡ MS. Letter of Mr. Wm. Nicholas.



married Jane, daughter of Henry Jay, of Holston, in Norfolk. Between the years 1611 and 1642, when he was made secretary of state, he was one of the six clerks in Chancery, and successively secretary to Lord Zouch, and the Duke of Buckingham, in the office of high-admiral. It is remarkable that the latter was speaking to him when he was stabbed by Felton. He was afterward clerk of the council, and continued in that employment till the seals were given him by the king. He attended his majesty to Oxford, and resided with him there till he went to the Scots army. On the surrender of Oxford to Fairfax, he retired to the Prince of Wales, in Jersey. From that time to the restoration, he lived, for the most part, with Sir Edward Hyde, afterward earl of Clarendon,\* at Caen, in Normandy. The above account is taken from an authentic letter, sent with the print already described, to the late professor Ward, of Gresham College, by Mr. William Nicholas, who died a few years since at Horsley, in Surrey.† He was descended from

\* When Sir Edward Hyde, his most intimate friend, was apprehensive that his life would be of a very short duration; as the parliament was thought to meditate a sudden attempt upon Jersey, the place of his retirement, in 1647; he, in a memorial, designed to be opened at his death, desired that his papers should be committed to the custody of Secretary Nicholas: that he should, "if it pleased God to redeem his majesty from the horrid oppressions under which he then groaned, receive his majesty's absolute direction what should be done with these papers." He then desired that they might "be carefully examined and perused by the lord keeper, Sir Thomas Gardiner, Mr. Geoffery Palmer, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Earles, and Dr. Morley, or as many of them as Mr. Secretary Nicholas should be able to draw to him." In case of the death of the secretary and himself, he signified that the papers should be delivered to Lord Capel and Lord Hopton, whose advice and assistance was to have been always used; and he desired them to pursue his former wishes."‡

If the reader be curious to contemplate the picture of a great and good man in exile, reflecting, with death in prospect, on a life uniformly spent in the service of his God, his king, his country, and his friends, he will read with a melancholy pleasure, perhaps with tears, the contents of the packet of papers, which were written in this interesting and awful situation; and were, upon his decease, to have been dispatched to the secretary, his worthy friend.§

† William Nicholas, esq. grandson to the secretary, was brought up a Turkey merchant. He was one of the restorers of the Antiquarian Society, in 1717. Having survived the rest of his family, the estates in London, Wiltshire, Surrey, &c. descended to him.||

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‡ Chancellor Clarendon's "Papers," vol. ii. p. 357.

§ See *ibid.* p. 352.

|| Dr. Ducarel.

the secretary, and the last of his family. See more of Sir Edward Nicholas in the reign of Charles II. *vol V. p. 100*.

JOHN THURLOW. *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the Lord James Cavendish. This head is, with good reason, supposed to have been done for some other person.*

JOHN THURLOE, &c. *Vertue sc. 1741; engraved for his "State Papers."*

JOHN THURLOE; *from a gold medal, in the possession of Dr. Mead; a head-piece.*

THURLOE and HUGH PETERS, *receiving a petition of four deputies from the states of Holland. Sherwin sc. 4to.*

JOHN THURLOW; *in Simon's "Medals," p. 21. Vertue sc.*

JOHN THURLOE, secretary of state to the Protector Oliver and Richard Cromwell. *J. Bulfinch del. R. Cooper sc. 1810. From the original, in the collection of Earl Spencer.*

Mr. Cambridge has a good picture of him, of the authenticity of which he has no doubt.

John Thurloe, secretary of state to Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, was as amiable a man in his private, as he was great in his public, character. His knowledge and his judgment, his industry and dispatch, were equally extraordinary; and he was as dexterous in discovering secrets, as he was faithful in keeping them. His "State Papers," in 7 vols. folio, are an excellent history of Europe during this period, and are at once a proof of his abilities as

a statesman, and his excellence as a writer. He was advanced to the office of secretary of state, the 10th of Feb. 1653-4. *Ob.* 21 Feb. 1667-8, *Æt.* 51.

**HENRY LAWRENCE**, president of the council;  
*from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon." R. Cooper*  
*sc. 4to. See my copies from the Blenheim Clarendon in my Folio series*

Henry Lawrence, a gentleman of courtly breeding, on the breaking out of the troubles, withdrew himself to Holland, but afterward came back to England, and became a member of the Long Parliament; and, for a time, concurred in all the republican measures that distinguished their sitting, until the trial and beheading of the king; when he fell off, and absented himself entirely from the councils of the ruling party, for which Cromwell (then lieutenant-general), with great zeal declared, "that a neutral spirit was more to be abhorred than a cavalier spirit; and that such men as he, were not fit to be used in such a day as that, when God was cutting down kingship, root and branch." But Lawrence shortly after came into play again in the Little Parliament, and contributed much to the dissolving of them, and setting up the Protector, and resting the government in a single person, affirming, "that other foundation could no man lay." For this useful service, Cromwell took him into his particular favour and confidence; constituting him president of the council, and nominating him one of the forty-three persons that were to sit in the other house, under the appellation of a House of Lords.

He is reported to have been of a very arbitrary disposition, and to have signed many illegal warrants, for carrying to prison, and banishing innocent persons, without any other cause than bare suspicion of their being hostile to the existing government.

**EDMUND LUDLOW**, knight of the shire for the county of Wilts, *in the parliament which began Nov. 3, 1640, one of the council of state, lieut. gen. of the horse, and commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland. Drawn and etched, 1760, by J. B. Cipriani, a*

*Florentine, from a proof impression of a seal, in the possession of Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, F. R. and A. S. S. h. sh.*

EDMUND LUDLOW, esq. *Ravenet sc. 4to.*

EDMUND LUDLOW; 8vo. *V. Gucht ; in Clarendon's "History."*

EDMUND LUDLOW, *autograph and seal ; in Caulfield's "High Court of Justice."*

EDMUND LUDLOW. (*R. White.*) *Prefixed to his "Memoirs," 1698 ; 8vo.*

Edmund Ludlow was, at twenty-three years of age, made a colonel of a regiment, and soon after promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He, in that quality, commanded in Ireland, and had a considerable hand in subduing that country, where he acquitted himself with great courage and conduct. He entered with zeal into all the measures of the republican party, and tells us himself, that "he had the honour of being one of the late king's judges."\* About the time of the restoration, he retired into Switzerland, and was there thirty-two years, among a people who loved his principles, and respected his person. He composed his "Memoirs" in this land of liberty. *Ob. 1693, Æt. 73.*

SIR ARTHUR HESLERIGGE ; *from an original picture at Nosely Hall, the seat of Lady Heslerigge. R. Grave sc. 8vo.*

Sir Arthur Heslerigge, bart. eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Heslerigge, of Nosely, in Leicestershire, knt. created by King James I. a baronet, was so disgusted with the arbitrary government of King Charles I. that he intended to quit his native country and emigrate to New-England, in America. He was a member of parliament for the county of Leicester in the 15th and 16th years

\* "Memoirs," ii. p. 871, 8vo.



of the reign of Charles I. and distinguished himself by his acrimony against the king; and was the person who preferred the bill of attainder against the Earl of Strafford, whose death he sought more than any other member of the house.

In the civil war he was one of the foremost to decide the cause, between the king and his parliament, with the sword, throwing away the scabbard without a wish to ever take it again; early falling into the scheme to ruin the king, and with him to set aside monarchy. Charles, conscious of this, exhibited articles of high-treason against him; and afterward excepted him out of his general pardon. He was colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers, called the lobsters, from their being so completely armed: they did infinite hurt to the royalists, by breaking the horse; however, they were routed at Roundway-down, and Sir Arthur very much wounded. Hollis lays the accident to his cowardice and unskilfulness.

He took the protestation, and the covenant; was one of the commissioners for martial law, in 1644; and in 1647, one of the committee of safety at Derby-house. He was named a commissioner of the high court of justice, erected to try the king, in which he sat, but did not sign the warrant for the king's death. He was one of the council of state, in 1649; and 1650, governor of Newcastle, where he magnificently entertained the then Lord-general Cromwell. Was chosen a member of one of Oliver's parliaments, in 1654, and 1656; being returned for the town of Leicester in the former, and for the same place, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the latter; but was excluded, because he would not subscribe not to molest the government. The Protector in vain endeavoured to gain him: he made him one of the members of his other house; but coming privately to town, that he might not be asked questions, he, instead of resorting to this house, went to the commons, openly exclaiming against this innovation and infringement of the government.

He was also a member of Richard's parliament, for the town of Leicester; but was never content till he had deprived him of all power; and discovering Lambert's ambition, under pretence of approving the Derby petition, and wishing to have it read, he ordered the doors of the house to be shut, and Lambert to be accused of high-treason. At this time, Sir Arthur seems scarce himself; his friend Ludlow declaring that he was lost, in his own importance, it so far threw him off his guard, that he fell an easy prey to the cunning and insincerity of Monk, who flattered him

every way, and made him one of the five commissioners of the parliament forces with himself (which he wished at first to decline); conducted him into the parliament as one of the secluded members, and at length he became so well satisfied with the general's good intentions to the parliament, that when he pulled down the city gates, he exclaimed, "Now George, we have thee for our own, body and soul!" and then running to the parliament said, "All is our own, he will be honest." Monk having deceived him as long as was necessary, first ordered his regiment to be removed from London, and then took off the mask; and, as he told Slingsby Bethel (who came to him upon business, and found him lost in a profound revery), that he had that morning been with Monk, who had refused to give any satisfaction about the Commonwealth, and had even treated him with rudeness and contempt; adding, "We are undone! we are undone!" His courage now for the first time left him; and his subsequent behaviour, by no means was equal to his former conduct; nor with that declaration that he had published, protesting his intention to live and die with the Commonwealth.

In 1660, he was sent to the Tower, by order of the king, for endeavouring to gain some of the old officers to attempt a diversion in favour of his dear lost Commonwealth. He was excepted out of the act of indemnity, and it was with difficulty his life was spared, it being owing entirely to the honourable conduct of Monk, then duke of Albemarle, who assured the House of Peers, that he had promised Sir Arthur, that if he would remain quiet, as he had two regiments, he should be pardoned at the king's return. He died in the Tower, of a fever, occasioned by grief, in 1660, or 1661.

THOMAS KILLEGREW, who had been page of honour to Charles I. was, in 1651, appointed resident at Venice by Charles II. His principal business was to borrow money of the English merchants in that city, for the king's support. His behaviour, during his residence, did no honour to his master or himself. The Venetians were so much scandalized at his irregularities, that they compelled him to leave the republic; and a complaint was preferred against him to the king, at Paris, by their ambassador. See the reign of CHARLES II. Class VIII. and IX. *vol V. page 189 -*

SAMUEL MORLANDUS, *serenissimi domini pro-*

*tectoris ad regem Galliæ, ducemque Sabaudia, de rebus Valensium Internuncius; et deinde extra ordinem commissarius. P. Lilly (Lely) p. P. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

SIR SAMUEL MORLAND; *a small oval; (W. Hollar) anonymous; scarce.*

SIR SAMUEL MORLAND, *in a wig; prefixed to the "Description of his two Arithmetical Instruments," 1673, 12mo.*

Samuel Morland, of Sulhamsted Banister, in Berkshire, was some time one of the under secretaries to Thurloe.\* He was employed by the Protector in several embassies, and was, in 1657, his resident at Geneva. His "History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont" was published in folio, 1658, with his head prefixed.† He was sent to Savoy, to forward the charitable collection made in England for the Vaudois, and found the conveyance very difficult, as their enemies were hovering round to intercept it. The method of expediting money by bills was then much less known than it is at present. In the beginning of the year 1660, he waited on the king at Breda, and made several important discoveries; and was, in consideration of his services, the same year created a baronet. In 1695, was published his "Urim of Conscience," a small octavo, before which, as I am informed, there is a neat print of him, in a large wig, and point cravat, tied with a black riband; and some account of himself. I know not when he died, but am certain that he lived to an advanced age, and was, in the latter part of his life,

\* The Protector coming late at night to Thurloe's office, and beginning to give direction about something of great importance and secrecy, he took notice that Mr. Morland, one of the clerks, was in the room, which he had not observed before; and fearing he might have overheard their discourse, though he pretended to be asleep upon his desk, he drew a poniard, which he always carried under his coat, and was going to dispatch Morland upon the spot, if Thurloe had not with great entreaties prevailed with him to desist, assuring him that Morland had set up two nights together, and was now certainly fast asleep."

† In vol. iii. of Bishop Gibson's Papers, in the Lambeth Library, is an "Abreviate of the Life of Sir Samuel Morland, bart." written by himself. There are also many Letters and Papers by him in the same volume.

afflicted with blindness. He was master of the mechanics to Charles II. He invented the drum-headed capstan for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking-trumpet, an engine for quenching fires, an arithmetical instrument, &c. Mention is made of several of his works in the Bodleian Catalogue.

ALGERNON SIDNEY. *J. B. Cipriani d. J. Basire sc. 1763; h. sh.* *Under the head is the following inscription:* "At the time when Mr. Algernon Sydney was ambassador at the court of Denmark, Monsieur Terlon, the French ambassador, had the confidence to tear out of the book of mottoes, in the king's library, this verse, which Mr. Sydney, according to the liberty allowed to all noble strangers, had written in it,

—————' Manus hæc inimica tyrannis,  
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.'

"Though Monsieur Terlon understood not a word of Latin, he was told by others the meaning of that sentence, which he considered as a libel upon the French government, and upon such as was then setting up in Denmark by French assistance or example." Lord Molesworth's preface to his "Account of Denmark."

Algernon Sydney, a younger son of Robert, earl of Leicester, was colonel of a regiment in the civil war, and one of the ambassadors sent to Sweden and Denmark by Richard Cromwell. He was a man of a philosophic turn of mind, had seen much of the abuse of kingly power, and was apprehensive of much more. Hence he became as zealous a republican, from speculation and principle, as others were from animosity and faction. See more of him in the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

ALEXANDER ERSKEIN, S. Regiæ Majestatis



Sueciæ a Consiliis secretioribus aulicis et bellicis, &c. ad Tractatus Pacis universalis Plenipotentarius. *Anselmus van Hull* p. Corn. Galle sc. 1649, h. sh. *His portrait is in Suyderhoef's fine print of the treaty of Munster.\**

Illustris et Generosus Dominus ALEXANDER ERSKEIN, S. R. M. &c. *three quarters, in a rich ornamented border; arms; eight Latin lines. John Durr sculp. very rare.*

ALEXANDER ERSKEIN. *Tiebout* sc. 1796; 8vo.

This gentleman was probably of the Kelly branch of the family of Marr; Sir Alexander Erskine, of that house, having been ennobled by James VI. Many of his descendants have been named Alexander; but there is no account of the person in question in Douglas's "Peerage."

PHILIP, earl of PEMBROKE, when the House of Lords was abolished, condescended to sit among the commons, as knight of the shire for Berks. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class. II. *vol 2, p. 282.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE, the voluminous writer, was, to use the epithet of Lord Clarendon, no less *voluminous* as a speaker. Clement Walker mentions, with due commendation, a speech of his addressed to the House of Commons, a little before the death of Charles I. in which he proves his concessions to the parliament to be sufficient ground for a peace.† He has, in this speech, recapitulated the arguments on both sides with great freedom and propriety. He continued to speak roundly of abuses, when others thought it prudent to be silent; and though he had lost his ears for his patriotism, he was determined to be a patriot still, though at the hazard of his head. See the preceding reign, Class IX.

\* One of a set of prints of the ambassadors who were present at the treaty of Munster.

† "Hist. of Independency," part. ii. p. 15. This speech is reprinted in the "Parliamentary History."

PRAISE GOD BAREBONE; \* *a head in a square*;  
8vo.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONE; *an etching*. G. P. H.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONE; *prefixed to "New Preacher's New."* R. Grave sc.

July 4, 1653. Barebone, who was by occupation a leather-seller, was one of the most active, if not the most able, members of the parliament assembled by Cromwell, which took its denomination from his name. When Monk came to London, with a view of restoring the king, and was intent upon the readmission of the secluded members, this man appeared at the head of a numerous rabble of fanatics, which was alarming even to that intrepid general. A petition was presented by their leader to the parliament, for the exclusion of the king and royal family. Monk, who knew the popularity of Barebone, was obliged to make a general muster of his army, and wrote a letter to the parliament, in which he expostulated with them for giving too much countenance to that furious zealot and his adherents.†

\* I have been informed that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence of his name; viz. Praise God Barebone; Christ came into the world to save Barebone, and If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned Barebone. Some are said to have omitted the former part of the sentence, and to have called him only "Damn'd Barebone." Mr. Hume has given us a list of names of this kind. In Montfaucon's "Diarium Italicum,"‡ is a sepulchral inscription of the year 396, upon Quodvultdeus, with the following note: "Hoc ævo non pauci erant qui piis sententiis nomina propria concinnarent: v. g. Quodvultdeus, Deogratias, Habetdeum, Adeodatus."

† See Roger Coke's "Detection," &c. ii. p. 89, 90. That author tells us, that William Prynne, "tied to a great basket-hilt sword,"§ was the first of the secluded members that entered the House of Commons.

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‡ Edit. 4to. p. 270.

§ Gladius alligatus Cic.—Spoken of a little man who wore a large sword.

## CLASS VI.

## MEN OF THE ROBE.

BULSTRODUS WHITLOCK, Eques Auratus,  
*Windsorii proconstabularius, saccarii commiss. dudum  
 magni sigilli custos, &c. Faithorne sc.*

*There is a copy of this by Hulsbergh, h. sh.*

BULSTRODE WHITLOCK. *R. Gaywood sc. 4to.*

BULSTRODE WHITLOCK. *Richardson; 4to.*

This print may be placed in the reign of Charles II. in which it was engraved. There is a portrait of him, which was painted in Sweden, and is very like Faithorne's print. It is in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, late of Philis-court, at Henley-upon-Thames.\* This gentleman's father married the heiress of the Whitlock family.

Bulstrode Whitlock, a man of integrity, espoused the cause to which he adhered from principle; and though warmed, was never overheated by party. His knowledge in the laws was very extensive; his judgment, his experience, his dexterity and address in the management of affairs, were no less extraordinary. He was a leading member of the House of Commons, a principal commissioner in the treaties of Oxford and Uxbridge, and one of the ambassadors sent by Richard Cromwell to mediate a peace betwixt Sweden and Denmark. His candour was conspicuous in the warmest debates; and though he still adhered to the side that was

\* In the time of the civil war, Mr. Whitlock was appointed governor of the town of Henley, and of the fort of Philis-court, his own seat, in which was a garrison of 300 foot, and a troop of horse. He was known to be a man of great personal courage, though he was never called upon to exercise it in a military capacity.

uppermost, it appears to have been more owing to his moderation than the flexibility of his principles. See the Class of Authors, in the reign of Charles II.

**HENRY ROLLE**, lord chief-justice of the upper bench. *Hertochs f. h. sh.*

Henry Rolle was one of the six judges who accepted of a commission from the Commonwealth, soon after the death of Charles I.\* He was intimately acquainted with the most eminent lawyers of his time; and was in the knowledge of his profession scarce inferior to the greatest. His reading and his practice were equally extensive; and he seems to have been formed by nature for patient study, deep penetration, and clearness and solidity of judgment. He soon discovered the hinge upon which every cause turned, and when he was convinced himself, had the art of easily convincing others. His integrity, even under the usurpation of Cromwell, was acknowledged by the generality of the royalists themselves. He was, of all the judges, the most averse from trying any of the king's party for treason: he indeed thought their defence, in which they insisted upon the illegality of the government, was too well founded. He died the 30th of July, 1656, and was succeeded in his office by the celebrated Glynn. He was author of the Reports and Abridgment which bear his name,† See "Athen Oxon."

**CHIEF-JUSTICE GLYNNE.** *J. Caldwell sc. 4to. In Pennant's "Wales."*

Sir John Glynne was born at Glyn-llivon, in the year 1602; his father was Sir William Glynne, knight; his mother was a Griffith, of Caernarvon. His education was after the best mode; the school was that of the college at Westminster: his academic learning was instilled into him at Hart-hall, Oxford; and his knowledge of the

\* See Walker's "Hist. of Independency," part ii. p. 119.

† Mr. Hargrave, at p. 9 of his edit. of Coke upon Littleton, speaks of Rolle's abridgment, as "a work most excellent in its kind, and in point of method, succinctness, legal precision, and many other respects, fit to be proposed as an example for other abridgments of law."



law at Lincoln's Inn, where he became a benchers. His abilities were immediately discovered by the popular party, by whose influence he was made steward of Westminster, recorder of London, and twice elected member for the former, in the two parliaments of 1640. He was, next to Pym, the most active manager against the Earl of Strafford. The unfortunate peer remarked, that Glynne and Maynard treated him like advocates; Palmer and Whitlock like gentlemen; and yet omitted nothing material that could be urged against him. The author of *Hudibras* seems to catch at this part of the character of these great lawyers :

Did not the learned Glynne and Maynard,  
To make good subjects traitors, strain hard ?

In the case of Strafford, and in that of the impeachment of the twelve bishops, they acted on principle. This appears evident from the prosecution they afterward underwent, for the noble stand they made against the ruin of the constitution, planned, and afterward effected, by the army. On September 8th, 1646, they were expelled the house, committed to the Tower, and had a charge of high-treason brought against them. Glynne soon determined to submit to the rising powers, and was restored to his place in the house; appointed one of the ten commissioners for carrying on the treaty with the king in the Isle of Wight; and voted by the house to be a serjeant at law, in the new call it thought fit to make. He, as well as the artful Whitlock, evaded all concern in the trial of the king; but afterward temporized fully with the powers in being. Cromwell soon made him one of his council; and, in 1654, he was constituted chamberlain of Chester: in the following year was (on the refusal of the Chief-justice Rolle) sent into the West, with a commission to try Colonel Penruddock, and the other insurgents. Rolle lost his place for his scruples; and in his room the serjeant was rewarded with the office of lord chief-justice of the upper bench. He was grateful to his patron; for, being appointed one of the committee to receive the Protector's scruples about being made king, he urged the acceptance with the utmost zeal. It is amusing to compare the change of sentiment from the year 1648, when the kingly office was voted to be unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous, with the opinion of 1657, when the learned serjeant tells Cromwell, that it is essential to the settlement of the nation. Notwithstanding the usurper did not dare to assume the name, he

mimicked the powers, and honoured his advocate with calling him up by writ into his House of Peers; that motley assembly of the year 1657. The prudent lawyer maintained his ground till the year of the restoration, when, by a masterpiece of cunning, he published, in octavo, the arguments he had used to prevail with his former master to mount the throne, under the title of *MONARCHY asserted to be the best, the most ancient*, and legal form of government. How flattering must this have been to the rightful prince, to find the ancient mode acknowledged as most eligible (even after the long abuse of it in his family) by one of the ablest supporters of the protectorate!

Whether this recommended him to the new government, or whether he made his peace before, is not certain. He was received by Charles with distinguished marks of favour, who not only knighted him, but bestowed upon him the honour of prime serjeant, and even created his eldest son a baronet. In the Convention Parliament, he was elected for the county of Caernarvon; and was appointed one of the committee for examining the acts passed during the late usurpation, which were inconsistent with the present government; and how the many fines, recoveries, &c. made in the late courts of law, might be confirmed and rendered good. He had likewise a concern in the act of general pardon, and in all others in which the assistance of an able lawyer was requisite.

He retired from the house in the following parliament, and lived till the year 1666, when he died in London, and was buried in his own vault, beneath the altar of St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

### JOHN MAYNARD. *J. Stow sc. 4to.*

John Maynard, a very able lawyer, was made a serjeant at law, Feb. 9, 1653-4, previous to the trial of Charles I. He had the temerity to oppose the all-conquering army, for which, in 1647, they sent him, with Glynn, to the Tower; and when the parliament voted no more addresses to be presented to the king, he told them that by it they dissolved themselves. The same conduct led him to plead the cause of Mr. George Coney, a merchant of London, who had the boldness to oppose paying a tax, imposed by the Protector Oliver, without the consent of parliament. On this his highness so far forgot justice, that May 8, 1655, he sent him, Serjeant Twysden,

and Counsellor Wadham Wyndham, to the Tower; from whence they were not released before they had made their submissions.

He was again called by Charles II. to the degree of serjeant, June 1, 1660; who, November 9 following, made him his own serjeant. He was a sound lawyer, and a good man, and one of the most impartial dispenser of justice of any of his contemporaries. He was knighted by King Charles II. *See Lyson's Enquiries vol 2. p. 151.*

MATTHEW HALE was eminent, at this period, for the several qualifications that compose the character of an able lawyer, and a good man. He was made a judge in 1653-4; and was, without exception, the most impartial dispenser of justice of any of his contemporaries. See the reign of CHARLES II. *vol V. page 119.*

SERJEANT BRADSHAW; *a head, partly scraped, and partly stippled; large 4to.* There is an account of him in the preceding reign, Class XII. *ante page 239.*

JOHN RUSHWORTH, esq. barrister of Lincoln's Inn, was far more eminent as an historian than a lawyer. See a description of his portrait among the Historians, in the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX. *vol. V. page 266.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE, *Æt.* 49, 1653; *four English verses.* See the reign of CHARLES I. See also Class V.

DOCTOR LEVENS; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology," 8vo.*

DOCTOR LEVENS; *enlarged from the above print; 8vo.*

Doctor Levens, a gentleman well descended of an ancient family in Oxfordshire, was brought up to the profession of the law; but at the first commencement of the civil war, exchanged his gown for a sword, and valiantly served the king, till the surrender of Oxford, and was one of the persons included to remain exempt from penalties at the capitulation of that city. After the death of the king,



he engaged in the service of his son and successor Charles II. having a commission from him for the raising forces, and blank commissions for divers officers ; but whilst he was in pursuance of the design he was discovered and brought to trial, before a high court of justice, by whom he was found guilty, and suffered death opposite the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, July 18, 1650. Hopes were held out to him that his life would be spared, if he would reveal the parties' names that were engaged with him in his undertaking ; but this he peremptorily rejected, saying, he was no way ashamed of his cause, but would justify it with his last breath.

THOMAS FIDELL, of Furnival's Inn, gent. one of the attorneys of the court of common bench, aged fifty-six years. *T. Cross sc.*

Thomas Fidell was author of a book, entitled, "A perfect Guide for a studious young Lawyer ; being Precedents for Conveyancing." The first edition, before which is his portrait, was published in 4to. 1654.

#### A LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

MAJOR-GENERAL DISBREW,\* *on horseback ; Stent ; 4to.*

JOHN DESBOROUGH ; *from a medal by A. Simon, 1657. J. Thane exc.*

JOHN DESBOROUGH ; *with the meek Knight and Lambert ; wood-cut.*

JOHN DESBOROUGH, *on horseback ; an etching. (Claussin.) W. Richardson.*

JOHN DISBREW ; *small whole length, in armour.*

John Desborough (or DISBROWE) was bred to the law, but was never like to rise to any eminence in that profession. He was

\* Sic Orig.



clumsy and ungain in his person, clownish in his manners, and boisterous in his behaviour. He was brother-in-law to Cromwell; but was so violent a republican, that he could never be reconciled to the name or office of a king, in the nearest of his relations, or even in the best of mankind. He was one of the council of state to the Protector, general at sea, major-general of the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. But though he enjoyed these great offices under him, he abhorred his power, and was ever intriguing with the republicans. He was promoted to the chancellorship of Ireland by his nephew Richard; but was one of the chief instruments in pulling him down, and transferring his power to the army. Desborough himself was but a tool in the hand of Lambert.

END OF VOL. III.









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